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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

HARTFORD:

1861.

CONTENTS.

1. Message of His Excellency the Governor.
2. " " " relating to special Military Tax.
3. " " " respecting the Boundary Line between Connecticut and N. York.
4. Legislative Roll and Rules of Senate and House.
5. Report of State Treasurer.
6. " " Comptroller of Public Accounts.
7. " " Commissioner of the School Fund.
8. " " Trustees of Normal School.
9. " " Superintendent of Common Schools.
10. " " Trustees of State Reform School.
11. " " Directors of State Prison.
12. " " Adjutant-General.
13. " " Quarter-Master-General.
14. " " State Librarian on Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.
15. " " Bank Commissioners.
16. " " Rail Road Commissioners.
17. " " Commissioners on the Cattle Disease.
18. " " Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
19. " " Retreat for the Insane.
20. " " Superintendent of School for Imbeciles.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:

J. R. HAWLEY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

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MESSAGE .

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, AND

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

By authority of the Constitution and the voice of the people, expressed through the forms of law, you are convened as the legislative department of the government of this State, to perform the high and important duties of revising and enacting laws for the protection of the rights and interests of our citizens.

The condition of our country is critical, and the people demand that your deliberations and action be marked with firmness and courage, such as will evince your appreciation of the nature and value of the government, and your determination to throw around them its protecting shield.

While rebellion against the General Government is raging in some portions of the Union, and preventing the execution of the laws, it is a cause for gratitude to God that the citizens of this State have ever manifested, and do still ardently cherish, a spirit of loyalty to its authority. This spirit has made our laws effectual to restrain the licentious, to protect the innocent, and to give a sense of security to all; and so far as relates to interests over which the State has supreme authority, its benign influence has preserved us a free people.

I shall at this time briefly notice some questions of public

importance, and, during the session, call your attention to others which I find myself unable now to present, on account of the pressure of duties connected with the volunteer troops.

An examination of the reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller shows that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of April, 1860, to the credit of the civil list, was, \$14,889 65

To which has been added during the year :

Dividends from Banks, - - -	33,839 00
For taxes on stocks of non-residents, - -	12,450 40
For taxes from Savings Banks, - -	49,561 35
For taxes from Mutual Insurance Companies,	7,778 55
For taxes from Railroad Companies, -	19,911 38
For taxes from Towns, - - -	122,069 12
From other sources, - - -	8,942 18
	<hr/>
	\$269,441 63

The expenditures have been:

For the General Assembly, - - -	\$35,977 72
Salaries, - - - - -	23,900 00
Judiciary expenses, - - -	77,130 91
For public institutions and buildings, -	27,934 52
Interest, - - - - -	5,330 33
Other expenditures, - - - - -	56,877 65
Balance now in Treasury, - - -	42,290 50
	<hr/>
	\$269,441 63

Deduct the sum in the Treasury from a loan of \$50,000, due from the State, and our indebtedness will be \$7,709.50, which is \$26,432.54 less than it was a year ago, and \$73,451.56 less than in 1858. The expenses for the year have been \$227,151.13.

The resources of the State are such, that our ordinary expenses are met by light taxations; but our present position is so unlike any which we have hitherto occupied, that it is impossible to form a reliable estimate of expenses for the current year. That they will be largely increased is certain. In justice to ourselves, and to those who are to succeed us, we should increase the rate of taxation upon the grand list, and give

authority to the Treasurer to make such loans as may be necessary to meet the demands upon his department.

With the exception of lands in the state of New York, valued at \$5,000, the School Fund of the State is invested in Bank stocks and in bonds and mortgages, and on the 2d day of September, 1860, amounted to \$2,050,460.49.

The income for the year ending April 1st, 1861, has been \$137,305.07, or a fraction more than six and one half per cent. The number of children, between the ages of four and sixteen, is one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and fifty-six, which is an increase of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two over that of the previous year. As the number increases, the rate of dividend for each must necessarily diminish. The last year, the distribution was made among the several school districts which have conformed to the provisions of law, upon the basis of \$1.15, to each scholar. The number of public schools is one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, sustained at an expense of over \$338,000, about nine-tenths of which is met by a tax on property, and the income from public funds. Over \$24,000 have been expended in repairing school houses, and over \$60,000 in erecting new ones, during the year.

One hundred and eighty-four persons, from seventy-three different towns, have attended the State Normal school, for the purpose of qualifying themselves for the responsible duties of teachers.

The expense of the school, borne by the State, for the past year, including repairs upon the buildings, has been \$5,186.42. The General Assembly of 1859, made an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the support of the school for two years, which time has now expired. The subject of providing for the future expenses of the institution will, doubtless, receive the attention which the acknowledged benefits of the school justify.

I commend the thorough and able reports of the Commissioners of the Fund, the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the Trustees of the State Normal School, to your careful consideration, confident that you appreciate the importance

of universal education too highly, to neglect any opportunity of offering its benefits to every child in the State.

The State Reform School contained one hundred and twelve juvenile delinquents on the first day of April, sixty-five of whom have been received during the year. The Trustees and Superintendent are laboring with assiduity and fidelity to reform their habits and improve their morals. The inmates have sufficient employment on the farm and in the workshops, and their labor has been more remunerative than formerly. My examinations have satisfied me that the institution is managed with rigid economy. The allowance made by the trustees, for clothing, does not appear to be sufficient, but the funds at their command are limited by the earnings of the boys and by your appropriations.

The Institution has never given greater promise of accomplishing the objects for which it was founded, and your co-operation with the Trustees is essential to its final success.

The State's Prison contained on the first day of April last, one hundred and sixty-eight prisoners.

The earnings of the convicts, for the year, have					
been	-	-	-	-	\$15,330 03
And the expenses of the prison	-	-			14,907 61
Showing a gain to the State of					<hr/> \$422 42

Probably no penal institution in our country is conducted with a stricter reference to the health and moral condition of the convicts, or with greater economy, or a higher regard to the public interest. Strict discipline and subordination to rules are maintained, and good order prevails. The new workshops appear to have had a favorable influence upon the health of the inmates. The reports of the Directors and officers of the institution present a full statement of their doings, as well as their plans for the future. Having confidence in their judgment, and feeling the importance of maintaining the buildings in good repair, I approve of their application for an appropriation from the treasury.

The number of state beneficiaries on the first of April, at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, was forty; at

the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, nine; at Dr. H. M. Knight's School for Imbeciles, eleven.

Forty-five State patients have been received at the Hartford Hospital, twelve of whom remained on the first of April. Ninety-one have been received at the Hospital in New Haven. fifteen of whom remain.

These institutions of benevolence are doing much to mitigate the wretchedness of the unfortunate, and to comfort their kindred and friends; and I trust the day is far distant when they shall fail to receive the fostering care of the Legislature of this State.

There are seventy-five Banks of discount in the State, with \$1,004,381 60, in specie, with a circulation of \$6,661,939; deposits amounting to \$5,023,928 55, and an aggregate capital of \$21,838,029. There are eighty-four thousand six hundred and fourteen depositors, in forty-four Savings Banks, with deposits amounting to \$19,377,670 18. The aggregate deposits, in Savings Banks, and in Building Associations, is \$20,791,856 34.

The capital of the several railroad com-

panies, is	\$23,675,838 00
Of which there has been paid	18,756,627 31
The total amount of floating and funded	
debt, is	10,987,875 73
The net earnings for the year have been	1,301,662 20

A year ago, great alarm existed, in this and other States in consequence of the appearance of a disease among cattle, which threatened serious evils to our agricultural interests. The General Assembly placed a fund of \$25,000 in the hands of Commissioners, with great discretionary power respecting its use in restricting or exterminating the disease. Much evidence has been produced to show that it is contagious, and often fatal. It does not appear to exist in the State at the present time, yet it may be well to continue in the hands of the Commissioners the power of enforcing quarantine regulations. The expenditures, under the Commission, have been \$612 18, and furnish proof that, in this State, it is not always necessary to expend the full amount of an appropriation.

Under the "Act for the Protection of Indians, and the Preservation of their Property," approved June 22d, 1860, I appointed Learned Hebard, Thomas H. C. Kingsbury and Henry P. Haven, Commissioners to make a new distribution of the lands held in common for the Mohegan tribe of Indians. It has required much time and labor to examine and determine the rights of the individual members of the tribe, under the distribution made in 1790, and a careful inspection of the condition and necessities of each, in order to make a just division. This may make the commission more expensive than those unacquainted with these embarrassments may have anticipated; yet, I have confidence that the division, when complete, will be as nearly equitable as the circumstances will admit, and the survey such as to save much trouble in future.

Many of the tribe feel that they have a right to the natural products of the common lands, and cut and remove wood, greatly to the injury of the property, and with very little personal benefit.

This, together with the want of good husbandry, tends to reduce the value of their lands, and their annual rent.

I am under personal obligations to the Adjutant General, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has executed my orders, and performed the duties of his post. I commend to your attention his very complete and valuable report. By this, and the report of the Quarter-Master General, you will have a detailed account of the militia of the State, and of the arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores.

On the first of April, there were in the hands of the military companies, and in the arsenal, three thousand three hundred and forty-six muskets and rifles, only one thousand and twenty of which are regarded as serviceable. There were sufficient equipments, with the exception of knapsacks, to furnish three thousand Infantry and Riflemen; also, fifty thousand ball cartridges, most of which have been purchased since December. We have more than thirty valuable pieces of artillery, but are deficient in caissons, harnesses, and baggage wagons. I have, however, recently ordered sufficient for two batteries of artillery.

When the President of the United States made requisition for troops to suppress combinations against the laws, the Executive found himself without legal authority to obey the requisition. We had no enrollment, as required by the laws of the General Government, and the state had neglected to point out the mode of designating our quota of troops. Under these circumstances, no alternative was left, but to convene the General Assembly, or to appeal to the patriotism of the people for volunteers. The former course would have involved so much delay, that I had no hesitation in adopting the latter.

The threatened seizure of the city of Washington, by men organized in armed rebellion; the authoritative announcement that the President of the revolted states was about to issue letters of marque against the citizens of loyal states, and the infuriated and murderous attack upon Massachusetts troops, while passing through the city of Baltimore to the defense of the national capital, created an emergency which evidently called for prompt and energetic action. I, therefore, at once issued a call for a larger number of troops than was named in the requisition of the President. The response given from every section of the state, by offers of men, as well as of money, showed that the fires of true patriotism were kindled in the hearts of the people, that they were fully aroused to a sense of the impending danger, and determined to defend their liberties at every cost, and at every hazard.

I have already accepted the services of forty companies, am now organizing them into regiments, appointing their regimental officers, and ordering the purchase of whatever appears to be requisite, to guard our sons from hardships incidental to the life of a soldier, and to render them efficient in the service of their country. They were without uniforms and camp equipage, for which I have incurred large responsibilities. In doing this I have received the hearty coöperation of our citizens, including ladies, who have labored with patriotic zeal to make clothing for the troops, and to supply them with other necessities.

While communication with the national capital was inter-

rupted, I dispatched special messengers to the President and Secretary of War, for the purpose of giving information respecting the condition of our troops, and offering the services of the volunteers, as well as to receive such directions as were needful for efficient coöperation with the government.

I have given orders for the troops to be in readiness to move, but have waited for instructions from the War Department before directing their march. It is manifestly far better for the cause, that our troops remain as they are, until their services are required at some particular point where they will occupy their true position in the general plan, rather than move without a definite object, when, by so doing, they will be in danger of embarrassing the government, or may fail of taking an active part in the conflict. Recent information from the War Department justifies this position.

I ask your early attention to the course which I have pursued during this emergency, believing that every right and necessary act will receive your sanction.

Our past experiences furnishes no guide for reorganizing the militia of the state, and that which is important to-day may be wholly inapplicable to our condition to-morrow. We must, therefore, legislate with reference to our present necessities.

With great distrust of my own judgment respecting the mode of placing the militia of the state upon the most efficient footing, I would suggest that an act be passed by which a force of eight or ten thousand men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, shall be organized; that they be armed and equipped by the state, and enter at once upon a system of drill and discipline, preparatory to active service. They should be subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and upon a requisition from the President for troops, be the first mustered into the service. All other citizens required by the laws of the United States to perform military duty, should be enrolled by a captain of a company within whose bounds they reside, be organized as a reserve force, and mustered for exercise and inspection, at such times as the public interest may demand.

The manner of drafting for service from each force should be clearly defined.

The plan above suggested, or any other which your honorable body may adopt, to place the entire military force of the state upon a war footing, will receive my cordial coopération. To secure this object, I recommend an appropriation from the public Treasury, sufficient to meet the pressing demands of the occasion. I regard it as essential that we concentrate our energies and have them at command, in order to hold in check those who passionately trample upon our constitutional rights, and to overpower those in rebellion against our government.

I am of opinion that an efficient military force can soon be raised by continuing to organize volunteer regiments, having them rendezvous at once, go into camp, and enter upon a system of drill and discipline. If such a course be deemed proper, the troops should be under pay from the State ; and whether they are retained within its borders, or enter the service of the general Government, I would recommend an increase of wages above what is now allowed government troops.

I would also urge, as of paramount importance, the enlistment of troops for a term of years, unless a cessation of hostilities should render further services unnecessary.

The requisition for troops from the Secretary of War, did not call for Chaplains. I have, however, no hesitation in recommending the appointment of one to each regiment, at the expense of the State ; and as many of our adopted citizens, connected with the Roman Catholic Church, have manifested their loyalty by uniting with the volunteers, I would recommend, also, the appointment of two additional Chaplains of that religious faith to each brigade.

Col. Samuel Colt of Hartford, on the 25th of April last, offered to the executive his services in promoting the enlistment of a regiment of able bodied men from the State "for the war," and to furnish a sufficient number of his revolving breech rifles, for their equipment. To this noble proposition, I have replied, expressing my high appreciation of the patriotic offer, and assuring him, that the tender of ten companies would at once be accepted, the troops organized into a regi-

ment, the field officers appointed, in harmony with the wishes of the regiment and the dignity of the State, and their services placed at the disposal of the general Government.

So much of the act for the defense of liberty as imposes a severe penalty on any person who shall, falsely and maliciously, declare that any free person is a slave, or owes service, with intent to procure the forcible removal of such free person from the State, as a slave, must meet the approval of every freedom loving citizen, and should not be removed from the statute book.

But the second section of the act provides that whenever a person shall be charged with having made such a declaration, the declaration being acknowledged or proved, such person is to be regarded as guilty of the falsehood and malice which would expose him to the penalty prescribed, unless he can prove his declaration true by two witnesses, or by legal evidence equivalent thereto, thereby reversing the principle which holds every man innocent in law, until his guilt is proved. I would therefore recommend a modification of the law so as to conform to this well established principle.

On the 19th of January, the General Assembly of Virginia, acting upon the ground that unless the unhappy controversy which then divided the States should be satisfactorily adjusted, a permanent dissolution of the Union was inevitable, passed a resolution inviting other States to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners from that State, on the 4th day of February, in the city of Washington, to consider, and if practicable, to agree upon some suitable adjustment.

The Executive of this State could not discover in the circumstances attending the call, a "special emergency," requiring him to convene the General Assembly for the purpose of referring the subject to that body, especially as the acts of the Convention could be regarded only as advisory, and could have no legal efficacy in remedying evils then existing. But, for the purpose of meeting the suggestion of a sister State in the same patriotic spirit with which the invitation had been extended; for the purpose of counteracting any effort which might be made, in the convention,

to impair the authority of the general government, or to exert an undue influence over either of its departments, as well as with a sincere desire of embracing every offered opportunity which should give any hope of a favorable adjustment of questions in controversy, I assumed the responsibility of appointing Roger S. Baldwin, Chauncey F. Cleveland, Charles J. McCurdy, James T. Pratt, Robbins Battell and Amos S. Treat, commissioners to represent this State in said Convention. The correspondence between the Executive and the commissioners, as well as a journal of the proceedings of the Convention, showing their action upon questions brought before that body, will be transmitted to you.

As the Convention was held without authority of law, you will judge whether or not its object, and the circumstances attending the call, were such as to justify an appropriation from the treasury for remunerating the commissioners.

Reference has been made to the loyalty of the citizens of this State to its government. Allegiance is equally due to the national government. That government was established by the people, for their benefit and protection. Under it, we have extended in territory, increased in population, in wealth, and in all which contributes to make a people intelligent, prosperous and powerful, with a rapidity hitherto unknown in the history of our race. We have made treaties with the nations, secured their confidence, and commanded their respect. Our influence extends to the ends of the earth, and there is no land, however remote, in which the cry, "*I am an American citizen*," does not bring protection from insult and oppression. More than seventy years of experience bear testimony to the beneficent influence of our government, and to its power to reward our industry, and protect our property, our persons and our lives. Such a government has a claim to the allegiance of its citizens. The obligations of loyalty run parallel with protection.

Nor should it excite surprise, in a country like this, with such a variety of tastes and pursuits among its citizens, with such diversities of climate and productions, with such encouragement to enterprise, and such protection to property,

that our citizens often differ, widely and strenuously, on questions of policy affecting their respective interests. Such difference is no crime. It is but the exercise of a right guaranteed to every citizen by the fundamental law of the land. So long as this right is exercised within constitutional limitations, its tendencies are conservative and healthful. But when opposition to specific measures of policy, become hostility to the Constitution itself, repudiating its obligations and spurning its sanctions, it is at once transformed into treason and rebellion. Such is secession.

For years past, there has been a growing spirit of disaffection towards the government, in the southern portion of the union. The grievances complained of have their origin in human slavery ; and measures of public policy, whether they related to internal improvements, to the disposition of the public lands, to the collection of the revenue, to the federal courts, to territorial governments, or to foreign diplomacy, were scrutinized with reference to their influence upon this institution. Tried by this standard, whatever tended to build up, extend and perpetuate the system, was approved ; whatever tended to confine it within its present limits, and leave it where the fathers and framers of the constitution left it, was pronounced unjust, unconstitutional and aggressive.

The position thus taken, and the demands made, by the extreme South, were regarded, in the free North, not only as directly at war with the spirit and genius of the government, but as involving a gross perversion of the national power, to ends from which humanity revolts, and by means for which the constitution furnished no warrant. In this temper of the public mind, it was, that the period for another presidential election arrived.

The questions in issue were represented in the persons of the respective candidates ; and after a fair and full hearing, the popular verdict, the verdict of the American people, was rendered through the ballot box. It was not pretended then, nor is it pretended now, that this verdict was not a faithful and truthful expression of the popular will, or that it was, in any respect, incomplete, or of doubtful validity. No

election was ever more fairly conducted, under all the forms and safeguards of constitutional law. A small minority, however, openly proclaimed their determination not to submit to the popular choice. They affected to regard the election of a republican president as a virtual denial of the constitutional rights of the South. They made it the occasion for obstructing the operations of the government, crippling its energies, and robbing it of the means of self-protection and protection of its loyal citizens. They used it to inflame the Southern mind, and precipitate communities and States into an attitude of determined and active hostility to the authority and very existence of the government.

Public officers who occupied the highest positions of trust and responsibility in the Government, who wielded its enginery and gave tone and direction to its measures, conspired with traitors, and permitted the seizure and occupancy of forts, arsenals and other public property. Seven states or more have cast off their allegiance to the General Government, assumed unrestricted sovereignty, and entered into an armed confederacy, to resist its authority. They have refused to allow the Government to supply its troops with necessary provisions while in the peaceable occupancy of its own fortresses. They have demanded the evacuation of the Federal forts, and have enforced the demand at the cannon's mouth. Seven thousand men in arms, backed by nineteen batteries of artillery, have, in open day, with disloyal hearts and traitorous hands, struck at the national flag in the harbor of Charleston; and while we are assembled in this legislative hall, a rebel army is mustering for march on the National Capitol. We are in the midst of a revolution, on which all that we hold most dear, as a free people, is staked. Never have the liberties achieved for us, by our fathers, "through the fire and blood of a seven years' war," been in such imminent peril as now.

Duty to ourselves, to our country, and to God, requires that we weigh, candidly, the demands of aggrieved citizens; and, in the language of Washington, if any have "just cause to complain of grievances, we should redress them, but, if

complaints are inconsistent with the principles of freedom and constitutional liberty, we should show them that there is no remedy, and use the powers of the Government to suppress any passionate manifestations of their dissatisfaction, in violations of the public peace and constitutional law." And again:—"If the laws are to be trampled upon with impunity, and a minority, a small one too, is to dictate to the majority, there is an end put, at one stroke, to republican government."

It is wise and safe to heed such admonitions, and hearken to such counsel as the rule of duty to-day.

The most specific demand made by the malcontents is, that the people shall recognize the existence of constitutional authority in the general government to protect property in man, wherever the sovereignty of the government extends, or that the constitution be so amended as to confer such authority.

The alternative exhibits the weakness of the position. The constitutional right of the states to control slavery within their respective borders, (without dictation or impertinent interference from others) is, and ever has been, unquestioned; but that carries with it no authority to force upon citizens of other states the responsibility of nationalizing and sustaining the institution.

This government was founded upon the principles of freedom. New guarantees to slavery are, therefore, inconsistent with its principles, and must be denied.

Again, the revolutionists justify rebellion against the government, on account of *opinions* entertained by its citizens. Long before the present administration was inaugurated, secession was advocated, on the ground that the President elect, and those who elected him, entertained opinions unfavorable to Southern institutions. They insist that the public sentiment is erroneous, which does not conform to their standard, having thus lost sight of the fact that the government can take no cognizance of opinions, as such.

They claim, also, in effect, the right of the minority to dictate the terms upon which they will recognize the authority

and influence of the majority in the administration of the government which that majority have constitutionally inaugurated.

The alternative of submitting to their claims, or to the overthrow of the government, is now presented. The issue is forced upon us, and must be met; not by cowardice and humble subserviency to usurped authority, but by firmness corresponding with the magnitude of the interests at hazard, and in a spirit that shall vindicate the insulted majesty of a nation. The sceptre of authority must be upheld, and allegiance secured. It is no time to make concession to rebels, or parley with men in arms. We must make no sacrifices of principles vital to freedom, and no indecent haste for conciliation and peace. "God makes haste slowly."

This is the day of our trial—Freedom and despotism—republicanism and absolutism—civilization and religion, from every corner of this earth, are watching us with intense interest, as we vibrate between law and anarchy. Events, fraught with fearful power for good or for evil, are following each other with telegraphic rapidity, and no human wisdom can determine their power, or human foresight discern their influence upon our future. Whether they shall be guided and controlled by reason, so as to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, or whether, under the influence of passion, they shall subvert the government and establish an oligarchy upon its ruins, depends, under God, upon the decision of the American people, at this solemn crisis. As they shall elect, the government will stand or fall. The blessings which it brings may be preserved by loyalty and eternal vigilance, while indifference, or refusal to acknowledge the supremacy of the government, will cost us our liberties.

But indifferent or disloyal we can not be. Fail or falter we shall not. Through and beyond the clouds and darkness of the present, I think I see a bright and a glorious future. I hear, too, above the roar and shock of battle, prophetic voices—voices of the patriot dead who fell at Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, and on every bloody field of the revolution. They bid us look over this broad land, with all its teeming millions, and

all its wealth of prosperity, and remember that it is the purchase of their blood. What they did for themselves, their children, and us, their children's children, they call on us to do for ourselves and ours. The liberties they conquered have been to us a proud heritage of freedom and national renown, for more than three-quarters of a century. Be it ours to reconquer those liberties, and, by the blessing of God, transmit them, unimpaired, as a priceless legacy to those who come after us. And in entering upon the desperate struggle before us, let us rest assured that we fight not this battle alone. The enlightened sentiments and sense of justice—the sympathies, the benedictions, the prayers of the civilized world are with us, and God himself is with us. Let us, then, register in Heaven our vows that, in firm reliance on Him, and on the righteousness of our cause, we will, if need be, make the battle fields of this second war of Independence, altars of patriotic sacrifice, and watchwords of Liberty forever.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

Hartford, May 1, 1861.

MESSAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR,
RELATING TO
SPECIAL MILITARY TAX.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Hartford, May 20th, 1861. }
*To the Senate and House of Representatives in General As-
sembly convened :*

A portion of the expenditures which will be made under "An Act for the organization and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defense" must be paid from the Treasury of the State. The policy hitherto pursued by the State, of meeting its pecuniary obligations as they have been incurred, and thus avoiding a public debt, has been both wise, and in accordance with the habits and views of our people. Their patriotism and self respect would lead them to make sacrifices to fulfill their obligations to-day, rather than place unnecessary burdens upon those who are to succeed them.

I would therefore recommend a special tax upon the Grand List, sufficient to defray the expense which the State may incur under the act to which I have referred.

Another portion of the expenditures under that act will be reimbursed by the General Government. But the market for

public stocks furnishes evidence that immediate payment can not be made without serious loss, a share of which must eventually be borne by the citizens of this State. Such loss can in a measure be prevented by manifestations of confidence in and fidelity to the General Government, and especially by a pledge of credit by loyal States to aid in maintaining its authority. This will not require pecuniary sacrifices or hazard any public interest, for it is evident, that if the General Government can not be maintained, the value of private securities and almost every description of property will be greatly depressed.

I would therefore recommend your honorable body to authorize bonds of the State to be issued to an amount even larger than the sum which will be due from the Government for expenditures to which I have referred, and that you direct the proceeds to be exchanged with the Treasury Department of the United States for their stocks or bonds at par.

Such a measure would elevate public credit, aid the Government in negotiating further loans, and bind us more closely to the Federal Union.

This State, by the labors and wisdom of her Ellsworth and her Sherman, secured the adoption of the Constitution upon which our national government is founded. That constitution is now assailed, the permanency of the government is now threatened, and it is eminently wise and proper for us, sons of honored fathers, to manifest our patriotic devotion to their work by pledging, if need be, all our pecuniary resources for the preservation of liberties secured under the constitution, which they regarded, and which we regard as of priceless value.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

MESSAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

*Respecting the Boundary Line between the States of
Connecticut and New York.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARTFORD, June 5, A. D. 1861.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

In accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, approved June 23, 1860, "authorizing the Governor of this State to make certain propositions to the Governor of the State of New York for an adjustment of the boundary line between the two States," on the 28th day of July last I addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor of New York, and proposed that either of the following described lines should be adopted as the boundary.

First. Beginning at a point in the north center and near the north end of the street running through the village of Hitchcock's Corners, and from thence in straight line to the Ridgefield and Massachusetts angles; or,

Second. Move the angle bounds at Ridgefield and on the Massachusetts line, five chains and ninety-one links east of their present positions, and connect the same by a straight line running through said points in the said center of the north end of the street at Hitchcock's Corners.

As I received only an acknowledgment of my communication, I concluded that neither line was acceptable and addressed another letter to His Excellency Gov. Morgan, on the 8th day December, 1860, and proposed as follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARTFORD, Dec. 8, 1860.

HIS EXCELLENCY E. D. MORGAN,

Governor of the State of New York.

SIR: On the 28th day of July last I addressed your Excellency with a copy of a part of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of this State at its last session, relating to the boundary line between the States of New York and Connecticut. In that resolution two lines were proposed, either of which would be satisfactory to this State. As I have not heard from you on the subject I assume that you do not accept either. I therefore make another proposition under authority of the resolution to which I have referred, which is in the following words: "and in case of the rejection of the aforesaid proposals, he" (the Governor) "is empowered to submit the controversy concerning so much of said boundary line as lies between Ridgefield corner and the Massachusetts boundary to final arbitration in such manner as he shall deem expedient, and shall have full power to direct the present or any subsequent board of commissioners in accordance with the powers herein conferred, and be subject to the action of the next General Assembly."

In accordance with the resolution I now propose to submit all matters relating to the boundary line therein referred to, to the arbitration of three disinterested gentlemen, neither of whom shall be a resident of New York or Connecticut, one to be selected by your Excellency, or in such other way as the Assembly of New York shall direct, one by the Executive of this State, and the two thus appointed to select the third. The decision which shall be made by such arbitrators or a majority of them shall be accepted as final by the commissioners of the two States, and recommended to the legislatures of each for ratification.

If this proposition shall be accepted I have no reasonable doubt that the Legislatures of both States will ratify the action of the arbitrators by establishing the line they may recommend as the boundary. For this I am anxious lest questions may arise which will involve the citizens of both States in long and perplexing controversies. This should be avoided.

If there is any objection to the manner of appointing arbitrators as proposed, I shall be happy to listen to any proposition on the subject from your Excellency."

I am, dear sir, yours with high regard.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

So far as I learn, no action has been taken by the General Assembly of New York upon either proposition, and the Governor in his annual message says, "The commissioners appointed by the Act of April 3, 1860, to ascertain and mark the boundary line between the States of New York and Connecticut, in conformity with the survey of 1731, have been unable to agree with those on the part of the latter State. The various propositions made having been declined, and the joint commission failing to agree upon a basis, the commissioners for this State proceeded to run and have run and marked a line which is represented as being satisfactory to the people on both sides of the boundary and have placed monuments at the proper points."

This subject has been repeatedly before the General Assembly of this State, and the facts are simply these :

In 1731, Commissioners from both States designated a line between Ridgefield Corner and the Massachusetts boundary, and described it as a straight line running through certain monuments. This line was never run, but was supposed to have been parallel with one which had been surveyed.

Recently, Commissioners were appointed by the two States who agreed that the boundary line was straight, and that in the re-survey such an one should be determined and adopted.

On running the old line, they found some monuments which from traditionary testimony they regarded as having been located in 1731, and others which were pointed out without evidence sufficient to prove their identity.

This line was irregular, sometimes running west, but generally east of a direct line. After this survey, the Commissioners of New York decided that they could not consent to a straight line, as they were only authorized to ascertain the line of 1731. But neither they nor the Commissioners of this State were at all times tenacious of adhering to their

agreement to report a straight line, nor of adhering to the line as re-surveyed, for propositions to vary from and change it, were made by the representatives of each State.

But for reasons valid or otherwise, the Commissioners did not agree.

The Assembly of New York directed their Commissioners to erect monuments on the crooked line, either with or without the coöperation and approval of the Commissioners of this State, and thus so far as they were able, have established the line of many angles, made by what is evidently an erroneous survey, and sustained by doubtful traditionary testimony, all of which is in violation of that part of the description of the survey of 1731, which declares that it is a straight line.

In January, I received a letter from a citizen of Kent, inquiring whether the boundary had been established; for, he remarks, "we are about to lay a tax on the property in our School District, and where the monuments now are, it shuts out a part of our District, and not knowing whether the line is established or not, we know not what to do."

This inquiry, taken in connection with the fact that neither State has authority to establish a line as the boundary without the consent of the other, shows the importance of an amicable adjustment of this question.

But we are precluded from such an adjustment by the acts of the Commissioners and the Assembly of New York, to which I have referred.

It may not be advisable to take further action. We can rest, under a consciousness that Connecticut has not, in this case, when her pride and her interest may have given a wrong bias to her judgment, insisted that such judgment shall be the rule by which others must be governed, and in the belief that history will record the fact that we have made no claims, proposed and adopted no measures, the tendency of which would be to wound the honor, or humble the self-respect of a sister State.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

ROLL

OF THE

STATE OFFICERS

AND

Members of the General Assembly,

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT;

RULES OF THE SENATE,

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

AND

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES;

JOINT STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

MAY, 1861.



HARTFORD:

J. R. HAWLEY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, Allyn House.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Allyn House.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, 238 Asylum Street.

TREASURER,

EZRA DEAN, Trumbull House.

COMPTROLLER,

LEMAN W. CUTLER, Trumbull House.

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL FUND,

ALBERT SEDGWICK, School Fund Office.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN, Charter Oak Place.

GOVERNOR'S MESSENGER,

FREDERICK P. COLTON, 80 Pearl Street.

ROLL OF THE SENATE.

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Hon. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, PRESIDENT, Allyn House.

Hon. ANDREW B. MYGATT, PRESIDENT *pro tem.*, Trumbull House.

WILLIAM W. STONE, CLERK, United States Hotel.

District No. 1, Hon. ELISHA JOHNSON, 42 Farmington Avenue.

District No. 2, Hon. CHARLES H. BRISCOE, Walnut Street.

District No. 3, Hon. JOEL C. HOLCOMB, St. John's Hotel.

District No. 4, Hon. JOEL IVES, Allyn House.

District No. 5, Hon. JAMES BROWN, Allyn House.

District No. 6, Hon. ORVILLE H. PLATT, United States Hotel.

District No. 7, Hon. ELISHA D. WIGHTMAN.

District No. 8, Hon. WILLIAM M. CONVERSE, Allyn House.

District No. 9, Hon. ISAAC JOHNSON, 3 Orchard Street.

District No. 10, Hon. FRANKLIN P. AMBLER, Allyn House.

District No. 11, Hon. PIERRE A. SUTTON, Allyn House.

District No. 12, Hon. A. HOMER BYINGTON, 489 Main Street.

District No. 13, Hon. HARVEY CAMPBELL, 408 Main Street.

District No. 14, Hon. JOHN H. SIMMONS, 408 Main Street.

District No. 15, Hon. HENRY JONES, Trumbull House.

District No. 16, Hon. ANDREW B. MYGATT, Trumbull House.

District No. 17, Hon. GEORGE COFFING, City Hotel.

District No. 18, Hon. WILLIAM G. BUELL, Trumbull House.

District No. 19, Hon. JOHN B. WRIGHT, 422 Main Street.

District No. 20, Hon. SYLVESTER T. PRESTON, 53 Buckingham St.

District No. 21, Hon. HENRY ALVORD, corner Walnut and William St.

LUCIUS G. GOODRICH, *Messenger*, 611 Main Street.

EDWARD P. CARPENTER, *Assistant Messenger*, 107 Trumbull Street.

WILLIAM F. MCGINLEY, *Door Keeper*, 501 Main Street.

JAMES G. GAYLORD, *Assistant Door Keeper*, Main Street.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. Hartford, Wethersfield, Berlin, Southington, New Britain, Rocky Hill, West Hartford.
2. Enfield, Suffield, East Windsor, East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlborough, Manchester, South Windsor.
3. Hartland, Granby, Simsbury, Windsor, Canton, Farmington, Bristol, Burlington, Avon, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks.
4. New Haven, Hamden, Woodbridge.
5. Milford, Orange, Derby, Oxford, Middlebury, Waterbury, Bethany, Wolcott, Southbury, Naugatuck, Seymour.
6. Guilford, Branford, North Branford, East Haven, North Haven, Madison, Wallingford, Meriden, Cheshire, Prospect.
7. New London, Groton, Ledyard, Stonington, Waterford.
8. Norwich, North Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon, Franklin.
9. Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem, Bozrah, East Lyme, South Lyme.
10. Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Huntington, Weston, Trumbull, Monroe, Westport, Easton.
11. Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Redding, Newtown, Brookfield, New Fairfield, Sherman.
12. Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, New Canaan, Wilton.
13. Brooklyn, Canterbury, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown, Windham, Chaplin.
14. Ashford, Eastford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson, Woodstock, Putnam.
15. Litchfield, Harwinton, New Hartford, Torrington, Winchester, Barkhamsted, Colebrook.

16. New Milford, Warren, Washington, Roxbury, Bethlem, Woodbury, Watertown, Plymouth.

17. Salisbury, Canaan, Norfolk, Sharon, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent.

18. Middletown, Cromwell, Durham, Chatham, Portland.

19. Haddam, Chester, Clinton, East Haddam, Killingworth, Saybrook, Old Saybrook, Essex, Westbrook.

20. Tolland, Ellington, Somers, Stafford, Union, Willington.

21. Andover, Bolton, Coventry, Columbia, Hebron, Mansfield, Vernon.

ROLL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, <i>Speaker,</i>	United States Hotel.
CYRUS NORTHPROP, <i>Clerk,</i>	Trumbull House.
VALENTINE B. CHAMBERLAIN, <i>Assistant Clerk,</i>	Trumbull House.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

HARTFORD, Thomas H. Seymour,	53 Governor Street.
Henry C. Deming,	99 Church Street.
Avon, Lucius U. Olmstead,	Avon.
Berlin, Lorenzo Lamb,	Trumbull House.
Bloomfield, Thomas Gabb,	Bloomfield.
Bristol, Isaac Pierce,	City Hotel.
Burlington, Justin Webster,	St. John's Hotel.
Canton, Addison O. Mills,	St. John's Hotel.
East Granby, George W. Thompson,	Cooley's Hotel.
East Hartford, Aaron G. Olmsted,	Trumbull House.
Thomas Dowd,	Office City Hall Market.
East Windsor, William W. Skinner,	St. John's Hotel.
William H. Thompson,	St. John's Hotel.
Enfield, S. T. Thompson,	United States Hotel.
Aholiab Johnson,	Pember's, Main St.
Farmington, Samuel S. Cowles,	Trumbull House.
John N. Bunnell,	United States Hotel.
Glastenbury, William H. Lewis,	United States Hotel.
Edwin Crosby,	Trumbull House.
Granby, Watson Dewey,	St. John's Hotel.
Wells Wilcox,	St. John's Hotel.
Hartland, Thaddeus Osborn,	St. John's Hotel.
Almeron H. Jones,	17 Kilbourn St.
Manchester, Lewis Bunce,	Trumbull House.

<i>Marlborough</i> , Prentice B. Skinner,	No. 9.
<i>New Britain</i> , Henry Tolles,	American Hotel.
Francis Fenton,	American Hotel.
<i>Rocky Hill</i> , Daniel A. Mills,	United States Hotel.
<i>Simsbury</i> , Joseph R. Toy,	
Alfred L. F. Thurston,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Southington</i> , Levi B. Frost,	Trumbull House.
Alfred Hotchkiss,	Trumbull House.
<i>South Windsor</i> , Lorin Loomis,	75 College Street.
<i>Suffield</i> , Edward Austin,	Allyn House.
William H. Hanchett,	Trumbull House.
<i>West Hartford</i> , Leonard Buckland,	104 Pearl Street.
<i>Wethersfield</i> , Horace Robbins,	Trumbull House.
Edwin Welles,	Trumbull House.
<i>Windsor</i> , Gilbert Clark,	Windsor Avenue.
Joseph G. Denslow,	Main Street.
<i>Windsor Locks</i> , Theophilus B. Persse,	United States Hotel.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

NEW HAVEN , James Gallagher,	United States Hotel.
Charles Atwater, Jr.,	Allyn House.
<i>Bethany</i> , George Hotchkiss,	495 Main Street.
<i>Branford</i> , Richard Dibble,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Cheshire</i> , William T. Peters,	St. John's Hotel.
John E. Law,	United States Hotel.
<i>Derby</i> , William B. Wooster,	Allyn House.
<i>East Haven</i> , Nathan Andrews,	Trumbull House.
<i>Guilford</i> , Richard Bartlett,	71 Buckingham Street.
Stephen R. Bartlett,	71 Buckingham Street.
<i>Hamden</i> , Merritt Ford,	29 Arch Street.
<i>Madison</i> , Joseph W. Dudley,	Allyn House.
<i>Meriden</i> , Owen B. Arnold,	Allyn House.
<i>Middlebury</i> , Luther S. Platt,	68 College Street.
<i>Milford</i> , Abner L. Train,	United States Hotel.
Nathan Merwin,	Pember's, 422 Main Street.
<i>Naugatuck</i> , Henry Lane,	56 Front Street.
<i>North Branford</i> , Henry Maltby, Jr.,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>North Haven</i> , Hervey T. Dayton,	19 Central Row.
<i>Orange</i> , Elisha Dickerman,	85 Asylum Street.
<i>Oxford</i> , David R. Lum,	629 North Main Street.

<i>Prospect</i> , Merritt Clark, Jr.,	68 College Street.
<i>Seymour</i> , Clark Wooster,	Cooley's Hotel.
<i>Southbury</i> , Nathan C. Monson,	American House.
<i>Wallingford</i> , Orrin Andrews,	St. John's Hotel.
O. Ives Martin,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Waterbury</i> , Green Kendrick,	Allyn House.
Nelson J. Welton,	Allyn House.
<i>Wolcott</i> , William McNeil,	495 North Main Street.
<i>Woodbridge</i> , Lewis Russell,	85 Asylum Street.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

<i>NEW LONDON</i> , Augustus Brandegee,	United States Hotel.
Charles Barns,	United States Hotel.
<i>Norwich</i> , John T. Adams,	Allyn House.
Amos E. Cobb,	United States Hotel.
<i>Bozrah</i> , Jabez B. Baldwin,	35 Windsor Avenue.
<i>Colchester</i> , Charles D. Strong,	American House.
Eliphalet Beckwith,	American House.
<i>East Lyme</i> , Edwin Howard,	65 Main Street.
<i>Franklin</i> , Samuel J. P. Ladd,	City Hotel.
<i>Griswold</i> , Edwin Lathrop,	United States Hotel.
<i>Groton</i> , Peter E. Rowland,	71 Buckingham Street.
Philo Little,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Lebanon</i> , Peleg G. Thomas,	125 Washington Street.
Nathan Bass,	34 Windsor Avenue.
<i>Ledyard</i> , Ambrose Reynolds,	19 College Street.
<i>Lisbon</i> , Isaac S. Geer,	408 Main Street.
<i>Lyme</i> , Elihu Geer,	United States Hotel.
Abial Stark,	North Lyme, Pleasant Valley.
<i>Montville</i> , Ralph P. Caulkins,	48 Asylum Street.
<i>North Stonington</i> , Samuel B. Wheeler,	Allyn House.
Thomas Clarke,	Allyn House.
<i>Old Lyme</i> , William B. Tooker,	437 Main Street.
<i>Preston</i> , Oliver Hewitt,	United States Hotel.
William Briggs,	13 Market Street.
<i>Salem</i> , Daniel A. Patten,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Stonington</i> , Charles Grinnell,	71 Buckingham Street.
Joseph E. Smith,	Trumbull House.
<i>Waterford</i> , Oliver Woodworth,	United States Hotel.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

<i>Bridgeport</i> , George W. Bacon,	United States Hotel.
<i>Danbury</i> , George Starr,	
James S. Taylor,	Allyn House.
<i>Bethel</i> , Eli S. Judd,	642 North Main Street.
<i>Brookfield</i> , Levi G. Knapp,	American House.
<i>Darien</i> , Holly Bell,	17 Windsor Avenue.
<i>Easton</i> , Philo Hall,	79 North Main Street.
<i>Fairfield</i> , Sherwood Sterling,	Trumbull House.
John H. Glover,	Allyn House.
<i>Greenwich</i> , Allen Sutton,	13 Morgan Street.
Augustus R. Newman,	United States Hotel.
<i>Huntington</i> , Joseph E. Fields,	501 Main Street.
<i>Monroe</i> , Waite Clarke,	629 North Main Street.
<i>New Canaan</i> , Benjamin N. Heath,	17 Windsor Avenue.
<i>New Fairfield</i> , David Treadwell,	13 Morgan Street.
<i>Newtown</i> , Alonzo Sherman,	629 North Main Street.
Herman Fairchild,	629 North Main Street.
<i>Norwalk</i> , Josiah M. Carter,	Allyn House.
Peter L. Cunningham,	17 Windsor Avenue.
<i>Redding</i> , Edmund T. Dudley,	United States Hotel.
Matthew Gregory,	17 Windsor Avenue.
<i>Ridgefield</i> , Samuel Scott,	642 North Main Street.
Benjamin K. Northrop,	642 North Main Street.
<i>Sherman</i> , David Graves,	13 Main Street,
<i>Stamford</i> , Wells R. Ritch,	15 Church Street.
Isaac S. Jones,	13 Windsor Avenue.
<i>Stratford</i> , John Mitchell,	27 Pearl Street.
<i>Trumbull</i> , Legrand G. Beers,	124 Main Street.
<i>Weston</i> , Charles Rowland,	Allyn House.
<i>Westport</i> , David S. Burr,	Trumbull House.
<i>Wilton</i> , Hiram St. John,	17 Windsor Avenue.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

<i>BROOKLYN</i> , Benjamin Brown,	81 Asylum Street.
<i>Ashford</i> , Jonathan W. Knowlton,	45 Walnut Street.
Duty Greene,	45 Walnut Street.

<i>Canterbury</i> , Charles Morse,	St. John's Hotel.
Charles Adams,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Chaplin</i> , Calvin Day,	Pearl Street.
<i>Eastford</i> , Azel C. Sumner,	19 Central Row.
<i>Hampton</i> , Patrick H. Pearl,	Trumbull House.
<i>Killingly</i> , Edwin H. Bugbee,	Trumbull House.
Elisha Carpenter,	Trumbull House.
<i>Plainfield</i> , Charles Hinckley,	United States Hotel.
Caleb Bennett,	193 State Street.
<i>Pomfret</i> , Pardon B. Johnson,	Trumbull House.
Charles Osgood,	Trumbull House.
<i>Putnam</i> , Gilbert W. Phillips,	Trumbull House.
<i>Scotland</i> , David A. Allen,	48 Asylum Street.
<i>Sterling</i> , Darius A. Fish,	193 State Street.
<i>Thompson</i> , Russell Green,	193 State Street.
Sylvester Elliott,	193 State Street.
<i>Voluntown</i> , Charles E. Main,	408 Main Street.
<i>Windham</i> , Horace Hall,	43 Park Street.
Abner Follet,	43 Park Street.
<i>Woodstock</i> , Milton Bradford,	108 North Main Street.
Rufus L. Mathewson,	Trumbull House.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

LITCHFIELD, George H. Baldwin,	American Hotel.
Jacob Morse, Jun.,	American Hotel.
<i>Barkhamsted</i> , Ruel O. White,	St. John's Hotel.
Watson Giddings,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Bethlem</i> , Marvin S. Todd,	North Main Street.
<i>Bridgewater</i> , Robert J. Livingston,	American Hotel.
<i>Canaan</i> , Russell H. Wilcox,	75 College Street.
<i>Colebrook</i> , Sterling C. Newton,	East Hartford.
Harvey Deming,	Cooley's Hotel.
<i>Cornwall</i> , Dwight W. Pierce,	75 College Street.
Philo C. Sedgwick	United States Hotel.
<i>Goshen</i> , Watts H. Brooks,	St. John's Hotel.
George W. Humphrey,	
<i>Harwinton</i> , Abijah Catlin,	United States Hotel.
Henry G. Birge,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Kent</i> , William M. Judd,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Morris</i> , William B. Ames,	

<i>New Hartford</i> , Fitch W. Burwell,	Trumbull House.
Andrew Clark,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>New Milford</i> , Isaac Reynolds,	Trumbull House.
Silas Erwin,	Trumbull House.
<i>Norfolk</i> , John H. Welch,	Trumbull House.
Henry Pendleton,	Trumbull House.
<i>North Canaan</i> , Daniel L. Pierce,	Trumbull House.
<i>Plymouth</i> , Hiram Pierce,	18 Pratt Street.
<i>Roxbury</i> , George W. Morris,	American Hotel.
<i>Salisbury</i> , William P. Burrall,	City Hotel.
Silas B. Moore,	City Hotel.
<i>Sharon</i> , Reuben K. Hunt,	United States Hotel.
Joel S. Chaffee,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Torrington</i> , Harvey L. Rood,	St. John's Hotel.
George L. Whiting,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Warren</i> , Augustine T. Peck,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>Washington</i> , Orestes Hickox,	266 Main Street.
Sidney H. Lyman,	266 Main Street.
<i>Watertown</i> , Eli Curtis,	Allyn House.
<i>Winchester</i> , Charles Alvord,	41 Morgan Street.
George White,	Trumbull House.
<i>Woodbury</i> , Nathaniel B. Smith,	United States Hotel.
Joseph F. Walker,	27 Pearl Street.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>MIDDLETOWN</i> , Edward A. Russell,	City Hotel.
Charles Hubbard,	City Hotel.
<i>Haddam</i> , Hezekiah Scovil,	Allyn House.
Chauncey Arnold,	38 Asylum Street.
<i>Chatham</i> , Charles A. Strong,	Wethersfield.
Alonzo B. Bailey,	48 Asylum Street.
<i>Chester</i> , Jarvis Boies,	Allen House.
<i>Clinton</i> , George B. Hilliard,	19 Central Row.
<i>Cromwell</i> , Thaddeus Manning,	City Hotel.
<i>Durham</i> , Horatio N. Fowler,	Allyn House.
Joel Austin,	St. John's Hotel.
<i>East Haddam</i> , Emory Johnson,	Trumbull House.
Silas R. Holmes,	19 Central Row.
<i>Essex</i> , Carnot O. Spencer,	United States Hotel.

Killingworth, Eliab H. Parmelee,
 Nathan Griswold,
Old Saybrook, James Treadway,
Portland, Henry Gildersleeve,
Saybrook, Ezra S. Williams,
 William Denison,
Westbrook, Frederic W. Spencer,

71 College Street.
 St. John's Hotel.
 40 Buckingham Street.
 Trumbull House.
 Trumbull House.
 98 Church Street.
 19 Central Row.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOLLAND, Joseph Bishop,
 Jabez West,
Andover, Thomas K. Jones,
Bolton, Elijah B. Bishop,
Columbia, Charles A. Post,
Coventry, Julius C. Hovey,
 Dexter C. Talbot,
Ellington, Horace M. Chapman,
Hebron, Sylvester G. Gilbert,
 Edward W. Strong,
Mansfield, Lewis Brigham,
 Raymond Baldwin,
Somers, Marcus Woodward,
 Amos Pease,
Stafford, Harvey Orcutt,
 Samuel Fitch,
Union, Amasa Morse,
 Charles Collar,
Vernon, A. C. Crosby,
Willington, Daniel Edgerton,
 Charles F. Morrison,

Pember's, 422 Main Street.
 559 Main Street.
 422 Main Street.
 61 Buckingham Street.
 13 Clinton Street.
 Allyn House.
 54 Trumbull House.
 Cooley's Hotel.
 St. John's Hotel.
 39 Pearl Street.
 East Hartford.
 Trumbull House.
 Trumbull House.
 Cooley's Hotel.
 Cooley's Hotel.
 159 State Street.
 190 State Street.
 Trumbull House.
 52 Buckingham Street.
 52 Buckingham Street.

RULES TO REGULATE THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SENATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders following be and they are hereby adopted as the standing rules and orders of the Senate, and that they shall be read at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly by the Clerk.

1st. "The President shall take the chair every day, at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and after prayer, shall immediately call the Senate to order, and, if a quorum be present, proceed to business.

2d. "The President shall preserve order, and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. The question first moved and seconded shall be first put, and in all cases the sense of the Senate shall be taken upon the largest number or sum, and the longest time proposed.

3d. "No member shall in any way interrupt the business of the Senate while the journal or public papers are in reading, nor when any member is speaking in debate, nor while the President is putting a question.

4th. "When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise and respectfully address 'Mr. President;' if two or more rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

5th. "No member shall speak more than twice upon the same question, without leave of the Senate, unless to explain.

6th. "When a question is before the Senate, no motion

shall be received but to adjourn, to lay upon the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and a motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.

7th. "If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided.

8th. "When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall (unless for special reason he be excused by the Senate) declare openly his assent or dissent to the question.

9th. "When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated to the Senate by the President before any debate be had thereon, but every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so direct, or any member desire it.

10th. "Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the Senate, or the report of a committee; and every bill for a public act shall receive three several readings in the Senate, previously to its being passed into an act. And no bill shall be read twice on the same day, without the order of the Senate. Nor may the President state the same to the Senate for debate, until after the second reading.

11th. "A Committee of three shall, within the first two days of each session, be appointed by ballot to take into consideration all contested elections of members of the Senate, and to report the facts in issue, together with their opinions thereon.

12th. "Committees of Conference shall be appointed by the Senate.

13th. "All other Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall order otherwise.

14th. "When a motion has been stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be considered to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment; but not after amendment, unless the Senate give leave.

15th. "No member who is interested in the decision of any question in such manner that he cannot vote, may stay in the Senate when such question is discussed or decided. *Provided*, however, that this rule shall not extend to the sitting members in contested elections.

16th. "When any member shall request a Committee of Conference on different votes of the two Houses of Assembly, a Committee, consisting of one member, who was in the vote of the Senate, shall be appointed; and if any member, who was not in such vote, shall be nominated, he shall notify the Senate.

17th. "When the Senate has voted to appoint a Committee to prepare a bill, or resolve, upon any subject, no person shall be on such Committee who was opposed to the vote of the Senate.

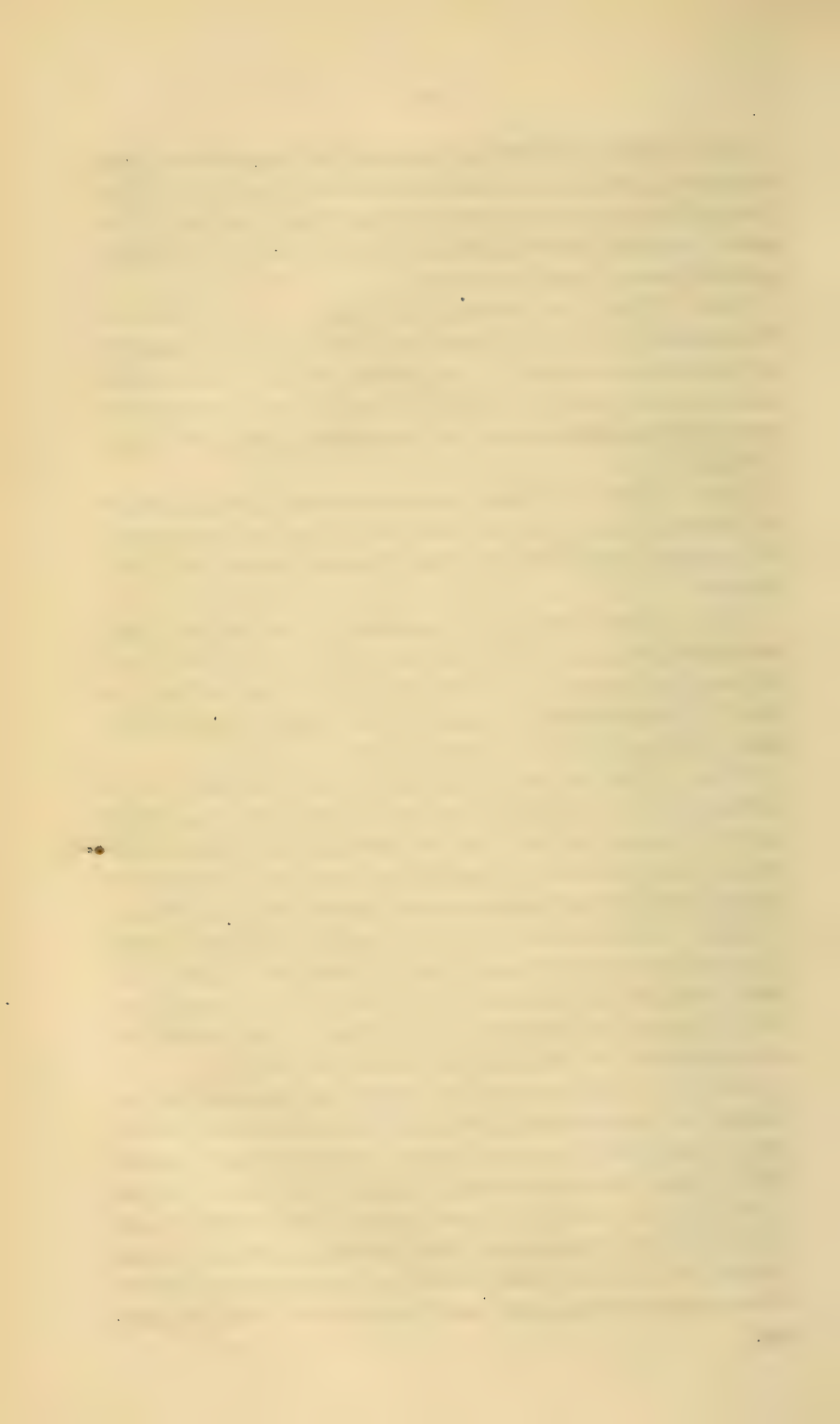
18th. "If any member, in speaking or otherwise, shall transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, and any member may, call to order, and if speaking he shall sit down, unless permitted to explain: the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide the question without debate.

19th. "When a question shall have been once decided, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but no such motion may be made unless within three days of actual session of the Senate, after the day on which the decision to be reconsidered was made.

20th. "Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received, and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President, or a member, a brief statement of the contents or object of the petition or memorial shall be verbally made by the introducer.

21st. "All questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent by answering *viva voce*—aye or no. And whenever the vote shall be doubted or questioned, it shall be determined by the members rising, and in all cases the ayes shall be first called.

22d. "Every resolution or bill granting money from the Treasury of the State shall, before its final passage, receive three several readings, only one of which will be on the same day."



JOINT RULES OF PROCEEDINGS
FOR THE
SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OF CONNECTICUT.

As Adopted, May Session, 1861.

I. Immediately after the organization of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of every stated session of the General Assembly, a Joint Committee, consisting of one Senator and eight Representatives, shall be appointed to examine the returns and canvass of votes given by the electors for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, and Comptroller of Public Accounts, and to report the names of the persons whom they shall find elected to those offices respectively. After this report shall have been accepted, a Joint Committee, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives, shall be appointed, to inform the Governor personally of his election and of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive his communications.

II. On or before the third day of every stated session of the General Assembly, there shall be appointed fifteen Joint Standing Committees, each of which shall consist of one Senator and eight Representatives, viz :

1st. A Committee on the Judiciary, who shall take into consideration all such matters touching public or private acts, and judicial proceedings, as shall be referred to them, and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto, as to them shall seem expedient.

2d. A Committee on the School Fund, who shall inquire into and report the actual state of the School Fund, the

amount, value and condition of its securities, and recommend such measures as they shall deem best adapted to insure its improvement and permanent safety.

3d. A Committee on Banks, who shall take into consideration all such matters relative to Banks, Savings Banks, and Savings and Building Associations, as may be referred to them, and report the facts with their opinion thereon.

4th. A Committee on the State Prison, who shall examine the annual reports of the directors and officers in charge of the State Prison, the accounts of receipts and expenditures of the Institution, together with such other matters as shall be referred to them by the two Houses of the General Assembly. And they may recommend such measures for the regulation and management of the Prison, as they shall deem expedient.

5th. A Committee on New Towns and Probate Districts, who shall take into consideration all matters relating to the incorporation of new towns, the alteration of town lines, and the formation of probate districts, which shall be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, together with the facts upon which such opinion is founded.

6th. A Committee on Roads and Bridges, who shall take into consideration all such matters relative to Roads and Bridges as shall be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

7th. A Committee on Incorporations, who shall take into consideration all matters relative to private corporations, for which there may be no other appropriate Committee, and report their opinion thereon, with the facts on which the same is founded.

8th. A Committee on Claims, who shall take into consideration all claims and demands upon the State, which may be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, with the facts on which the same is founded.

9th. A Committee on Education, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to the subject of Common School education as shall be referred to them, and recom-

mend such measures touching the same, as they shall deem expedient.

10th. A Committee on the Sale of Lands, who shall take into consideration all applications for the sale of lands, which shall be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

11th. A Committee on Finance, who shall take into consideration the financial concerns of the State, and inquire into the receipts and expenditures of the government, the investments of the public funds, (the School Fund excepted,) the system of assessments and taxation provided by existing laws, and all other matters affecting the revenue of the State ; and report such measures touching the same, as they may deem expedient.

12th. A Committee on Railroads, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to Railroads and Railroad Companies as may be referred to them, and report the facts, with their opinion thereon.

13th. A Committee on Military Affairs, who shall examine all military returns and take into consideration all matters relating to the militia of this State, which may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

14th. A Committee on Agriculture, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to Agriculture as may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

15th. A Committee on Humane Institutions, who shall take into consideration all such matters relating to the Benevolent Institutions under the care or supervision of the State, as may be referred to them, and report thereon, with their opinion touching the same.

III. In all meetings of Joint Committees, the Senators shall preside. All questions of order in their proceedings, and questions relative to the admission of evidence, shall be determined by a majority of votes ; and in case the votes be equally divided, the Senators shall have a casting vote.

IV. All Committees of Conference, on disagreeing votes of

the two Houses of Assembly, shall consist of one Senator and two Representatives, who were in the major vote of their respective Houses. The Committee of the House making the grant or appointment, or passing the bill, resolution or amendment disagreed to, shall state their reasons, to be reported to the other House. And neither House shall request the other twice to confer on the same point of disagreement.

V. Whenever each house shall have adhered to its vote of disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be considered as lost.

VI. Every message sent from one House to the other shall be announced at the door, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.

VII. Whenever a bill shall have passed both Houses of the Assembly, and shall have been transmitted to the Governor for his approbation, if either House desire its return for further consideration, such desire shall be communicated by message to the other House, and a Joint Committee of one Senator and two Representatives shall then be sent to the Governor to request him to return the bill. If the Governor consent, the bill shall be returned first to that House in which the motion for its return* originated, and the bill may then be altered or totally rejected by a concurrent vote of the two Houses, but if not altered or rejected by such concurrent vote, it shall be again transmitted to the Governor in the same form in which it was first presented to him.

VIII. Whenever the public business may require the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in Convention, either House may send its message to the other, requesting such Convention, and specifying the object. At the time designated, the Senate, with their President and Clerk, may proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where suitable accommodations shall be provided. The President of the Senate shall *ex officio* preside in said Convention, and the proceedings thereof shall be entered upon the Journals of the two Houses.

When the Convention shall have been dissolved, the Pres-

ident of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make report to their respective Houses of the proceedings of the Convention.

IX. All bills for public acts which shall have been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, engrossed, and signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, and all bills for private acts and joint resolutions which shall have been passed by the two Houses, shall, with the papers on which the same may be founded, be transmitted by the Committee on Engrossed Bills to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of being by him laid before the Governor. The presiding officers of the two Houses shall affix their signatures to bills for public acts in presence of their respective Houses.

X. Every bill for a public act, and every resolution which shall be offered for the consideration of either House, shall be fairly written on not less than one-half sheet of paper; and every member offering such bill, resolution, or a petition, shall indorse thereon his name, in some proper and conspicuous place, and in no case shall any printed copy of a bill or resolution receive the indorsement of the Clerk of either House, or be transmitted to the Governor for approval.

XI. The Clerk of the House to which any bill or resolution shall be first presented, shall endorse thereon a statement of the contents or objects of such bill or resolution, before transmitting the same to the other House.

XII. All acts of incorporation by bill or resolution, and all acts in amendment or alteration thereof, and all private acts of whatever nature, shall, before the same shall be considered, be printed for the use of the General Assembly, at the expense of the party applying therefor.

XIII. All bills for public acts reported favorably upon by the Committee to which they have been or may be referred, with or without amendments, before being put upon their third reading shall be laid upon the table and three hundred copies of such bills, with their amendments, be printed for the use of the General Assembly, and no bill so reported shall be put on its third reading until the day succeeding the distribution of said copies.

R U L E S
OF THE
H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S ,
I N T H E G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y O F C O N N E C T I C U T .

Resolved, That the Rules and Orders following be, and they are hereby adopted, as the standing rules and orders of this House ; and it is ordered that they shall be read by the Clerk, at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly :

1st. The Speaker shall take the chair every day, at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned ; and after prayers and roll-call, shall immediately call the House to order, and if a quorum be present, proceed to business.

2d. In the absence of a quorum, the Speaker may adjourn the House to the afternoon, or the next sitting day. At all other times during the session, an adjournment shall be pronounced by the Speaker on motion, no objection being made.

3d. The Speaker shall preserve decorum and order ; and shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the House. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. The question first moved and seconded shall be first put ; and in all cases the sense of the House shall be first taken upon the largest number or sum, and the longest time proposed in any question.

4th. In all cases when a vote is taken without a division, the Speaker shall determine whether it is or is not a vote ; and in all doubtful cases he shall ask, "*Is it doubted ?*" If the vote be disputed, it shall be tried again ; but after the

Speaker has declared the vote, it shall not be recalled, unless by a regular motion for reconsideration, made by a member in the vote of the House.

5th. If the Speaker doubt a vote, or a division be called by a member, the question shall be again put, and those voting in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats; if the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall direct the Tellers to count them while standing, and if required by a member, those of contrary mind shall, in the like manner, rise and be counted.

6th. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the Journal, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present.

7th. In all cases of balloting, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

8th. Members coming in when the House is attending prayers, and during the call of the roll, shall walk to their seats with as little noise as convenience will admit.

9th. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address "*Mr. Speaker*;" if two or more rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

10th. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, unless to explain.

11th. No debate shall be allowed after a question is put and remains undecided. While the Speaker is putting any question, or is addressing the House, no member shall walk out of or across the House; nor, either in such cases, or when the roll is calling, or when anything is in public reading before the House, nor while any member is speaking, shall entertain any private discourse; nor when any member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

12th. When the motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated to the House by the Speaker, before any debate be had thereon; but every motion shall be reduced in writing, if the Speaker so direct, or any member desire it.

13th. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

And no motion to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, or to commit, having been once decided, shall be again allowed at the same sitting, and at the same stage of the bill, or subject matter.

14th. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and said motion shall be decided without debate, as shall also a motion to lie on the table.

15th. When a question shall have once been decided, it shall be in order for any member in the prevailing vote to move for a reconsideration thereof, if at the time the subject matter shall be in possession of the House; but no such motion shall be made unless within two days of the actual session of the House, after the day on which decision was had thereon.

16th. The Clerk shall not transmit any bill, resolution, or other paper from the House to the Senate, on the same day upon which action was had thereon, except the House otherwise order.

17th. When a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment, but not after amendment, unless the House give leave.

18th. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House, or the report of a committee; and every public bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previously to its being passed into an act, and no such bill may be read twice on the same day, without the order of the House; nor may the Speaker state the same to the House for debate, until after the second reading; but every bill may be referred on its first reading.

19th. No member who is interested in the decision of any question in such a manner that he can not vote, may stay in the House when such question is discussed or decided.

20th. All committees, excepting committees of conference, shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

21st. When any member requests a committee of conference on different votes of the two Houses of Assembly, a committee, consisting of two members, shall be appointed on the part of the House ; and in such case the committee shall consist only of such members as were in the vote of the House ; and if any member be nominated on said committee who was not in the vote, he shall notify the House and be excused.

22d. When the House has voted to appoint a committee to prepare a bill or resolve upon any subject, no person shall be on such committee who was opposed to the sense of the House.

23d. At the opening of each session, a Committee of Elections, consisting of three members, shall be appointed by the Speaker, to take into consideration all contested elections of members of this House, and report facts, with their opinions thereon.

24th. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules and Orders of this House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order ; and if speaking, he shall sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. If no such appeal be made, the Speaker shall decide on the same.

25th. During the first eight days of the session, after roll-call, the Speaker shall call for petitions, which shall be first disposed of ; and no petition shall be offered after the House shall proceed to other business.

26th. After the first eight days, the first business shall be the hearing of the reports of committees ; next, the first reading of bills for public acts, and then bills which have been postponed to a second reading.

27th. Every member present, when a question is put by the Speaker, shall vote, unless excused by the House before the voting commences.

28th. Every resolution or bill in form, upon any petition granting money from the Treasury of the State, shall, before its final passage, receive three several readings, only one of which shall be on the same day.

29th. The Journal of the House for the day preceding shall be read every day before entering on other business.

30th. In case the Speaker wishes occasionally to leave the chair for the purpose of taking part in the debate, or from indisposition, or other temporary cause, he may designate some member to preside.

31st. For the purpose of more conveniently counting upon a division of the House, the floor thereof shall be divided by aisles into four divisions, to be numbered first, second, third and fourth sections, commencing on the right of the chair; for each of which divisions, the Speaker shall appoint a member, whose seat is in said division, to be a teller to count and report to the chair.

32d. No rule shall be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On the Judiciary.—Hon. Mr. Platt, Messrs. Carter of Norwalk, Deming of Hartford, Wooster of Derby, Adams of New London, Carpenter of Killingly, Smith of Woodbury, Russell of Middletown, Chapman of Ellington.

On the School Fund.—Hon. Mr. Jones, Messrs. Kendrick of Waterbury, Dewey of Granby, Little of Groton, Sherman of Newtown, Knowlton of Ashford, Moore of Salisbury, Fowler of Durham, Hovey of Coventry.

On Banks—Hon. Mr. Byington, Messrs. Catlin of Harwinton, Persee of Windsor Locks, Arnold of Meriden, Wheeler of North Stonington, Bacon of Bridgeport, Mathewson of Woodstock, Hubbard of Middletown, Edgerton of Willington.

On the State Prison.—Hon. Mr. Wright, Messrs. Osgood of Pomfret, Welles of Wethersfield, Train of Milford, Clark of North Stonington, Bell of Darien, Todd of Bethlem, Spencer of Essex, West of Tolland.

On New Towns and Probate Districts.—Hon. Mr. Ives, Messrs. Phillips of Putnam, Tolles of New Britain, Andrews of East Haven, Howard of East Lyme, Gregory of Redding, Pierce of Plymouth, Gildersleeve of Portland, Post of Columbia.

On Roads and Bridges.—Hon. Mr. Buel, Messrs. Gallagher of New Haven, Hotchkiss of Southington, Caulkins of Montville, Glover of Fairfield, Brown of Brooklyn, White of Winchester, Spencer of Westbrook, Bishop of Bolton.

On Incorporations.—Hon. Mr. Mygatt, Messrs. Adams of Norwich, Pierce of Bristol, Dickerman of Orange, Burr of Westport, Hinckley of Plainfield, Burwell of New Hartford, Hilliard of Clinton, Bishop of Tolland.

On Claims.—Hon. Mr. Wightman, Messrs. Johnson of Enfield, S. R. Bartlett of Guilford, Cobb of Norwich, Starr of Danbury, Adams of Canterbury, Newton of Colebrook, Treadway of Old Saybrook, Fitch of Stafford.

On Education.—Hon. Mr. E. Johnson, Messrs. Bugbee of Killingly, Cowles of Farmington, Merwin of Milford, Strong of Colchester, Northrop of Ridgefield, Morris of Roxbury, Arnold of Haddam, Gilbert of Hebron.

On Sale of Lands.—Hon. Mr. Simmons, Messrs. Seymour of Hartford, Law of Cheshire, Geer of Lisbon, St. John of Wilton, Maine of Voluntown, Rood of Torrington, Manning of Cromwell, Baldwin of Mansfield.

On Finance.—Hon. Mr. Coffing, Messrs. Sterling of Fairfield, Thompson of Enfield, Welton of Waterbury, Woodworth of Waterford, Hall of Windham, Burrall of Salisbury, Parmelee of Killingly, Crosby of Vernon.

On Railroads.—Hon. Mr. Brown, Messrs. Dudley of Madison, Austin of Suffield, Ladd of Franklin, Mitchell of Stratford, Johnson of Pomfret, Welch of Norfolk, Williams of Saybrook, Chapman of Ellington.

On Military Affairs.—Hon. Mr. Briscoe, Messrs. Carpenter of Killingly, Deming of Hartford, Wooster of Derby, Geer of Lyme, Cunningham of Norwalk, Burrall of Salisbury, Scoville of Haddam, Pease of Somers.

On Agriculture.—Hon. Isaac Johnson, Messrs. Peters of Cheshire, Mills of Rocky Hill, Thomas of Lebanon, Heath of New Canaan, Pearl of Hampton, Morse of Litchfield, Scoville of Haddam, Strong of Hebron.

On Humane Institutions.—Hon. Mr. Campbell, Messrs. Deming of Hartford, Atwater of New Haven, Barnes of New London, Ritch of Stamford, Bradford of Woodstock, Reynolds of New Milford, Boies of Chester, Bishop of Bolton.

On Engrossed Bills.—Hon. Mr. Alvord, Messrs. Scott of Ridgefield, Erwin of New Milford, Clark of Windsor.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

To examine the Report of Canvassers of Votes for State Officers.—Hon. Mr. Platt, Messrs. Crosby of Vernon, Lamb of Berlin, Wooster of Seymour, Grinnell of Stonington, Burr of Westport, Bennett of Plainfield, Burrall of New Hartford, Chapman of Ellington.

To revise the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.—Hon. Mr. ———, Messrs. Carter of Norwalk, Deming of Hartford, Wooster of Derby.

SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

On Contested Elections.—Messrs. Wooster of Derby, Burrall of Salisbury and Sterling of Fairfield.

On Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Barnes of New London, Train of Milford, and Persse of Windsor Locks.

On Credentials and to prepare a Roll of the House. Messrs. Arnold of Meriden, Tolles of New Britain, Baldwin of Bozrah, St. John of Wilton, Green of Thompson, Ames of Morris, Boies of Chester, and Hovey of Coventry.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, May Session, 1861. }

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you, to be laid before the General Assembly, my Annual Report.

Respectfully yours,

LUCIUS J. HENDEE,

STATE TREASURER.

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 1, 1861. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

THE undersigned would respectfully submit the following report of the business of this department, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1861.

Receipts into the Treasury of Public Revenue,	\$254,551.98
Add balance on hand April 1st, 1860, . . .	14,889.65
Total, . . .	<u>\$269,441.63</u>
Orders paid to March 31st,	221,820.80
Paid interest on loans,	5,330.33
	<u>\$227,151.13</u>
Available balance, April 1st, 1861,	42,290.50
Total receipts from all sources,	634,212.78
Add balance on hand, April 1st, 1860, . . .	45,758.84
Total,	<u>\$679,971.62</u>
Deduct payments last year,	603,081.46
	<u>\$76,890.16</u>

Leaving a total balance in the Treasury, April 1st, 1861, belonging to the Civil List, School Fund, and State Institutions, amounting to seventy-six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and sixteen cents.

The Tables and Statements annexed will exhibit in detail the receipts into the Treasury, and the expenditures of each of the separate funds belonging to or held in trust by the State.

The Taxes due from the Towns, Banks, and other corporations have been generally promptly paid. Three towns are delinquent, as will be seen by reference to the Tables.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Treasurer*.

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS, PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Am't of Tax 1½ per cent.	Communit'n, Tax.	Tax Received.	Taxes due Feb. 20, 1860.
HARTFORD,	\$723,941.02	\$10,859.12	\$637.50	\$599.25	
Avon,	14,548.42	218.23	32.50	30.55	
Berlin,	30,561.21	458.42	86.50	81.31	
Bloomfield,	25,856.73	387.85	35.50	33.37	
Bristol,	46,687.34	700.31	164.50	154.63	
Burlington,	14,895.99	223.44	38.50	36.19	
Canton,	30,697.70	460.47	31.00	29.14	
East Granby,	16,563.26	248.45	24.50	23.03	
East Hartford,	37,788.94	566.83	26.50	24.91	
East Windsor,	35,128.35	526.93	43.00	40.42	
Enfield,	86,004.03	1,290.06	40.50	38.07	
Farmington,	65,232.68	978.49	69.50	65.33	
Glastenbury,	40,728.50	610.93	66.00	62.04	
Granby,	19,422.85	291.34	73.50	69.09	
Hartland,	11,610.48	174.16	24.00	22.56	
Manchester,	44,358.95	665.38	107.50	101.05	
Marlborough,	10,014.27	150.21	21.50	20.21	
New Britain,	73,779.59	1,106.69	184.00	172.96	
Rocky Hill,	16,486.11	247.29	24.00	22.56	
Simsbury,	33,573.65	503.60	56.00	52.64	
Southington,	45,578.30	683.67	69.00	64.86	
South Windsor	36,576.53	548.65	60.00	56.40	
Suffield,	53,953.66	809.30	92.50	86.95	
West Hartford,	29,483.62	442.25	25.00	23.50	
Wethersfield,	45,896.37	688.45	50.00	47.00	
Windsor,	40,540.24	608.10	59.00	55.46	
Windsor Locks,	18,735.00	281.03	54.00	50.76	
	\$1,648,643.79	\$24,729.65	\$2,196.00	\$2,064.24	
NEW HAVEN,	770,410.09	11,556.15	1,236.00	1,161.84	
Branford,	32,638.84	489.58	60.00	56.40	
Bethany,	16,767.55	251.51	21.50	20.21	
Cheshire,	42,023.18	630.35	51.00	47.94	
Derby,	74,944.99	1,124.17	138.00	129.72	
East Haven,	38,845.51	582.68	44.00	41.36	
Guilford,	42,560.93	638.41	66.50	62.51	
Hamden,	36,416.76	546.25	54.00	50.76	
Madison,	27,261.09	408.92	29.00	27.26	
Meriden,	103,100.39	1,546.51	136.50	128.31	
Middlebury,	13,156.03	197.34	16.00	15.04	
Milford,	30,635.25	459.53	94.00	88.36	
Naugatuck,	38,494.99	577.42	60.00	56.40	
North Branford,	17,416.79	261.25	33.00	31.02	
North Haven,	21,657.90	324.87	42.00	39.48	
Orange,	26,665.01	399.98	49.00	46.06	
Oxford,	19,309.29	289.64	18.50	17.39	
Prospect,	7,043.50	105.65	16.00	15.04	
Seymour,	25,368.11	380.52			
Southbury,	26,039.74	390.60	34.50	32.43	
Wallingford,	55,971.35	839.57	116.50	109.51	
Waterbury,	168,403.65	2,526.05	358.00	336.52	
Woodbridge,	13,637.98	204.57	28.00	26.32	\$235.12
Wolcott,	8,881.95	133.28	19.50	18.38	
	\$1,657,650.87	\$24,864.75	\$2,721.50	\$2,558.21	\$235.12

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Am't Tax, 1½ per cent.	Commut'n Tax.	Tax Received	Taxes due Feb. 20, 1860.
NEW LONDON,	\$165,025.88	\$2,475.39	\$167.00	\$156.98	\$100.00
Norwich,	253,088.39	3,796.33	179.00	168.26	
Bozrah,	14,645.47	219.68	19.00	17.86	
Colchester,	46,894.62	703.42	74.50	70.03	
East Lyme,	17,742.96	266.14	31.00	29.14	
Franklin,	19,296.76	289.45	30.50	28.67	
Griswold,	31,045.18	465.68	47.00	44.18	
Groton,	69,048.89	1,035.73	91.00	85.54	
Lebanon,	34,527.08	517.91	36.00	33.84	
Ledyard,	20,121.78	301.83	43.00	40.42	
Lisbon,	31,269.78	469.05	19.00	17.86	
Lyme,	11,903.87	178.56	32.50	30.55	
Montville,	31,020.00	465.30	52.00	48.88	
North Stoningt'n,	23,110.54	421.66	32.50	30.55	
Old Lyme,	17,340.19	260.10	26.00	24.44	
Preston,	23,622.46	429.34	30.00	28.20	
Salem,	10,666.34	160.00	24.00	22.56	
Stonington,	121,260.62	1,818.91	105.50	99.17	
Waterford,	27,619.72	414.30	37.00	34.78	
	\$979,250.53	\$14,688.78	\$1,076.50	\$1,011.55	\$100.00
FAIRFIELD,	94,752.56	1,421.29	86.50	81.31	620.26
Danbury,	112,078.62	1,681.18	209.00	196.46	
Bethel,	21,937.04	329.06	58.00	54.52	
Bridgeport,	235,197.42	3,527.96	299.00	281.06	
Darien,	31,997.99	479.97	35.00	32.90	
Brookfield,	21,446.01	321.69	32.50	30.55	
Easton,	20,820.78	312.31	18.00	16.92	
Greenwich,	93,980.59	1,409.71	115.50	108.57	
Huntington,	21,600.30	324.00	28.00	26.32	
Monroe,	20,192.29	302.88	34.00	32.96	
New Canaan,	36,338.76	545.08	74.00	69.56	
New Fairfield,	14,588.97	218.83	21.50	20.21	
Newtown,	51,311.63	769.67	61.50	57.81	
Norwalk,	110,762.50	1,661.44	136.00	127.84	
Redding,	39,285.06	589.28	56.50	53.11	
Ridgefield,	38,499.54	577.49	82.00	77.08	
Stamford,	127,924.01	1,918.86	147.50	138.65	
Sherman,	13,275.26	199.13	12.00	11.28	
Stratford,	45,353.32	680.30	40.00	37.60	
Trumbull,	22,330.12	334.95	35.00	32.90	
Weston,	15,677.67	235.17	20.00	18.80	
Westport,	60,738.31	911.07	90.00	84.60	
Wilton,	23,591.31	353.87	45.50	42.77	
	\$1,273,680.06	\$19,105.19	\$1,737.00	\$1,632.78	\$630.26

GENERAL REVENUE.

TAX FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Am't Tax 1½ per cent.	Communt'n Tax.	Tax Received.	Taxes due Feb. 20, 1860.
BROOKLYN,	\$30,415.05	\$456.23	\$34.50	\$32.43	
Ashford,	15,583.56	233.75	27.50	25.85	
Canterbury,	23,161.66	347.42	18.00	16.92	
Chaplin,	9,255.13	138.83	14.00	13.16	
Eastford,	10,087.19	151.31	8.50	7.99	
Hampton,	13,887.30	208.31	18.00	16.92	
Killingly,	46,396.60	695.95	100.00	94.00	
Plainfield,	46,134.23	692.01	74.00	69.56	
Pomfret,	33,017.07	495.26	32.50	30.55	
Putnam,	28,102.61	421.54	49.50	46.53	
Scotland,	11,767.39	176.51	19.00	17.86	
Sterling,	11,331.68	169.98	26.50	24.91	
Thompson,	49,183.46	737.75	96.00	90.24	
Voluntown,	8,783.73	131.76	23.50	22.09	
Windham,	47,745.63	716.18	105.00	98.70	
Woodstock,	42,270.80	634.06	136.00	127.84	
	\$427,123.09	\$6,406.85	\$782.50	\$735.55	
LITCHFIELD,	49,762.58	746.44	101.00	94.94	
Barkhamsted,	17,058.64	255.88	24.00	22.56	
Bethlem,	17,267.85	259.02	20.50	19.27	
Bridgewater,	16,976.34	254.65	28.00	26.27	
Canaan,	20,218.71				
Colebrook,	18,221.90	273.33	39.00	36.66	
Cornwall,	24,748.61	371.23	25.50	23.97	
Goshen,	29,753.62	446.30	32.00	30.08	
Harwinton,	18,217.10	273.26	36.50	34.31	
Kent,	18,457.12	276.86	24.50	23.03	
Morris,	13,655.76	204.84	31.00	29.14	
New Hartford,	30,523.89	457.86	50.50	47.47	
New Milford,	59,041.63	885.62	62.50	58.75	
Norfolk,	27,618.09	414.27	45.50	42.77	
North Canaan,	24,426.08	366.39	53.00	49.82	
Plymouth,	50,634.41	759.52	88.50	83.19	
Roxbury,	15,368.58	230.53	24.00	22.56	
Salisbury,	65,367.07				
Sharon,	40,747.24	611.21	53.00	49.82	
Torrington,	34,861.34	522.92	44.00	40.36	
Warren,	11,117.66	166.76	9.50	8.93	
Washington,	29,919.13	448.79	40.00	37.60	
Watertown,	40,980.63	614.71	49.50	46.53	
Winchester,	56,888.79	853.33	123.50	116.09	
Woodbury,	36,793.63	551.90	23.00	21.62	
	\$768,626.40	\$10,245.62	\$1,028.50	\$966.74	

GENERAL REVENUE.
TAX FROM TOWNS PAYABLE FEBRUARY 20.

TOWNS.	Grand List.	Am't Tax, 1½ per cent.	Commute'n Tax.	Tax Received.	Taxes due Feb.20,1860.
MIDDLETOWN,	\$138,877.92	\$2,083.17	\$256.00	\$240.64	
Haddam,	27,923.02	418.85	39.00	36.66	
Chatham,	26,841.45	402.62	46.50	43.71	
Chester,	11,409.44	171.14	30.50	28.67	
Clinton,	18,617.38	279.26	26.50	24.91	
Cromwell,	18,954.91	284.32	56.00	52.64	
Durham,	17,870.02	268.05	23.50	22.09	
East Haddam,	40,051.28	600.77	115.50	109.57	
Essex,	27,374.24	410.61	29.00	27.26	
Killingworth,	11,282.15	169.23	42.50	39.95	
Old Saybrook,	17,913.69	268.71	19.00	17.86	
Portland,	62,272.57	934.09	71.00	66.74	
Saybrook,	20,667.60	310.01	43.00	40.42	
Westbrook,	15,427.28	231.41	23.00	21.62	
	\$455,482.95	\$6,832.24	\$821.00	\$771.74	
TOLLAND,	16,542.68	248.14	23.50	22.09	
Andover,	8,561.90	128.43	8.50	7.99	
Bolton,	7,833.53	117.50	5.00	4.70	
Coventry,	26,442.45	396.64	57.50	54.05	
Columbia,	11,119.27	166.79	18.00	16.92	
Ellington,	24,326.34	364.90	33.00	31.02	
Hebron,	20,499.93	307.50	45.50	42.77	
Mansfield,	21,887.15	328.31	16.00	15.04	
Somers,	22,065.65	330.98	24.00	22.56	\$5.98
Stafford,	39,432.95	591.49	144.50	135.83	
Union,	9,608.36	144.13	26.00	24.44	
Vernon,	47,399.28	710.99	55.00	51.70	
Willington,	13,125.24	196.88	23.50	22.09	
	\$268,844.73	\$4,032.67	\$480.00	\$451.20	\$5.98

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	Am't Tax, 1½ per cent.	Comm't'n Tax.	Tax Received.	Taxes due Feb. 20, 1860.
HARTFORD,	\$1,648,643.79	\$24,729.65	\$2,196.00	\$2,064.24	
New Haven,	1,657,650.87	24,864.75	2,721.50	2,558.21	\$235.12
New London,	979,250.53	14,688.78	1,076.50	1,011.55	100.00
Fairfield,	1,273,680.06	19,105.19	1,737.00	1,632.78	630.26
Windham,	427,123.09	6,406.85	782.50	735.55	
Litchfield,	768,626.40	10,245.62	1,028.50	966.74	
Middlesex,	455,482.95	6,832.24	821.00	771.74	
Tolland,	268,844.73	4,032.67	480.00	451.20	5.98
	\$7,479,302.42	\$110,905.75	\$10,843.00	\$10,192.01	\$971.36

State Tax due February 20, 1860, received,	-	-	-	-	\$800.47
" " " " 20, 1861, "	-	-	-	-	110,905.75
Military Tax due " 20, 1860, "	-	-	-	-	170.89
" " " " 20, 1861, "	-	-	-	-	10,192.01
					\$122,069.12

Due from Seymour, Military Tax, February 20, 1861, -	-	-	-	-	\$57.34
" " Canaan, State and Military Tax, February 20, 1861, -	-	-	-	-	339.94
" " Salisbury, " " " " " " " -	-	-	-	-	1,068.40
					\$1,465.68

DIVIDENDS FROM BANK STOCKS,
OWNED BY STATE.

BANK.	Shares.	Amount.	Date of dividend.	Rate.	Amount.
Hartford Bank,.....	1,650	\$165,000.00	June,	5 per cent.	\$8,250.00
Phoenix Bank,.....	1,220	122,000.00	December,	5 per cent.	8,250.00
			Septemb'r,	3 per cent.	3,660.00
Farmers & Mechanics,.	49	4,900.00	March,	3 per cent.	3,660.00
			August,	3½ per cent.	171.50
New Haven,.....	548	54,800.00	February,	3½ per cent.	171.50
			July,	4½ per cent.	2,466.00
Middletown,.....	593	59,300.00	January,	4½ per cent.	2,466.00
			July,	4 per cent.	2,372.00
			January,	4 per cent.	2,372.00
		\$406,000.00			\$33,839.00

TAX ON RAILROADS,
DUE SEPTEMBER 1.

NAME.	Length.	Length in Conn	Market value.	Capital.	Amount of tax ½ p. ct.
New York and New Haven,.	61.97 m.	48.19 m.	\$ 60.00	\$3,000,000	\$4,665.80
Hartford and New Haven,..	71.50 "	65½ "	130.00	2,350,000	9,346.57
Hartford, Prov. and Fishkill,	122.365 "	96 "	2.00	398,800	20.85
New Haven & Northampton,	55.16 "	55.16 "	60.00	922,500	1,230.00
Housatonic,	73 "	73 "	25.00	1,180,000	983.33
Naugatuck,.....	57 "	57 "	86.00	1,031,800	2,957.83
Norwalk and Danbury,.....	23.808 "	23.808 "	35.00	303,000	707.00
Norwich and Worcester,....	67 "	48 "	40.00	2,112,500	not paid.
					\$19,911.38

TAX ON INSURANCE STOCK,
OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

COMPANY.	Location.	Shares.	Paid in.	Value.	Tax $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
North American,.....	Hartford,	719	\$100	\$92.50	\$332.54
City Fire,	"	146	100	110.00	80.30
Merchant's Insurance Company,	"	115	100	100.00	57.50
Phoenix Insurance Company,...	"	526	100	125.00	328.75
Hartford Fire.....	"	1,466	100	200.00	1,466.00
City Fire,.....	New Haven,	657	100	105.00	167.52
Ætna Fire Insurance Company,	Hartford,	2,434	100	175.00	2,129.75
Ætna Life Insurance Company,	"	319	10	20.00	31.90
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.,	"	150	50	50.00	37.50
Thames Fire Insurance Co.,...	Norwich,	10	20	20.00	1.00
Mutual Security Insurance Co.,	New Haven,	170		25.00	21.25
Connecticut Fire,.....	Hartford,	145	100	121.00	87.73
Home Insurance Company,....	New Haven,	40	100	105.00	21.00
American Temperance Life,....	Hartford,	107		8.00	4.28
Union Fire Insurance Company,	"	59	100	95.00	28.03
Norwich Fire Insurance Co.,...	Norwich,	400	50	60.00	120.00
Charter Oak Fire and Marine, ..	Hartford,	170	100	100.00	85.00
Norwalk Insurance Company,...	Norwalk,	1	100	100.00	.50
State Insurance Company,.....	New Haven,				443.46
					\$5,444.01

TAX ON BRIDGE AND TURNPIKE STOCKS,
OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

COMPANY.	Location.	Shares.	Paid in.	Value.	Am't.
Hartford Bridge Co.,.....	Hartford,	90	\$100	\$125.00	\$56.25
Bridgeport & Newtown T. Co.,...					3.00
					\$59.25

TAX ON BANK STOCKS,
OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	No. Shares.	Par value.	Market value.	Am't tax $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Ætna Bank,.....	Hartford,	107	\$100	\$107	\$57.24
Bridgeport Bank,.....	Bridgeport,	232	50	55	63.80
Bridgeport City Bank,....	"	67	100	100	33.50
Central Bank,.....	Middletown,	21	75	65	6.83
City Bank of Hartford,....	Hartford,	179	100	113	101.13
" " New Haven,.,	New Haven,				
Citizen's Bank,.....	Waterbury,	93	100	100	46.50
Clinton Bank,.....	Clinton,	135	100	100	67.50
Charter Oak Bank,.....	Hartford,	425	100	105	223.12
Bank of Commerce,.....	New London,	45	100	104	23.40
Connecticut Bank,.....	Bridgeport,	156	100	100	78.00
Danbury Bank,.....	Danbury,	168	100	108	90.72
Deep River Bank,.....	Deep River,	140	100	80	56.00
East Haddam,.....	East Haddam,	87	75	80	34.80
Exchange Bank,.....	Hartford,	1,189	50	54	321.03
Elm City Bank,	New Haven,	761	100	110	418.55
Fairfield County Bank,....	Norwalk,	143	100	112	80.08
Farmers Bank,.....	Bridgeport,	366	70	60	109.80
Farmers & Mechanics Bank,	Hartford,	766	100	114	440.04
Hartford Bank,.....	"	1,323	100	144	952.56
Hartford County Bank,...	"	158	50	50	39.50
Home Bank,.....	Meriden,	210.3-5	100	104	109.51
Hatters' Bank,.....	Bethel,	118	60	60	35.40
Hurlburt Bank,.....	West Winsted,	137	100	105	71.92
Iron Bank,.....	Falls Village,	439	25	25	54.87
Jewett City Bank,	Jewett City,	84	50	60	25.20
Manufacturers Bank,.....	Birmingham,	75	50	50	18.75
Mechanics Bank,.....	New Haven,				
Mercantile Bank,.....	Hartford,	370	100	96	177.60
Merchants Bank,.....	Norwich,	111	40	40	22.20
Merchants Bank,.....	New Haven,	278	50	47	65.24
Merch. & Manufac. Bank,.,	Hartford,	131	100	100	65.50
Meriden Bank,.....	Meriden,	154	100	110	84.70
Middletown Bank,.....	Middletown,	207	75	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	91.60
Middlesex County Bank,.,	"	156	100	112	87.36
Mystic River Bank,.....	Stonington,				
Mystic Bank,.....	Mystic,	4	50	50	1.00
New Haven Bank,.....	New Haven,	214	100	127	135.89
New Haven Co. Bank,....	"	3,172		11	174.46
New London Bank,.....	New London,	146	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	53.29
New England Bank,.....	East Haddam,	128	100	104	66.56
Norfolk Bank,.....	Norfolk,	74	100	100	37.00
Norwalk Bank,.....	Norwalk,	213	100	107	113.95
North America Bank,....	Ansonia,	300	10	10	15.00
Norwich Bank,.....	Norwich,	35	100	110	19.25
Ocean Bank,.....	Stonington,	79	100	110	43.45
Pabiquoque Bank,.....	Danbury,	210	100	100	105.00
Pawcatuck Bank,.....	Stonington,	158	50	50	39.50
Phoenix Bank,.....	Hartford,	993	100	102	506.43
Pequonnoek Bank,.....	Bridgeport,	72	100	95	34.20
Quinnipiack Bank,.....	New Haven,	101	100	100	50.50
Rockville Bank,.....	Rockville,	232			116.00

TAX ON BANK STOCKS—*Continued.*

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	No. Shares.	Par value.	Mark't value.	Am't tax $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Stafford Bank,.....	Stafford Spr'gs,	220	\$100	\$100	\$110.00
Saugatuck Bank,.....	Westport,	113	100	106	59.89
Saybrook Bank,.....	Essex,	40	100	100	20.00
Shetucket Bank,.....	Norwich,	37	100	97	17.95
Southport Bank,.....	Southport,				
Stamford Bank,.....	Stamford,	515	30	36	92.70
State Bank,.....	Hartford,	138	100	122	84.18
Stonington Bank,.....	Stonington,	50	50	50	12.50
Tradesman's Bank,.....	New Haven,	36	100	115	20.70
Thames Bank,.....	Norwich,	407	100	110	223.85
Thompson Bank,.....	Thompson,	80	70	73	29.20
Tolland County Bank,...	Tolland,	80	100	100	40.00
Uncas Bank,.....	Norwich,				
Union Bank,.....	New London,	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	106	33.66
Waterlury Bank,.....	Waterbury,	258	50	55	70.95
Whaling Bank,.....	New London,	507	25	27	68.44
Windham Bank,.....	Windham,	114	100	100	57.00
Windham County Bank,...	Brooklyn,	51	100	105	26.77
Winsted Bank,.....	Winsted,	291	50	52	73.16
Litchfield County Bank,...	New Milford,	9	100	104	4.63
					\$6,711.16

TAX ON NON-RESIDENTS' STOCK IN BANKS,
RETURNED TO COMPTROLLER BY ASSESSORS.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	No. Shares.	Par value.	Market value.	Amount paid.
City Bank of Hartford,....	Hartford,	6	\$100	\$113	\$6.78
Exchange Bank,.....	"	7	50	54	3.78
Elm City Bank,.....	New Haven,	12	100	110	13.15
Hartford County Bank,...	Hartford,	27	50	50	13.50
Middletown Bank,.....	Middletown,	12	75	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.62
Middlesex County Bank,...	"	10	100	112	11.00
New Haven County Bank,	New Haven,	14		11	1.54
Rockville Bank,.....	Rockville,	12	100	100	12.00
Shetucket Bank,.....	Norwich,	5	100	97	4.85
State Bank,.....	Hartford,	58	100	122	70.76
					\$147.98

TAX ON NON-RESIDENTS' STOCK IN INS. COMPANIES,
RETURNED TO COMPTROLLER BY ASSESSORS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	No. Shares.	Par value.	Market value.	Amount paid.
Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.,.....	Hartford,	10	\$100	\$125	\$12.50
Ætna Insurance Co.,.....	"	14	100	175	24.50
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.	"	25	100	121	30.00
Home Fire Ins. Co.,.....	New Haven,	20	100	105	21.00
					\$88.00

**TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS,
DUE IN JULY AND JANUARY.**

NAME.	Location.	Deposits.	Tax $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Fair Haven Sav. Bank & Build. A.,..	Fair Haven,	\$ 44,259.87	\$ 110.64
Connecticut " "	New Haven,	636,455.10	1,591.14
Newtown " "	Newtown,	50,405.23	126.00
New Milford " "	New Milford,	27,443.31	68.60
Stamford " "	Stamford,	208,254.18	520.64
Rockville " "	Rockville,	116,752.33	291.88
New London " "	New London,	1,254,005.54	3,135.01
People's " "	Birmingham,	21,543.00	53.84
Groton, " "	Groton,	164,977.82	412.44
Tolland " "	Tolland,	233,946.48	584.87
Danbury " "	Danbury,	348,357.87	870.90
Manchester " "	Manchester,	25,672.76	64.18
Salisbury, " "	Salisbury,	107,926.54	269.82
Deep River " "	Deep River,	97,776.43	244.44
Farmington " "	Farmington,	250,474.58	626.18
Norwalk " "	Norwalk,	287,664.03	719.16
Chelsea " "	Norwich,	159,682.95	399.20
Milford, " "	Milford,	15,407.00	38.52
Society for Savings,.....	Hartford,	3,693,609.38	9,234.02
Plymouth Savings Bank,.....	Plymouth,	8,804.53	22.00
Derby Savings Bank,.....	Derby,	190,000.13	237.50
Litchfield Savings Society,.....	Litchfield,	217,631.15	544.08
Mutual Savings Bank and Build. A.,	Middletown,	22,708.18	56.76
Mech. and W. M. Mut. S. B. & B. A.,..	New Haven,	153,150.41	382.88
New London Co. Savings Bank,.....	New London,	82,801.72	207.00
Ansonia " "	Ansonia,	81,228.21	203.06
West Winsted Savings Bank & B. A.,..	West Winsted,	7,925.20	19.81
Stonington " "	Stonington,	262,770.87	656.92
Southport " "	Southport,	148,932.52	372.32
Essex " "	Essex,	166,839.01	417.10
Falls Village " "	Falls Village,	40,002.22	100.00
New Haven Sav. Bank and B. A.,..	New Haven,	177,799.00	444.50
City " " "	Waterbury,	1,434.00	3.58
People's " " "	"	28,620.18	71.55
Willimantic Savings Institute,.....	Willimantic,	230,849.05	577.12
Woodbury Savings Bank and B. A.,..	Woodbury,	38,716.56	96.79
Norwich Savings Society,.....	Norwich,	3,001,399.30	7,503.50
Meriden Savings Bank,.....	Meriden,	164,582.83	411.46
New Canaan " "	New Canaan,	24,051.47	60.12
Bridgeport " "	Bridgeport,	1,229,171.67	3,072.92
People's Savings Association,.....	"	237,265.00	593.16
New Haven Savings Bank,.....	New Haven,	2,042,652.57	5,106.63
Mech. & Work. Men's S. B. & B. A.,	Bridgeport,	56,685.24	141.70
Farmers and Mechanics Savings B.,..	Middletown,	43,086.22	107.70
Waterbury Savings Bank,.....	Waterbury,	299,204.24	748.00
City " "	Bridgeport,	52,163.50	130.40
Winsted " "	Winsted,	21,367.74	53.42
Staffordville Savings Society,.....	Staffordville,	49,314.08	123.29
Middletown Savings Bank,.....	Middletown,	1,543,619.64	3,859.04
State Savings Bank,.....	Hartford,	292,428.31	731.06
Mechanics Sav. Bank and Build. A.,..	"	188,670.66	471.68

TAX ON SAVINGS BANKS—*Continued.*

NAME.	Location.	Deposits.	Tax $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Stafford Springs Savings Bank,.....	Stafford,	\$79,312.26	\$198.28
Mechanics Savings Bank and B. A.,	Bethel,	49,959.20	124.90
New Britain " " " " " " " " " "	New Britain,	60,445.15	151.10
City Savings Bank,....	New Haven,	648,817.87	1,622.04
Mutual Savings Bank and B. A.,....	Bridgeport,	46,549.00	58.18
Collinsville Savings Society,.....	Collinsville,	87,958.70	219.89
Westport Savings Bank and B. A.,..	Westport,	13,814.75	34.54
People's " " " " " " " " " "	Hartford,	83,202.33	208.00
Middlesex " " " " " " " " " "	Middletown,	22,356.03	55.89
			\$49,561.35

TAX ON CAPITAL OF MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,
PAYABLE IN OCTOBER.

COMPANY.	Location.	Capital.	Tax $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
American Mutual Life,.....	New Haven,	\$203,562.29	\$508.90
" Temperance Life,.....	Hartford,	113,358.55	283.39
Charter Oak " " " " " " " " " "	"	285,891.70	714.73
Connecticut Mutual Life,.....	"	2,298,909.35	5,747.27
Danbury Mutual Life,.....	Danbury,	2,300.00	5.75
Farmington Valley Mutual Fire,....	Farmington,	723.11	1.80
Hartford County Fire,.....	Hartford,	34,033.27	85.08
" " Life.....			
Litchfield Fire,.....	Litchfield,	21,587.67	53.97
Madison Mutual Fire,.....	Madison,	698.20	1.74
Middlesex " " " " " " " " " "	Middletown	44,699.13	111.75
New London Company Fire,.....	Norwich,	23,519.19	58.80
Norwich Assurance.....	"	6,666.66	16.66
Tolland Co. Mutual Fire,.....	Tolland,	20,486.87	51.22
Windham Co. Fire,.....	Brooklyn,	9,700.15	24.25
Greenwich Mutual Fire,.....	Greenwich,	1,408.03	3.52
Home Insurance Company,.....	New Haven,	43,888.40	109.72
			\$7,778.55

DUTIES AND AVAILS OF COURTS.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
Hartford, - - - - -	\$238.83
New Haven, - - - - -	1,103.91
New London, - - - - -	406.62
Fairfield, - - - - -	694.43
Windham, - - - - -	57.51
Litchfield, - - - - -	110.72
Middlesex, - - - - -	45.44
New Haven City Court, - - - - -	23.75
	<hr/>
	\$2,681.21

FORFEITED BONDS.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
Hartford, - - - - -	\$1,460.70
New Haven, - - - - -	637.90
New London, - - - - -	705.89
Fairfield, - - - - -	152.00
Windham, - - - - -	574.82
Litchfield, - - - - -	577.12
Middlesex, - - - - -	195.00
Tolland, - - - - -	235.22
	<hr/>
	\$4,538.65

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

SOURCE.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
Military returns, J. M. Hathaway, Q. M. G., - - - - \$	50.00
“ Wm. O. Irish, Paymaster General, - - - -	1,274.45
Auction Duties, New Haven, E. J. Sanford - - - -	62.76
Old Pump, Comptroller, - - - - -	4.00
Escheated Estate of Peterson, deceased, D. P. Otis, - - - -	81.00
Mileage returned, Horace Smith, - - - - -	8.10
“ Robbins Battel, - - - - -	9.90
“ A. H. Gilbert, - - - - -	5.76
“ O. H. Perry, - - - - -	3.96
“ D. W. Plumb, - - - - -	1.80
	<hr/>
	\$1,501.73

TAX FROM AGENTS OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
William Wallace, Roger Williams Fire Insurance Company, - - - \$	.98
Ebenezer Fuller, Hope, “ “ “ - - -	7.24
George Perkins, Providence Washington “ “ - - -	16.31
John Hinsdale, Atlantic Fire and Marine “ “ - - -	10.72
Hall and Smith, “ “ “ “ “ - - -	34.56
Charles Robinson, Providence Washington “ “ - - -	5.36
Ebenezer Learned, Atlantic Fire and Marine “ “ - - -	12.26
James M. Goodwin, Providence Washington Insurance Company, - - -	44.66
“ American “ “ - - -	24.61
“ Merchants “ “ - - -	11.51
Frisbee and Wilson, Hope Fire “ “ - - -	21.16
William Conner, Atlantic Fire and Marine “ “ - - -	31.22
	<hr/>
	\$220.59

T R I A L B A L A N C E.

D R.

C I V I L L I S T.

To paid orders registered in Comptroller's Office, Nos. 711 to 939,	\$145,066.56
“ Comptroller's orders on Treasurer, Nos. 534 to 826,	76,754.24
“ Interest on Loans for State, - - - - - -	5,330.33
	<hr/>
	\$227,151.13
Balance on hand, - - - - - -	42,290.50

\$269,441.63

D R.

S C H O O L F U N D.

To paid Commissioner's orders loans of principal, - - - -	\$118,820.17
“ “ “ revenue and expenses, - - -	106,160.34
“ Comptroller's orders, dividends to Schools, &c., - - -	124,490.50
	<hr/>
	\$349,471.01
Balance forward, - - - - - -	25,825.34
	<hr/>
	\$375,296.35

D R.

N O R M A L S C H O O L.

To paid Comptroller's order, No. - - - - - - -	\$1,914.00
“ “ “ - - - - - -	45.00
“ “ “ - - - - - -	1,686.66
“ “ “ - - - - - -	1,540.73
	<hr/>
	\$5,186.39
Balance forward, - - - - - - -	926.89
	<hr/>
	\$6,113.28

TRIAL BALANCE.

CIVIL LIST.		Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1860,	- - - - -	\$14,889.65
" Dividends from Banks, -	- - - - -	33,839.00
" Miscellaneous Receipts, -	- - - - -	1,501.73
" Avails of Courts and Bonds, -	- - - - -	7,219.86
" Tax from Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies, -	- - -	220.59
" Tax on Non-resident Stocks, -	- - - - -	12,450.40
" " Railroad Companies, -	- - - - -	19,911.38
" " Capital Mutual Insurance Companies, -	- - -	7,778.55
" " Savings Banks, -	- - - - -	49,561.35
" " from Towns, -	- - - - -	122,069.12
		<u>\$269,441.63</u>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1861,	- - - - -	\$42,290.50

SCHOOL FUND.		Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1860, Principal,	- - - - -	\$10,214.87
" " " " " Interest, -	- - - - -	14,319.22
" Collections of Principal, -	- - - - -	109,452.19
" " " Interest, -	- - - - -	134,062.35
" " " Revenue, -	- - - - -	107,247.72
		<u>\$375,296.35</u>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1861, -	- - - - -	\$25,825.34

NORMAL SCHOOL.		Cr.
By balance on hand, April 1, 1860,	- - - - -	\$1,113.28
" Grant, 1860, Registered Order, No. 931, -	- - - - -	5,000.00
		<u>\$6,113.28</u>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1861,	- - - - -	\$926.89

T R I A L B A L A N C E.

INSANE POOR FUND.

Cr.

By balance on hand, April 1, 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,452.86
" Grant. 1860, Registered Order, No. 930,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500.00
							<hr/>
							\$12,952.86
							<hr/>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1861,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,524.04

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Cr.

By Grant of 1860, Registered Order, No. 927,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000.00
							<hr/>
							\$3,000.00

GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

Cr.

By balance on hand, April 1, 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 944.45
" Grant of 1860, Registered Order, No. 928,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00
							<hr/>
							\$2,944.45
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By balance on hand, April 1, 1861,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$965.66

DEAF AND DUMB.

Cr.

By balance on hand, April 1, 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,536.47
" Grant of 1860, Registered Order, No. 929,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00
							<hr/>
							\$6,536.47
							<hr/>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1861,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,297.18

STATE PRISON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Cr.

By balance on hand, April 1, 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,455.00
							<hr/>
By balance on hand, April 1, 1861,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,455.00

TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, *April*, 1861. }

The subscribers, appointed by the General Assembly to audit the accounts of the State Treasurer, have examined his accounts with the State, from the 1st day of April, 1860, to the 31st day of March, 1861, both days inclusive, and have compared the same with the several vouchers, and find the same correct.

A summary statement of said accounts is given above, and we find the balance on hand on the 31st day of March, 1861, to have been seventy-six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and sixteen cents, (\$76,890.16.)

BURRALL SAGE, }
A. N. CLARK, } *Auditors.*

WILLIAM H. BUELL, *Comptroller.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing Treasurer's Report is correct, so far as the same relates to, or is connected with, the School Fund.

ALBERT SEDGWICK,

Commissioner of the School Fund.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, *April*, 1861. }

R E P O R T

OF THE

Comptroller of Public Accounts,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN :
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

R E P O R T.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, May 1st, 1861. }

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now in session :

In accordance with the law of the State, requiring of the Comptroller of Public Accounts an annual statement of the finances of the State, the undersigned herewith transmits to the General Assembly his annual report, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending on the 31st of March, A. D. 1861.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of April, 1860, was fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, (\$14,889.65.)

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1861, were two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$254,551.98,) to which add balance on hand March 31st, 1860, fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, (\$14,889.65,) makes the sum total of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-three cents, (269,441.63,) from the following sources, viz :

From Forfeited Bonds,	\$4,538.65
“ Avails of Courts,	2,681.21
“ State Tax from Towns,	111,706.22

From Military Commutation Tax, . . .	\$10,362.90
“ Dividends on Bank Stock, . . .	33,839.00
“ Tax on Railroad Corporations, . . .	19,911.38
“ “ “ Stock of Non-residents, . . .	12,214.42
“ “ “ “ returned by Assessors, -	235.98
“ “ “ Deposits in Savings Banks, . . .	49,561.35
“ “ “ Mutual Insurance Companies, . . .	7,778.55
“ “ From agents of Foreign Insurance Co's, . . .	220.59
“ J. M. Hatheway, for error in account, . . .	50.00
“ Wm. O. Irish, P. M. General, for balance overdrawn,	1,274.45
“ E. J. Sandford, for auction duties,	62.76
“ Escheated Estate,	81.00
“ Sundry persons for mileage not received,	29.52
“ Pump sold,	4.00
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	\$254,551.98
Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1860,	14,889.65
	<hr/>
	\$269,441.63

The Expenditures from March 31st, 1860, to April 1st, 1861, were as follows, viz:

For Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the Gen- eral Assembly,	\$35,977.72
“ Account of Salaries,	23,900.00
“ Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	43,632.88
“ Judicial Expenses,	77,130.91
“ Support of the State Paupers,	1,800.00
“ Expense of Superintending Common Schools,	3,664.87
“ Salaries of Directors of the State Prison,	300.00
“ Advances to the Quarter Master General,	7,479.90
“ Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,	27,934.52
“ Interest paid,	5,330.33
	<hr/>
	\$227,151.13

The current receipts for the year exceed the current expen-

ses by the sum of twenty-seven thousand four hundred dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$27,400.85,) to which add balance in Treasury March 31st, 1860, fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, makes a balance of forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents, in the Treasury to new account.

The amount of Grand List of Taxable Property of the State on the 1st of October, 1860, as reported by the Town Clerks of the several Towns, not including the list of the town of Canaan, which has not been received, is,

Assessed Valuation,	\$230,662.876.00
Polls,	23,385,605.00
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Total,	\$254,048,481.00
Amount of Grand List of 1859,	246,873,824.00
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Increase of Valuation, &c.,	\$7,174,657.00

The Board of Equalization have not added to the assessment list of any town for the year 1860. Many towns have increased their assessment, showing a very gratifying improvement in the condition of the people of the State, during the past year. There is still a want of disposition in some of the towns of the State to secure a thorough assessment of taxable property.

Indebtedness of the State.

The State debt which was reported to the General Assembly of 1858, to be eighty-five thousand dollars, has been gradually decreasing, under a system of thorough economy, and I am now able to report, that the balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of March, 1861, is sufficient, or nearly so, to entirely extinguish it. The State is indebted to the School Fund for a note of fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000,) which is the only obligation upon which the State is paying interest, with a balance in the Treasury after meeting all other demands, of forty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents, (\$42,290.50.)

Note to the School Fund,	\$50,000.00
Balance in Treasury April 1st, 1861, after paying all claims,	42,290.50
	<hr/>
	\$7,709.50

The Treasurer had on deposit in Bank on the 1st of April, 1861, seventy-six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and sixteen cents, (\$76,890.16,) belonging to the civil list and School Fund.

Military Expenses.

The Military Expenses of the past year have been twenty-one thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$21,619.86.)

The receipts for commutation tax were ten thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety cents, (\$10,362.90.)

The cattle disease, which at one time threatened to involve the State in a large amount of expense, has resulted in an expense of Cattle Commission of \$612.18.

The Judicial expenses of the past year are less than in 1859, by the sum of eight thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, (\$8,633.65.)

Estimated Receipts for the year ending March 31st, 1862.

From a State tax,	\$112,000.00
“ Bank Dividends,	34,000.00
“ Tax on Railroad Corporations,	20,000.00
“ “ “ Deposits in Savings Banks,	50,000.00
“ “ for Military commutation,	10,000.00
“ “ Stock of Non-residents,	12,500.00
“ “ “ “ Mutual Insurance Companies,	8,000.00
“ States Attorneys,	5,000.00
“ Clerks of Courts,	2,500.00
“ Miscellaneous sources,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$254,500.00

Balance in Treasury,	\$42,290.50
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Total,	\$296,790.50
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In addition to the above, the State should receive the tax due from the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, and unpaid since the year 1856, amounting to \$6,706.84. Suit has been brought against said Company, and the case is now in court. In the opinion of the undersigned, this Company cannot successfully resist the payment of its taxes. The Boston, Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) is in the same category and resisting the payment of its taxes. The amount due from this Company since 1856 is about \$1,400.

Estimated Expenditures.

For Debenture and Contingent Expenses of Gen-

eral Assembly,	\$31,000.00
" Salaries, Executive and Judicial,	25,000.00
" Judicial Expenses,	77,000.00
" State Paupers,	1,400.00
" Superintending Common Schools,	4,000.00
" Salary of Directors of the State Prison,	300.00
" Quarter-Master-General,	8,000.00
" Legislative Grants,	5,000.00
" Military Force,	15,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$166,700.00

Annual Grants.

To the Retreat for the Insane,	\$9,500.00
" Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,	4,000.00
" State Normal School,	4,000.00
" Perkins Institute for the Blind,	1,200.00
" County, &c., Agricultural Societies,	1,600.00
" The General Hospital Societies,	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$22,300.00
	<hr/>
Estimated Expenditures,	\$189,000.00

The General Assembly of 1860 changed the law in relation to commitments to the State Reform School, and now pay one dollar per week for board, which is believed to be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Institution.

Estimated Receipts,	\$296,790.50
Estimated Expenses,	189,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$107,790.50
From which deduct note payable to the School	
Fund,	50,000.00
	<hr/>
Leaving an estimated balance in Treasury, March	.
31st, 1862,	\$57,790.50

It will be impossible to estimate the Military Expenses of the State for the year ensuing, the foregoing estimate having been made upon a peace basis. But whatever the expense may be, it is hoped that the people of this State will meet it promptly and cheerfully.

I would recommend a State tax of one-half of one mill on the dollar on the assessment of 1860, which will be equal to and somewhat exceed the former tax of one and one-half cents on the dollar.

WILLIAM H. BUELL,
Comptroller.

ACCOUNTS, & c.

No. 1.

DEBENTURE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OF 1860.

1	Grant for Debenture of the Senate,	\$2,830.28	
1	“ “ “ House of Representatives, . . .	23,825.42	
		<hr/>	\$26,655.70
8	“ Contingent Expenses of the Senate, . . .	1,234.21	
14	“ Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives,	1,090.85	
18	“ Contingent Expenses of the General Assembly, .	6,996.96	
		<hr/>	\$9,322.02
			<hr/>
			\$35,977.72

No. 2.

ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID FROM 31st OF MARCH, 1860, TO 1st OF
APRIL, 1861.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of		
His Excellency Wm. A. Buckingham, for		
his Salary as Governor, . . .	\$1,100.00	
His Honor, Julius Catlin, for his Salary		
as Lieut. Governor, . . .	300.00	
Honorable Lucius J. Hendee, for his Salary		
as Treasurer, . . .	700.00	
Honorable John Boyd, for his Salary as		
Secretary, . . .	1,000.00	
Honorable Wm. H. Buell, for his Salary as		
Comptroller, . . .	1,000.00	
		\$4,100.00

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Orders in favor of		
Hon. Wm. L. Storrs, Chief Judge of the		
Supreme Court, . . .	\$2,000.00	
Hon. Joel Hinman, Associate Judge, of		
the Supreme Court, . . .	2,000.00	
Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Associate Judge		
of the Supreme Court, . . .	2,000.00	
Hon. D. C. Sanford, Associate Judge of		
the Supreme Court, . . .	2,000.00	
Hon. L. P. Waldo, Judge of the Superior		
Court, . . .	2,000.00	
Hon. T. B. Butler, Judge of the Superior		
Court, . . .	2,000.00	

Hon. O. S. Seymour, Judge of the Superior Court,	\$2,000.00	
Hon. J. D. Park, Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00	
Hon. C. J. McCurdy, Judge of the Superior Court,	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$18,000.00
John Hooker, Esq., Reporter of Judicial Decisions,	\$1,200.00	
J. D. Williams, Esq., Adjutant General,	400.00	
Nathaniel Shipman, Esq., Executive Secretary,	200.00	
	<hr/>	1,800.00
		<hr/>
		\$23,900.00

No. 3.

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT FROM 31ST
OF MARCH, 1860, TO 1ST OF APRIL, 1861.

1 Order in favor of	
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, &c., as Messenger,	\$30.00
State Library Committee, for Books purchased,	155.38
John Hooker, Reporter, Conn. Reports for States and Towns,	627.00
L. W. Wessells, Sheriff, for distributing Public Docu- ments and returning Votes,	11.30
H. R. Burr, Sheriff, for distributing Public Docu- ments and returning Votes,	6.66
Thomas Belknap, Chairman, for Auditing Treasurer's account,	10.00
F. P. Colton, for one months' services,	18.75
Hartford Water Works, for six months' acc't received,	7.50
D. S. Fowler, Sheriff, for care of State House, New Haven, and returning Votes,	36.48
Boundary Com's, for O. H. Perry's acc't received,	265.05
Geo. Treadway, for cleaning State House, &c., N. H.,	98.19
Day & Clark, for printing Reports, &c.,	2,938.74
Geo. Robinson, 6 months' salary,	456.25
D. Sage, for 6 months' salary.	456.25
J. H. Trumbull, for 6 months' salary and expenses,	489.80
Committee of Repairs of State House, N. H., for Johnson's account,	30.00
Fairman & Bronson, for oil cloth, New Haven,	11.75
Smith Canfield, for glass and work, New Haven,	13.94
A. Sedgwick, for C. J. Fuller's acc't, for matting, &c.,	30.43
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	68.07
N. B. Payne, Shff., for distributing Public Docu- ments and returning Votes, 3 yrs.,	44.60
State Teachers' Association, for 1st moiety of Annual Grant,	125.00

C. J. Hoadley, for 6 months' salary and expenses,	\$559.10
W. A. Buckingham, for Stationery and Printing,	31.00
Boundary Commissioners, for P. S. Beebe's acc't rendered,	55.12
Geo. Treadway, for repairs of stoves, &c.,	9.87
D. S. Fowler, for sundry bills paid by him,	8.25
Babcock & Sizer, for account rendered for printing,	20.78
Carrington & Hotchkiss, " " "	38.60
Wm. H. Buell, Comptroller, for expenses at N. Haven,	133.98
L. J. Hendee, Treasurer, " " " " and Clerks, do.,	268.12
Adams Express Co., for freight from New Haven,	5.00
J. H. Trumbull, for expenses at New Haven,	149.21
Day & Clark, for extra copies Railroad Commissioners' Report,	23.44
N. Shipman, for expenses of Executive office,	15.00
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	20.75
Case, Lockwood & Co., for account rendered for printing,	104.50
N. H. Gillett, for painting roof of State House,	80.00
C. Winship, for work at State House,	7.80
Saltonstall Ice Co., for Ice for General Assembly,	14.29
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	22.75
Town of Hartford, for storage of statutes,	20.00
D. E. Holcomb, Clerk, for printing, &c., Journal of House of Representatives,	735.25
State Library Committee, for books purchased,	81.53
New Haven Gas Light Company, for gas for the General Assembly,	11.90
D. Greenslit, Shff., for returning Votes, &c.,	13.68
J. H. Trumbull, for expenses of the Sect'y's office,	51.46
L. G. Goodrich, Shff., for returning Votes and expenses,	18.00
C. W. Snow, Shff., for distributing Pub. Doc., &c.,	5.50
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services,	18.75
do. do. do.	18.75
J. O. Hurlbut, for acc't rendered for Stationery,	6.50

D. D. Hoag, Clerk, for acc't rendered for printing &c., Senate Journal,	785.85
John Boyd, Sect'y, for acc't rendered for expenses at New Haven,	130.20
State Library Committee, for books purchased,	130.66
Carrington & Hotchkiss, for printing Journals and Public and Private Acts,	3,593.82
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, &c.,	19.50
Hartford Water Works, for acc't for 6 months,	10.50
Elihu Geer, for acc't rendered,	18.00
Geo. Robinson, for 6 months' salary as Clerk,	456.25
S. E. Elmore, for his " " "	713.75
J. H. Trumbull, for his salary and expenses,	505.24
C. W. Snow, Shff., for returning Votes,	6.44
Talcott & Post, for carpets for Secretary's and Treas- urer's offices,	108.00
Beckwith & Tyler, for Coal for offices,	132.75
R. A. Wheeler, Shff., for returning Votes, &c.,	15.26
N. Shipman, for printing for Executive office,	6.00
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services and expenses,	20.45
Electors of President, &c., for their per diem and expenses,	91.63
C. J. Hoadley, for salary and expenses as Librarian,	528.19
State Library Committee, for books purchased,	136.49
State Teachers' Association, for 2d moiety of annual grant,	125.00
Geo. Rust, for work at State House,	80.45
Hartford Gas Light Co., for acc't rendered for gas,	3.00
Mrs. Williams, for tax on Bank Stock refunded,	7.36
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, &c.,	29.87
Day & Clark, for acc't rendered for printing,	12.11
W. M. S. Bronson, for work at State House,	86.44
State Library Committee, for books purchased,	43.10
T. Sheldon, for work at State House,	6.38
Thompson & Hussey, for work at State House,	39.41
Town of Hartford, for rent of room in Halls of Record,	200.00
Thomas Roberts, for stove, &c., for Secretary's office,	12.45
Case, Lockwood & Co., for printing for offices,	145.81

J. F. Phillips, for Ice for offices,	\$6.50
A. E. & F. L. Burr, for printing for offices,	7.50
J. R. Hawley & Co., " " " "	3.44
W. A. Foster, Shff., for distributing Pub. Doc., and returning Votes, 3 yrs.	35.16
Hon. W. L. Storrs, for services as referee in the Clev case,	30.00
Birch & Bradley, for work at State House,	5.00
Stillman & Parsons, for binding blank books,	8.72
J. H. Trumbull, for expenses of Secretary's office,	102.03
Lewis Rowell, for work at State House,	148.09
Boundary Commissioners, for J. R. Hawley's acc't,	195.25
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, &c.,	21.15
John Hooker, Reporter, for Conn. Reports for Town and State,	625.50
Phoenix Ins. Co., for tax overpaid,	25.00
Wm. H. Buell, for expenses,	77.59
F. P. Colton, for 1 month's services, &c.,	21.26
D. Greenslit, Shff., for returning Votes, &c.,	18.68
City Gas Light Co., for acc't rendered for gas,	5.40
Conn. Fire Ins. Co., for tax erroneously paid,	15.00
J. L. Tracy, for " " "	27.45
Carrington & Hotchkiss, for printing blanks, &c.,	217.75
Brown & Gross, for Stationery,	62.35
Hudson Hollister, for Charcoal,	24.20
Geo. Robinson, for expenses of Comptroller's of- fice, 1 year,	234.94
L. J. Hendee, for expenses of Treasurer's office, 1 year,	325.98
	<hr/>
	\$18,924.32

Commissioners of Cattle Disease.

14 Orders in favor of Commissioners, &c., for acc't rendered for their time and expenses,	612.18
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Account Printing Laws, &c.

Orders in favor of sundry persons for printing Laws in Newspapers,	\$2,608.55
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Expense of Military Force.

2 orders in favor of Wm. O. Irish, P. M. Gen'l, for Officers' Encampment, \$2,000, pay of troops, \$8,000,	\$10,000.00
Order in favor of sundry persons for Rent of Armories,	3,732.75
2 orders in favor of J. D. Williams, for Rent of office and expenses,	169.25
1 order in favor of J. M. Hatheway, Q. M. General, for Inspection of Armories,	237.96
	————— 14,139.96

Account of Railroad Commissioners.

6 Orders in favor of Commissioners, for time and expenses,	2,567.37
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Expense of School Libraries.

11 Orders in favor of D. N. Camp, Super- intendent of Common Schools, for sun- dry school districts,	730.00
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Grants for Contingent Expenses.

1 Grant in favor of O. O. Woodford, for gas pipes in State House, New Haven,	\$96.00
Wm. H. Pratt, for expenses defending his election as Justice of the Peace,	125.00
L. G. Goodrich, for expenses defending his election as Sheriff,	701.00

J. O. Phelps, for expenses contesting his election as Sheriff,	\$528,50	
Martin Fancher, for expenses prosecuting his election as Judge of Probate,	150.00	
2 Orders in favor of Colonization Society, for expense of Georgianna Mars, \$75.00, and the Freeman family to Liberia, \$375.00,	450.00	
1 Order in favor of Q. M. General, for expenses painting roof of Gun House, &c.,	300.00	
1 Order in favor of Alex. Vattermare, for International Exchanges,	200.00	
1 Order in favor of His Excellency the Governor, for the education of Indigent Idiotic children,	1,500.00	
	<hr/>	4,050.50
		<hr/>
		\$43,632.88

No. 4.

ACCOUNT JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

*For Orders drawn by Clerks of Courts and Registered by the
Comptroller.*

HARTFORD COUNTY.

4 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$6,043.37	
7 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	2,175.18	
5 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for 78 Bills of Cost,	3,326.24	
6 Orders by Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,088.04	
	<hr/>	\$12,632.83

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

5 Orders by A. H. Terry, and others, Clerks, for Board of Prisoners,	\$8,929.44	
6 Orders by A. H. Terry, and others, Clerks, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	2,282.13	
5 Orders by A. H. Terry, and others, Clerks, for 152 Bills of Cost,	5,339.13	
8 Orders by A. H. Terry, and others, Clerks, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	1,161.51	
	<hr/>	17,712.21

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	3,584.40	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for Bal- ance of Jury Debenture,	1,781.86	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for 104 Bills of Cost,	3,564.11	
4 Orders by W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for At- tendance of Sheriff, &c.,	676.13	
	<hr/>	9,606.50

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

7 Orders by E. S. Abernathy, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$2,361.34	
3 Orders by E. S. Abernathy, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	2,240.40	
5 Orders by E. S. Abernathy, Clerk, for 150 Bills of Cost,	8,247.54	
7 Orders by E. S. Abernathy, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	881.02	
	<hr/>	\$13,730.30

WINDHAM COUNTY.

5 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	1,476.62	
5 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,364.41	
5 Orders by Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for 130 Bills of Cost,	2,916.40	
	<hr/>	5,757.43

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

4 Orders by F. D. Beman, and W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Board for Prisoners,	1,038.17	
4 Orders by F. D. Beman, and W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Board for Balance of Jury Debenture,	1,484.34	
5 Orders by F. D. Beman, and W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for 89 Bills of Cost,	3,700.12	
6 Orders by F. D. Beman, and W. L. Ransom, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	805.75	
	<hr/>	7,028.38

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

4 Orders by A. B. Calef, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	\$1,293.55	
3 Orders by A. B. Calef, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	747.91	
3 Orders by A. B. Calef, Clerk, for 31 Bills of Cost,	1,321.62	
5 Orders by A. B. Calef, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	816.20	
	<hr/>	\$4,179.28

TOLLAND COUNTY.

3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Board of Prisoners,	334.59	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Balance of Jury Debenture,	441.85	
3 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for 44 Bills of Cost,	1,344.61	
2 Orders by Joseph Bishop, Clerk, for Attendance of Sheriff, &c.,	143.81	
	<hr/>	2,264.86

*Grants made by the General Assembly of
1860, for Judicial Expenses.*

1 Grant for Patrick Nugent, for Imprisonment without cause,	\$50.00	
1 Grant for Aaron Charter, for Injuries received in arresting a Criminal,	50.00	
1 Grant for Abijah Catlin, for expense of Committee on Criminal Insane,	53.00	
1 Grant for Warden of State Prison, for expense of Committee visiting the Prison,	40.00	
	<hr/>	193.00

Trustees of the State Reform School.

4 Orders by E. W. Hatch, Superintendent, for Board Bills,	\$3,814.69.
6 Orders by Trustees, for their expenses,	184.34
	<hr/> \$3,999.03

Deficiency in Avails of Courts.

1 Order for deficiency in avails of Tol- land Superior Court,	27.09
Total amount of Judicial Expenses,	<hr/> \$77,130.91

No. 5.

EXPENSE OF SUPPORTING STATE PAUPERS.

2 Orders in favor of Charles P. Clark, for his yearly Compensation,	1,800.00
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No. 6.

EXPENSE OF SUPERINTENDING COMMON SCHOOLS.

13 Orders in favor of Hon. D. N. Camp, for sal- aries, expenses, Institutes, &c.,	\$3,664.87
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No. 7.

DIRECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

1 Order in favor of the Directors, for their Salary,	\$300.00
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No. 8.

ADVANCES MADE TO THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

11 Orders in favor of J. M. Hatheway, Q. M. G., for Expenses, &c.,	\$7,479.90
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No. 9.

ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1 Grant in favor of the Asylum,	\$4,000.00
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RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

2 Grants in favor of the Retreat,	9,674.52
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PERKINS INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

1 Order in favor of said Institution,	1,100.00
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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

9 Grants for County, &c., Agricultural Societies,	1,160.00
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GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

1 Grant for support of Charity Patients,	2,000.00
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TRUSTEES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1 Grant in favor of the Trustees,	5,000.00
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HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1 Grant to be expended under the direction of His Excellency the Governor,	2,000.00
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TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

1 Grant in favor of the Trustees,	3,000.00
	—————\$27,934.52

DR.

General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds

For Payments from the Treasury, from March 31st, 1860, to April 1st, 1861, for the Current expenses of Government, as per preceding Accounts, numbering from 1 to 9, under the following heads, viz :

Account No. 1, Debenture and Contingent Expenses of the Gen'l Assembly,	\$35,977.72
Account No. 2, Account of Salaries,	23,900.00
Account No. 3, Contingent Expenses, including Grants,	43,632.88
Account No. 4, Judicial Expenses,	77,130.91
Account No. 5, Expense of Supporting the State Paupers,	1,800.00
Account No. 6, Expense of Superintending Common Schools,	3,664.87
Account No. 7, Salary of Directors of the State Prison,	300.00
Account No. 8, Advances made to the Quarter-Master-General,	7,479.90
Account No. 9, Account of Public Buildings and Institutions,	27,934.52
	<hr/> 221,820.80
To amount of Interest paid on Loans,	5,330.33
To Balance to New Account,	\$42,290.50

\$269,441.6

*By Payments into the Treasury, from 31st of March, 1860,
to 1st of April, 1861.*

FROM FORFEITED BONDS.

By Cash of E. Carpenter, State's Attorney, Windham County,	574.82	
By Cash of R. D. Hubbard, State's Attorney, Hartford County,	1,460.70	
By Cash of J. H. Brockway, State's Attorney, Tolland County,	235.22	
By Cash of Hiram Willey, State's Attorney, New London County,	705.89	
By Cash of C. F. Sedgwick, State's Attorney, Litchfield County,	577.12	
By Cash of Moses Culver, State's Attorney, Middlesex County,	195.00	
By Cash of J. B. Ferris, State's Attorney, Fairfield County,	152.00	
By Cash of E. K. Foster, State's Attorney, New Haven County,	637.90	
		<hr/> \$4,538.65

FROM AVAILS OF COURTS.

By Cash of Uriel Fuller, Clerk, for avails of Windham S. C.,	57.51	
By Cash of W. W. McFarland, Clerk, for avails of Middlesex S. C.,	45.44	
By Cash of W. L. Brewer, Clerk, for avails of New London S. C.,	406.62	
By Cash of F. D. Beman, Clerk, for avails of Litchfield S. C.,	110.72	
By Cash of A. H. Terry, Clerk, for avails of New Haven S. C.,	1,103.91	
By Cash of E. S. Abernathy, Clerk, for avails of Fairfield S. C.,	694.43	
By Cash of Chauncey Howard, Clerk, for avails of Hartford S. C.,	238.83	
By Cash of J. C. Hollister, Clerk, for avails of New Haven C. C.,	23.75	
		<hr/> \$2,681.21

DR.

General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds

Amount brought forward, \$269,441.63

\$269,441.63

appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government.

Cr.

FROM TAXES, DIVIDENDS ON BANK STOCKS, ETC.

By Cash rec'd for Tax due Feb. 20, 1860,	\$800.47
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1861,	110,905.75
“ “ “ Military Commutation	
Tax,	10,362.90
	<hr/> 122,069.12
By Cash rec'd for Dividends on Bank Stocks,	33,839.00
By Cash rec'd for Tax on Stock of Railroad Cor-	
porations,	19,911.38
By Cash rec'd for Tax on Stock of Non-residents,	12,214.42
“ “ “ “ “ returned by Assessors,	235.98
“ “ “ “ Deposits in Savings Banks,	49,561.35
“ “ “ “ Cash Capital of Mutual In-	
surance Companies,	7,778.55
By Cash rec'd from Agents of Foreign Ins. Co's,	220.59
“ “ “ J. M. Hatheway, Q. M. Gen'l,	
for error in account,	50.00
By Cash rec'd from W. O. Irish, P. M. Gen'l, for Bal-	
ance of account,	1,274.45
By Cash rec'd from E. J. Sandford, for Auction duties,	62.76
“ “ “ Comptroller, for an old Pump	
sold,	4.00
By Cash rec'd from Escheated estate of Peterson,	81.00
“ “ “ Sundry persons for mileage not	
received,	29.52
	<hr/> \$254,551.98
By Balance from Account, April 1st, 1860,	14,889.65
	<hr/> <hr/> \$269,441.63

1861.

April 1st, By Balance in Treasury,	\$42,290.50
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Dr. *The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Orders on the Treasurer*

3 Orders in favor of Albert Sedgwick, Commissioner, for salary and expenses,	\$1,568.40
1 Order in favor of L. J. Hendee, Treas- urer, for salary,	300.00
	<hr/> \$1,868.40

ACCOUNT APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT
OF SCHOOLS.

For 162 orders in favor of Towns, &c., drawn by the Comptroller on the Treasurer, from 31st of March, 1860, to 1st of April, 1861,	122,622.10
	<hr/> \$124,490.50 <hr/>

from 31st March, 1860, to 1st April, 1861, payable from School Fund.

CR.

By amount of orders drawn by the Comptroller
on the Treasurer, and paid by him from in-
terest on the School Fund, from the 31st of
March, 1860, to the 1st of April, 1861, as per
Comptroller's accounts and Auditors' report, \$124,490.50

\$124,490.50

ABSTRACT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

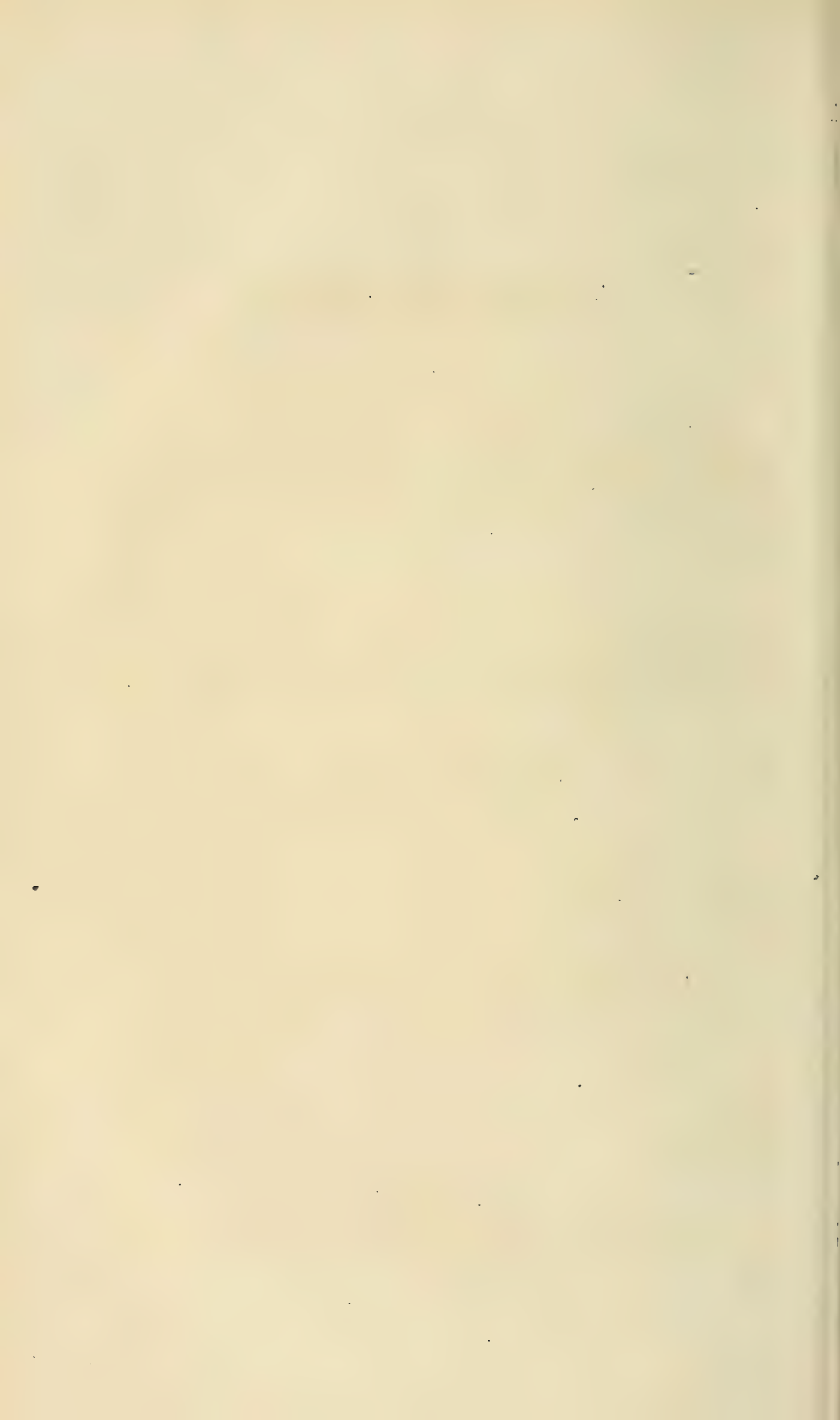
FOR TEN YEARS ENDING APRIL 1st, 1861.

Years.	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	State Paupers.	Directors of State Prison.	Q. M. General's Account.	Public Buildings and Institutions.	Superintendent of Common Schools.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1852	\$31,210.38	\$13,750	\$12,560.97	\$13,496.06	\$2,200	\$300	\$1,392.87	\$9,117.43	\$2,432.09	\$	\$109,847.53
1853	30,282.16	14,000	29,850.14	36,059.38	2,200	300	1,787.35	10,952.72	2,005.40		127,022.15
1854	32,509.21	13,500	44,579.17	44,035.51	1,785	300	1,781.22	11,238.26	3,652.63	275.98	154,071.98
1855	33,260.67	14,058	56,082.70	57,535.22	2,200	300	1,254.15	11,796.42	3,375.07		179,862.56
1856	36,328.33	22,863	99,523.61	75,513.38	2,200	300	5,331.52	10,345.45	3,792.32		256,197.91
1857	43,331.03	23,193	82,147.21	84,142.16	1,800	300	4,060.00	18,062.70	4,062.24	16,611.97	277,711.07
1858	35,953.51	23,050	88,073.79	94,718.08	1,800	300	3,976.66	19,100.00	3,710.59	688.00	271,370.63
1859	34,450.81	24,180	49,180.23	93,822.22	1,800	300	3,845.51	24,081.33	3,439.88		235,102.98
1860	31,107.48	23,600	40,404.26	85,764.56	1,800	300	2,557.26	28,283.34	3,332.55		217,149.45
1861	35,977.72	23,900	43,632.88	77,130.91	1,800	300	7,479.90	27,934.52	3,664.87		221,820.80

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SCHOOL FUND,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN:
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.
1861.



R E P O R T.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1861 :

The Commissioner of the School Fund submits the following report :

The complete schedule of all the property and securities belonging to the School Fund, which the law requires to be prepared biennially by the Commissioners, was laid before the Auditor of Public Accounts before the first day of April, 1861, who audited and examined the same, and compared the items thereof with the documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner. Their official certificate, which is annexed to this report, will show the result of their investigations, as well as the amount of the principal of the School Fund on the second day of September, A. D. 1860. It will be seen that the amount of the principal of the School Fund as now reported, exceeds by the sum of \$5,788.00 the amount reported two years ago. This addition occurs from the generous bequest to the State by the late Mr. Parmelee, of West Bloomfield, N. Y., which was mentioned in the last year's Report, and by making new contracts for the sale of land, in which arrears of interest were added to the principal of the Fund. No income can be derived from the bequest of Mr. Parmelee during the lifetime of his widow, but there can be but little doubt that when it comes into the possession of the State, it will be of the full value of which it is estimated. The property pledged for the safety of the Fund is apparently ample for its protection, and sufficient to secure to the people of the State the prompt rendering of its income.

The amount of the principal of the Fund which has been paid in during the past year, and which, added to the sum on hand on the 1st of April, 1860, amounts to \$119,667.06, has been invested in bonds and mortgages in this State and the State of New York, excepting the sum of \$846.89, which remained in the Treasury on the first day of April instant. Reference was made in the Report of last year to a loan of \$10,000, which had been unproductive for several years past. The arrears of interest on this have been paid during the past year, and lands in Wisconsin have been pledged as some additional security of the principal, and with the assets already pledged for the same purpose, it is hoped the amount of the loan may be eventually realized.

During the last two years the sum of \$21,446.97, which had become due on contracts for the sale of lands belonging to the Fund in New York and Vermont, has been collected and invested in bonds and mortgages.

The number of children returned to the Comptroller this year exceeds the number reported last year by 2,929. The fact of this increase, and the further fact that when the last dividend was declared, a part of the interest which was to be divided, was unpaid, persuaded the Commissioner, as a matter of prudence, to declare a dividend of \$1.15 to each scholar. The sum divided amounts to \$124,647.35, and the balance is in the Treasury, subject to future dividends. The statement of the Treasurer appended, will show the exact amount of the receipts of interest and income of the Fund the past year, and also the exact sum on hand. The interest on temporary loans of the revenue which is on hand from time to time awaiting the annual dividend to the towns, furnishes a handsome item of income to the avails of the Fund. During the last year it has amounted to \$3,242.72, and during the last seven years it has amounted in the aggregate to \$25,818.43. The loans of this description are on short time, and are generally promptly paid.

The reduction of clerical force in the office of the Commissioner, while it has considerably reduced the expense of the management of the Fund, has rendered the duties of the office

arduous and laborious, but the imposed labor has all been fully accomplished, and the books and papers showing the condition of the Fund are all in perfect order. Of the item of expenses paid for the management of the Fund the past year, the sum \$1,071.95 was paid to agents in other States, for services and for taxes, and other expenses incurred by them.

All the agencies have been visited during the past year by the Commissioner, and they are all in good condition, and the duties of the agents are faithfully executed. During the year, Dr. Levi Ward, late of Rochester, N. Y., who had long held an important trust as agent for that locality, has departed this life. It is due to his memory to say, that his duties have ever been performed with diligence, fidelity and promptitude, and that the State has been much indebted to him for his diligent and faithful labors in its behalf, and his assiduous attention to its interests. The duties of this agency have since been committed to his son, Levi A. Ward, Esq.

The annexed tables, which are copies of official documents, illustrate fully the condition of the Fund, and exhibits the action of the Commissioner in its management the past year. They are as follows, and are marked from A to I:

A. An abstract of the schedule of the property constituting the principal of the Fund, September 2, 1860, certified by the Auditors of Public Accounts.

B. The Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements of revenue for the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1861.

C. The Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements of principal for the fiscal year.

D. A statement of the amount of revenue actually received at the Treasury from all sources, the disbursements for dividend to schools, salaries and expenses, the rate of dividend per capita, and the amount of surplus revenue at the close of each fiscal year, from 1825 to 1861 inclusive.

E. Statement showing the amount of dividends received from each Bank from April 1st, 1860, to March 31st, 1861.

F. Statement of the number of children between four and sixteen years of age, in each School Society, in the year ending March 31st, 1861, apportioned by the Comptroller accord-

ing to such enumerations, with the increase and decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

G. Table showing the enumeration of children in the school districts in each Society, January, 1861, with amount of dividend to each district.

H. A statement of reinvestment of principal, for year ending March 31st, 1861.

I. A list of debtors in arrears for interest payable at the Treasury, September 2d, 1860.

ALBERT SEDGWICK,

Commissioner of the School Fund.

SCHOOL FUND OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, APRIL 2d, 1861. }

A.

Abstract of the Schedule of the Property and Securities belonging to and constituting the Capital of the School Fund of Connecticut, on the second day of September, A. D. 1860, as prepared by the Commissioner of said Fund, and by us audited and examined, and each item thereof compared with documents and vouchers in the office of said Commissioner.

IN BANK STOCK.

In twenty-one Banks,	\$288,900.00
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IN CONTRACTS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Against individuals residing in Connecticut, . . .	1,127,810.92
“ “ “ Massachusetts, . . .	132,513.72
“ “ “ New York, . . .	457,858.66
“ “ “ Ohio,	36,669.83
“ “ “ Vermont,	365.03

IN CASH.

In hands of Treasurer and Agents,	1,342.33
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IN CULTIVATED LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

In the State of New York,	5,000.00
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\$2,050,460.49

N. N. CLARK, BURRALL SAGE,	}	Auditors of Public Accounts.
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B.

Statement of the Revenue of the School Fund, received into the Treasury and paid out from April 1st, 1860, to March 31st, 1861, inclusive.

Dr.	LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Revenue of the School Fund of Connecticut.		Cr.
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1860, .	\$14,319.22	By paid Comptroller's orders for sundry School Societies,	\$122,622.10
To outstanding Loans of Revenue, Apr. 1860, .	7,075.00	By paid Comptroller's orders for Salaries and Expenses,	1,868.40
To Cash received for interest on Bonds, Dividends on Bank Stock, and Rents, .	134,062.35	By paid Commissioner's orders for Clerk hire, Agents and Contingent Expenses, . .	2,680.34
To Cash received for temporary Loans of Revenue,	3,242.72	By temporary Loans, outstanding March 31st, 1861,	6,550.00
	<u>\$158,699.29</u>	By Cash remaining in the Treasury, . .	<u>24,978.45</u>
To Cash in Treasury, April 1st, 1861,	\$24,978.45		\$158,699.29
To outstanding Loans of Revenue, April 1st, 1861, .	6,550.00—		
	<u>\$31,528.45</u>		

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Treasurer.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Treasurer.*

5

Statement of the Principal of the School Fund received into the Treasury and paid out, from April 1st, 1860, to March 31st, 1861, inclusive.

Dr.	LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with the Principal of the School Fund of Connecticut.	Cr.
To Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1860,	\$10,214.87	By paid sundry orders drawn by the Commis-
To Cash received of sundry persons for pay-		sioner of the School Fund, for Loans, .
ments on Bonds and Contracts and		\$118,820.17
Land,		By Cash remaining in the Treasury, March 31,
		1861,
		846.89
		<hr/>
		\$119,667.06
		<hr/>
Cash in the Treasury, April 1st, 1861,	\$846.89	LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Treasurer.

D.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF SCHOOL FUND,

Received at the Treasury from all Sources—The Disbursements for Dividends to Schools, Salaries, Expense Accounts, &c., and the amount of Surplus remaining at the close of the Fiscal Year—The number of Children returned, the rate of Dividend per Capita, the amount of Dividend, and the Increase and Decrease of Children for each year, from 1825 to 1861, inclusive.

For the year ending March 31,	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on hand, includ. rev'e not called in each yr.	No. of children returned each year.	Rate of dividend per capita.	Amount of dividend in each year.	Increase of children in each year.	Decrease of children in each yr.
1825,	\$74,051.21	\$75,023.06	\$8,141.20	84,976	\$0.85	\$72,229.60		
do. do.	66,814.82	74,956.03	none.	84,851	.85	72,123.35		125
1826,	94,110.13	81,257.09	12,853.04	84,876	.85	72,144.60	25	
1827,	79,568.57	73,388.88	18,582.73	85,147	.85	72,374.95	271	
1828,	80,243.29	79,569.28	19,256.44	84,899	.85	72,164.15		243
do. do.	76,415.36	80,458.18	15,213.62	85,006	.90	76,505.40	107	
1829,	78,095.08	80,774.62	12,534.08	85,090	.90	76,581.00		
1830,	96,112.86	89,631.82	19,615.12	85,095	.90	76,585.50	5	
1831,	83,487.42	85,118.20	17,984.34	85,172	.95	80,913.40	77	
1832,	96,208.45	84,706.44	31,486.35	88,644	.95	79,461.80		
1833,	97,952.20	84,966.51	44,452.04	83,799	1.00	83,799.01	155	1,528
do. do.	84,210.41	93,198.78	35,463.67	88,566	1.05	87,738.80		243
1834,	126,479.36	101,515.41	58,460.55	88,359	1.15	95,862.85		197
do. do.	100,591.97	103,344.89	55,707.63	88,122	1.20	99,746.40		237
1835,	99,210.52	110,811.54	44,106.61	83,925	1.25	104,906.25	803	
do. do.	108,153.12	106,273.38	45,988.35	82,676	1.25	103,345.00		
1836,	118,562.75	120,665.37	43,885.73	84,148	1.35	113,599.80	1,472	1,249
1837,	106,210.57	123,855.54	23,261.06	83,618	1.40	117,065.20	530	
do. do.	120,690.50	120,401.23	29,750.23	84,640	1.40	118,496.00	1,022	
1838,	117,740.19	121,525.90	25,964.57	84,084	1.40	117,717.60		556
do. do.	123,003.49	126,132.09	22,835.97	84,093	1.40	117,730.20	9	
1839,	124,968.00	122,374.92	25,229.05	85,275	1.40	119,855.00	1,182	
do. do.	126,000.32	132,412.32	18,242.83	86,697	1.45	125,710.65	1,422	
1840,	133,582.13	132,750.15	22,398.06	86,984	1.45	126,126.80	287	
do. do.	126,924.85	136,360.38	12,962.58	88,911	1.50	133,866.50	1,927	
1841,	133,907.22	137,449.51	9,420.29	90,720	1.50	136,050.00	1,789	
do. do.	138,060.63	135,585.27	11,895.65	92,200	1.40	129,108.00	1,520	
1842,	138,184.15	139,035.96	10,143.84	94,852	1.40	132,792.80	2,632	
do. do.	143,693.69	138,906.93	14,930.55	96,382	1.35	133,950.90	1,599	
1843,	145,595.55	148,415.47	12,110.91	95,980	1.40	141,295.00	2,598	
do. do.	144,137.75	137,073.69	19,651.46	100,294	1.25	129,038.75	1,314	
1844,	147,215.02	136,191.42	31,705.06	100,820	1.30	131,066.00	526	
do. do.	148,815.86	149,484.76	81,036.16	100,545	1.40	140,768.00		
1845,	141,852.01	142,494.81	30,393.26	101,486	1.40	142,080.40	941	
do. do.	140,457.05	142,003.42	28,849.90	103,163	1.30	134,038.90	1,617	
1846,	138,159.79	140,612.67	21,394.22	105,464	1.25	131,825.00	2,861	
do. do.	137,305.07	127,170.84	31,528.45	103,389	1.15	124,647.35	2,929	
1861,								275

E.

*Statement showing the amount of Dividends received from each Bank from
April 1st, 1860, to March 31st, 1861, inclusive.*

NAME OF BANK.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of Dividend.	Rate per cent.
Hartford Bank,.....	\$68,000	\$6,800	10
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,....	30,100	2,107	7
State Bank,.....	30,000	2,400	8
City Bank,.....	15,000	1,050	7
Fairfield County Bank,.....	10,900	872	8
New Haven Bank,.....	10,000	900	9
Waterbury Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
New London Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Whaling Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Norwich Bank,....	10,000	800	8
Thames Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Bridgeport Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Middletown Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Middlesex County Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Tolland County Bank,.....	10,000	800	8
Danbury Bank,.....	8,500	680	8
Connecticut Bank,.....	6,400	384	6
Iron Bank,.....	6,000	180	3
Stonington Bank,.....	5,000	500	10
Stafford Bank,.....	5,000	350	7
Winsted Bank,.....	4,000	280	7
	\$288,900	\$23,703	8. $\frac{591}{2889}$

F.

SCHEDULE of the number of Children between Four and Sixteen years of age in each School Society, according to the enumeration in the month of January, A. D., 1861, and the dividends of School Money made to each Society in the year ending March 31st, 1861, apportioned by the Comptroller according to each enumeration, with the Increase and Decrease of such children in each Society in one year.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend, at \$1.15, pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford,.....	10	5897	\$6,781.55	454	
Avon,.....	6	229	263.35	8	
Berlin,.....	9	551	633.65	41	
Bloomfield,.....	9	325	373.75	4	
Bristol,.....	12	857	985.55	11	
Burlington,.....	9	300	345.00		7
Canton,.....	9	559	642.85	18	
East Hartford,.....	10	685	787.75	46	
*East Granby,.....	6	213	344.95	12	
East Windsor,.....	12	653	750.95		15
Enfield,.....	14	1309	1,505.35		45
Farmington,.....	11	852	979.80		4
Glastenbury,.....	17	864	993.60	39	
Granby,.....	12	410	471.50		24
†Hartland,.....	10	186	213.90	7	
Manchester,.....	9	785	902.75		27
†Marlborough,.....	4	146	167.90		18
§New Britain,.....	6	1164	1,338.60	31	
Rocky Hill,.....	4	266	305.90		12
||Simsbury,.....	13	636	721.40	153	
Southington,.....	11	749	861.35	58	
South Windsor,.....	11	392	450.80		19
Suffield,.....	11	749	861.35		
¶ West Hartford,.....	7	313	359.95		5
**Wethersfield,.....	9	482	554.30		30
Windsor,.....	10	540	621.00		9
Windsor Locks,.....	2	380	437.00		18
	251	20,492	\$23,565.80	882	233

* 15 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 17 " " " "

† 20 " " " "

§ 129 " " " "

§ 4 " " " "

¶ 30 " " " "

** 34 " " " "

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New Haven,.....	2	8,464	\$9,733.60	483	
Branford,.....	8	510	598.00	15	
Bethany,.....	7	209	240.35		24
Cheshire,.....	12	477	548.55	30	
Derby,.....	6	1,454	1,672.10	99	
East Haven,.....	8	547	629.05	25	
Guilford,.....	15	570	655.50	21	
*Hamden,.....	13	625	718.75	87	
Madison,.....	13	463	532.45	11	
Meriden,.....	13	1,349	1,551.35	44	
Middlebury,.....	6	143	164.45	12	
†Milford,.....	12	629	723.35		4
Naugatuck,.....	6	582	669.30	71	
North Branford,.....	7	248	285.20	12	
†North Haven,.....	8	331	380.65		23
Orange,.....	7	430	494.50	11	
§Oxford,.....	13	302	347.30		7
Prospect,.....	5	132	151.80		7
Seymour,.....	6	424	487.60	2	
Southbury,.....	9	252	289.80	10	
Wallingford,.....	10	661	760.15	55	
||Waterbury,.....	12	2,514	2,891.10	302	
Woodbridge,.....	5	190	218.50	13	
Wolcott,.....	6	131	150.65		9
	210	21,647	\$24,894.05	1303	74

* 51 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

†	6	"	"	"	"
†	3	"	"	"	"
§	3	"	"	"	"
||	7	"	"	"	"

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
New London,.....	7	2,181	\$2,508.15		18
Bozrah,	7	316	363.40	3	
Colchester,	14	677	778.55	2	
East Lyme,	9	476	478.40		
Franklin,	10	548	630.20		10
Griswold,	14	586	673.90	10	
Groton,	11	1,098	1,262.70	41	
Lebanon,	16	471	541.65		18
Ledyard,	14	386	443.90		25
*Lisbon,.....	10	379	435.85	71	
Lyme,	7	323	371.45		2
†Montville,	13	469	539.35		6
Norwich,	12	3,180	3,657.00	173	
North Stonington,	15	474	545.10		27
Preston,	12	542	623.30		7
†Salem,	8	205	235.75		9
Stonington,	16	1,453	1,679.95		27
Old Lyme,	8	336	386.40	8	
Waterford,	11	681	783.15	9	
	214	14,721	\$16,929.15	317	149

* 16 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 10 " " " "
† 22 " " " "

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Fairfield,.....	17	1,217	\$1,399.55	13	
Danbury,.....	14	1,759	2,022.85	106	
Bethel,.....	5	363	417.45	12	
Bridgeport,.....	10	3,109	3,575.35	210	
Brookfield,.....	8	285	327.75		1
Darien,.....	4	394	453.10	8	
*Easton,.....	12	296	340.40	5	
Greenwich,.....	22	1,634	1,879.10		22
Huntington,.....	11	294	338.10	37	
Monroe,.....	7	327	376.05		2
New Canaan,.....	11	751	863.65		1
New Fairfield,.....	7	228	262.20	6	
Newtown,.....	20	805	925.75	5	
Norwalk,.....	9	1,933	2,222.95	116	
Redding,.....	10	389	447.35		5
†Ridgefield,.....	15	546	627.90	6	
Sherman,.....	6	245	281.75	5	
†Stamford,.....	17	1,728	1,987.20	96	
Stratford,.....	8	462	531.30		39
Trumbull,.....	7	316	363.40	1	
Weston,.....	7	292	335.80	8	
Westport,.....	10	803	923.45		6
Wilton,.....	10	525	603.75		23
	247	18,701	\$21,506.15	634	99

* 3 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 23 " " " "

† 35 " " " "

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Litchfield,.....	23	729	\$838.35	6	
Barkhamsted,.....	11	285	327.75		19
Bethlem,.....	8	191	219.65		4
Bridgewater,.....	5	277	318.55		9
*Canaan,.....	10	411	472.65	6	
Colebrook,.....	10	359	412.85	8	
Cornwall,.....	17	548	630.20		21
Goshen,.....	12	358	411.70	19	
Harwinton,.....	12	277	318.55		7
Kent,.....	13	462	531.30		16
Morris,.....	6	182	209.30		7
New Hartford,.....	10	734	844.10		13
New Milford,.....	18	870	1,000.50	18	
Norfolk,.....	13	478	549.70	28	
North Canaan,.....	5	346	397.90		15
†Plymouth,.....	12	800	920.00	51	
Roxbury,.....	7	239	274.85	1	
Salisbury,.....	14	800	920.00	7	
Sharon,.....	18	636	731.40		6
Torrington,.....	11	618	710.70	45	
†Warren,.....	8	161	185.15		5
Watertown,.....	9	362	416.30		14
Winchester,.....	10	769	884.35	53	
§Woodbury,.....	14	454	522.10		5
Washington,.....	12	421	484.15	16	
	288	11,767	\$13,532.05	258	141

* 16 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 13 " " " "

† 13 " " " "

§ 41 " " " "

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Brooklyn,.....	9	522	\$600.30	36	
Ashford,.....	10	309	355.35	5	
*Canterbury,.....	12	427	491.05		16
†Chaplin,.....	7	199	228.85		1
Eastford,.....	8	295	339.25		12
Hampton,.....	7	194	223.10	3	
Killingly,.....	18	1,178	1,354.70	27	
Plainfield,.....	14	881	1,013.15	24	
Pomfret,.....	10	354	407.10	16	
Putnam,.....	7	726	834.90		18
‡Sterling,.....	9	291	234.65	26	
Thompson,.....	13	866	895.90	15	
Voluntown,.....	10	337	387.55		5
§Windham,.....	11	1,079	1,240.85	28	
Woodstock,.....	17	805	925.75		7
Scotland,.....	5	158	181.70		7
	167	8,621	\$9,914.15	180	66

* 55 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

† 1 Added " " "

‡ 5 Deducted " " "

§ 32 Added " " "

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Middletown,.....	20	2,223	\$2,556.45	21	
Haddam,.....	14	531	610.65	6	
Chatham,.....	12	418	480.70		8
Chester,.....	4	222	255.30	1	
Clinton,.....	6	351	403.65		2
Cromwell,.....	5	411	472.65	18	
Durham,.....	6	583	325.45	4	
*East Haddam,.....	17	756	869.40		3
Essex,.....	6	392	450.80		5
Killingworth,.....	8	266	305.90	2	
Old Saybrook,.....	4	250	287.50		5
Saybrook,.....	4	264	303.60	6	
Portland,.....	7	961	1,105.15	70	
Westbrook,.....	7	244	280.60		13
	120	7,572	\$8,707.80	108	36

* 14 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Name of each School Society.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Tolland,.....	13	341	392.15		18
Andover,.....	4	125	143.75		1
Bolton,.....	5	164	188.60	7	
Columbia,.....	7	199	228.85		8
Coventry,.....	10	453	520.95	7	
Ellington,.....	9	344	395.60	12	
Hebron,.....	10	319	366.85		8
Mansfield,.....	16	432	496.80		5
Somers,.....	10	348	400.20		21
*Stafford,.....	18	873	1,003.95	88	
Union,.....	6	153	175.95		6
Vernon,.....	7	834	959.10	25	
Willington,.....	9	283	325.45		27
	124	4,868	\$5,598.20	139	94

* 10 Deducted in this Town by Comptroller.

G.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TABLE, showing the enumeration of Children in the several School Districts, taken January, A. D. 1861, together with the amount drawn by each District.

<i>Hartford.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Bloomfield, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
First,	2128	\$2,447.20		North East,	26	\$29.90	
South,	1696	1,950.40		Scotland North,	24	27.60	
Second North,	989	1,137.35		“ South,	16	18.40	
Arsenal,	381	438.15					
West Middle,	401	461.15		<i>Bristol.</i>	325	\$373.75	
Washington,	89	102.35		No. 1,	107	123.05	
North East,	78	89.70		“ 2,	60	69.00	
North West,	51	58.65		“ 3 and 4,	233	267.95	
South West,	47	54.05		“ 5,	90	103.50	
Gravel Hill,	37	42.55		“ 6,	47	54.05	
	5897	\$6,781.55		“ 7,	67	77.05	
<i>Avon.</i>				“ 8,	22	25.30	
No. 1,	13	14.95		“ 9,	16	18.40	
“ 2,	22	25.30		“ 10,	26	29.90	
“ 3,	55	63.25		“ 11,	24	27.60	
“ 4,	43	49.45		“ 12,	24	27.60	
“ 5,	71	81.65		“ 13,	141	162.15	
“ 6,	25	28.75					
	229	\$263.35		<i>Burlington.</i>	857	\$985.55	
<i>Berlin.</i>				No. 1,	40	46.00	
No. 1, N. W. Kensingt'n,	75	86.25		“ 2,	27	31.05	
“ 2, N. E. “	93	106.95		“ 3,	23	26.45	
“ 3, Center,	24	27.60		“ 4,	39	44.85	
“ 4, South,	49	56.35		“ 5,	33	37.95	
“ 5, Middle Worthin'n,	89	102.35		“ 6,	11	12.65	
“ 6, N. W. “	29	33.35		“ 7,	28	32.20	
“ 7, N. E. “	36	41.40		“ 8,	15	17.25	
“ 8, S. W. “	65	74.75		“ 9,	84	96.60	
“ 9, East Berlin,	91	104.65					
	551	\$633.65		<i>Canton.</i>	300	\$345.00	
<i>Bloomfield.</i>				Collinsville,	267	307.05	
Center,	55	63.25		Suffrage,	66	75.90	
Farms,	53	60.95		River,	47	54.05	
South Middle,	53	60.95		South Center,	32	36.80	
North Middle,	32	36.80		Center,	38	43.70	
South West,	38	43.70		East Hill,	17	19.55	
Duncaster,	28	32.20		West,	41	47.15	
				North,	42	48.30	
				North West,	9	10.35	
					559	\$642.85	

		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.			Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
<i>East Hartford.</i>				<i>Farmington.</i>			
Meadow District,.....	85	\$97.75		North District,.....	86	\$98.90	
Center,.....	116	133.40		Waterville,.....	17	19.55	
North,.....	50	57.50		West,.....	33	37.95	
North Mill,.....	67	77.05		Scott Swamp,.....	40	46.00	
Second South,.....	78	89.70		West Plains,.....	147	169.05	
South East,.....	27	31.05		Middle,.....	116	133.40	
South Middle,.....	28	32.20		South,.....	50	57.50	
South Mill,.....	52	59.80		Unionville,.....	158	181.70	
Hockanum,.....	119	136.85		White Oak,.....	20	23.00	
North,.....	63	72.45		East Farms,.....	59	67.85	
				East Plainville,.....	126	144.90	
<i>East Windsor.</i>				<i>Glastenbury.</i>			
	685	\$787.75			852	\$979.80	
No. 1,.....	37	42.55		No. 1,.....	95	109.25	
" 2,.....	32	36.80		" 2,.....	75	86.25	
" 3,.....	47	54.05		" 3,.....	60	69.00	
" 4,.....	18	20.70		" 4,.....	42	48.30	
" 5,.....	173	198.95		" 5,.....	42	48.30	
" 6,.....	18	20.70		" 6,.....	110	126.50	
" 7,.....	21	24.15		" 7,.....	47	54.05	
" 8,.....	115	132.25		" 8,.....	34	39.10	
" 9,.....	52	59.80		" 9,.....	91	104.65	
" 10,.....	25	28.75		" 10,.....	40	46.00	
" 11,.....	49	56.35		" 11,.....	30	34.50	
" 12,.....	66	75.90		" 12,.....	51	58.65	
<i>Enfield.</i>				" 13,.....	38	43.70	
	653	\$750.95		" 14,.....	22	25.30	
No. 1,.....	82	94.30		" 15,.....	23	26.45	
" 2,.....	97	111.55		" 16,.....	37	42.55	
" 3,.....	54	62.10		" 17,.....	27	31.05	
" 4,.....	39	42.55		<i>Granby.</i>			
" 5,.....	30	34.50			864	\$993.60	
" 6,.....	40	46.00		No. 1,.....	78	89.70	
" 7,.....	45	51.75		" 2,.....	67	77.05	
" 8,.....	92	105.80		" 3,.....	13	14.95	
" 9,.....	47	54.05		" 4,.....	79	90.85	
" 10,.....	26	29.90		" 5,.....	20	23.00	
" 11,.....	19	21.85		" 6,.....	27	31.05	
" 12,.....	41	47.15		" 7,.....	2	2.30	
" 13,.....	565	649.75		" 8,.....	22	25.30	
" 14,.....	134	154.10		" 9,.....	30	34.50	
<i>East Granby.</i>				" 10,.....	44	50.60	
	1309	\$1,505.35		" 11,.....	23	26.45	
No. 1,.....	53	60.95		" 12,.....	5	5.75	
" 2,.....	35	40.25		<i>Hartland.</i>			
" 3,.....	40	46.00			410	\$474.50	
" 4,.....	15	17.25		Center Dis. E. Hartland,	22	25.30	
" 5,.....	16	18.40		North East,.....	20	23.00	
" 6,.....	54	62.10		South East,.....	37	42.55	
	213	\$244.95					

	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
<i>Hartland, continued.</i>			<i>Simsbury, continued.</i>		
South West,.....	14	\$16.10	Hop Meadow,.....	23	\$26.45
South Hollow,.....	18	20.70	Weatogue, West,.....	38	43.70
West Hartland Center,..	18	20.70	East,.....	28	32.20
North West,.....	16	18.40	Meadow Plain,.....	11	12.65
Mill,.....	22	25.30	Tariffville, Plain,.....	237	272.55
South,.....	11	12.65	New,.....	21	24.15
	186	\$213.90	Westover's Plain,.....	36	41.40
<i>Manchester.</i>			Bushy Hill,.....	23	26.45
No. 1,.....	60	69.00	Farms,.....	26	29.90
" 2,.....	133	152.95	<i>Southington.</i>		
" 3,.....	32	36.80	No. 1,.....	165	189.75
" 4,.....	102	117.30	" 2,.....	51	58.65
" 5,.....	61	70.15	" 3,.....	61	70.15
" 6,.....	48	55.20	" 4,.....	116	133.40
" 7,.....	69	79.35	" 5,.....	61	70.15
" 8,.....	191	219.65	" 6,.....	31	35.65
" 9,.....	89	102.35	" 7,.....	24	27.60
	785	\$902.75	" 8,.....	38	43.70
<i>Marlborough.</i>			" 9,.....	45	51.75
North Western District,	63	72.45	" 10,.....	65	74.75
South,.....	17	19.55	" 11,.....	92	105.80
North,.....	20	23.00	<i>South Windsor.</i>		
Center,.....	46	52.90	No. 1,.....	65	74.75
	146	\$167.90	" 2,.....	44	50.60
<i>New Britain.</i>			" 3,.....	56	64.40
No. 1,.....	749	861.35	" 4,.....	33	26.80
" 2,.....	15	17.25	" 5,.....	34	39.10
" 3,.....	48	55.20	" 6,.....	12	13.80
" 4,.....	65	74.75	" 7,.....	37	42.55
" 5,.....	158	181.70	" 8,.....	42	48.30
" 6,.....	129	148.25	" 9,.....	35	40.25
	1164	\$1,338.60	" 10,.....	21	24.15
<i>Rocky Hill.</i>			" 11,.....	14	16.10
North,.....	43	49.45	<i>Suffield.</i>		
Center,.....	94	108.10	Center, East Parish,....	155	178.25
South,.....	59	67.85	South,.....	120	138.00
West,.....	70	80.50	South East,.....	95	109.25
	266	\$305.90	East,.....	55	63.25
<i>Simsbury.</i>			North East,.....	51	58.65
Union,.....	37	42.55	North,.....	23	26.45
Terry's Plain,.....	16	18.40	North West,.....	42	48.30
Griswold's Farms,.....	106	121.90	Center, West Parish,....	72	82.80
Center,.....	34	39.10	South,.....	49	56.35
			North,.....	51	58.65
			West,.....	36	41.40
				749	\$861.35

<i>West Hartford.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Windsor.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
Middle District,.....	56	\$61.40	No. 1.....	31	\$35.65		
South ".....	73	83.95	" 2.....	39	44.85		
West ".....	28	32.20	" 3.....	44	50.60		
North ".....	30	34.50	" 4.....	78	89.70		
North West,.....	23	26.45	" 5.....	42	48.30		
Prospect Hill,.....	41	47.15	" 6.....	43	49.45		
East,.....	62	71.30	" 7.....	24	27.60		
	313	\$359.95	" 8.....	63	72.45		
			" 9.....	103	118.45		
			" 10.....	73	83.95		
<i>Wethersfield.</i>				540	\$621.00		
No. 1,.....	70	80.50	<i>Windsor Locks.</i>				
" 2,.....	69	79.35	North District,.....	228	262.20		
" 3,.....	74	85.10	South ".....	152	174.80		
" 4,.....	45	51.75		380	\$437.00		
" 5,.....	55	63.25					
" 6,.....	48	55.20					
Newington, North,.....	26	29.90					
Middle,.....	58	66.70					
South East,.....	37	42.55					
	482	\$554.30					

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

<i>New Haven.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Branford.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
City District,.....	7525	\$8,653.75	Center,.....	186	\$213.90		
Westville,.....	256	294.40	Western,.....	42	48.30		
Fair Haven District,....	683	785.45	North Western,.....	35	40.25		
	8464	\$9,738.60	Paved Street,.....	56	64.40		
			Mill Plain,.....	42	48.30		
			Quarter,.....	74	85.10		
			Damascus,.....	50	57.50		
			Stony Creek,.....	35	40.25		
				520	\$598.00		

<i>Bethany.</i>			<i>Guilford, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	55	\$63.25	Moose Hill,.....	16	\$18.40
" 2,.....	34	39.10	Nut Plains North,.....	30	34.50
" 3,.....	10	11.50	" " South,.....	17	19.55
" 4,.....	14	16.10	Leete's Island,.....	18	20.70
" 5,.....	19	21.85	Sachem's Head,.....	6	6.90
" 6,.....	47	54.05	North Guilford South,...	32	36.80
" 7,.....	30	34.50	" " Middle,...	39	44.85
			" " North,...	31	35.65
	209	\$240.35	" " Bluff,...	21	24.15
<i>Cheshire.</i>			<i>Hamden.</i>		
No. 1,.....	87	99.05	No. 1,.....	35	40.25
" 2,.....	50	57.50	" 2,.....	39	44.85
" 3,.....	47	54.05	" 3,.....	37	42.55
" 4,.....	22	25.30	" 4,.....	76	87.40
" 5,.....	27	31.05	" 5,.....	75	86.25
" 6,.....	32	36.80	" 6,.....	38	43.70
" 7,.....	29	33.35	" 7,.....	25	28.75
" 8,.....	20	23.00	" 8,.....	88	101.20
" 9,.....	40	46.00	" 9,.....	27	31.05
" 10,.....	40	46.00	" 10,.....	34	39.10
" 11,.....	41	47.15	" 11,.....	76	87.40
" 12,.....	42	48.30	" 12,.....	51	58.65
			" 13,.....	24	27.60
<i>Derby.</i>			<i>Madison.</i>		
No. 1,.....	477	\$548.55	No. 1,.....	625	\$718.75
" 2,.....	175	201.25	North Center,.....	39	44.85
" 3,.....	137	215.05	Boston St. District,...	79	90.85
" 4,.....	66	75.90	Union,.....	24	27.60
" 5,.....	521	599.15	Liberty St,.....	21	24.15
" 6,.....	116	133.40	Woods,.....	38	43.70
	389	447.35	Neck,.....	43	49.45
<i>East Haven.</i>			North West,.....	36	41.40
No. 1, East,.....	1454	\$1,672.10	East River,.....	40	46.00
" 2, North,.....	58	66.70	Green,.....	34	39.10
" 3, South West,...	17	19.55	Hammonasset,.....	35	40.25
" 4, South End,....	43	49.45	Rockland,.....	36	41.40
" 5, Fair Haven,...	48	55.20	West Side,.....	16	18.40
" 6, Center,.....	176	202.40	Summer Hill,.....	22	25.30
" 7, North West,...	42	48.30			
" 8, West,.....	120	138.00			
	43	49.45			
	547	\$629.05		463	\$532.45
<i>Guilford.</i>			<i>Meriden.</i>		
North West Center,....	70	80.50	Hanover District,.....	92	105.80
North East "	54	62.10	East,.....	103	118.45
South East "	52	59.80	South East,.....	31	35.65
South West "	110	126.50	West,.....	92	105.80
Clapp Board Hill,.....	31	35.65	Ives,.....	29	33.35
West Side,.....	43	49.45	North East,.....	33	37.95
			Railroad,.....	90	103.50
			Prattsville,.....	79	90.85

	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
<i>Meriden, continued.</i>			<i>North Haven.</i>		
Corner,.....	362	\$416.30	No. 1,.....	34	\$39.10
Farms,.....	61	70.15	" 2,.....	50	57.50
Center,.....	176	202.40	" 3,.....	40	46.00
North Center,.....	119	136.85	" 4,.....	47	54.05
Old Road,.....	82	94.30	" 5,.....	15	17.25
			" 6,.....	41	47.15
<i>Middlebury.</i>			" 7,.....	54	62.10
	1349	\$1,551.35	" 8,.....	50	57.50
No. 1,.....	29	33.35		331	\$380.65
" 2,.....	20	23.00	<i>Orange.</i>		
" 3,.....	30	34.50	No. 1,.....	42	48.30
" 4,.....	31	35.65	" 2,.....	39	44.85
" 5,.....	14	16.10	" 3,.....	48	55.20
" 6,.....	19	21.85	" 4,.....	16	18.40
	143	\$164.45	West,.....	38	43.70
<i>Milford.</i>			North,.....	72	82.80
No. 1,.....	88	101.20	Union,.....	175	201.25
" 2,.....	64	73.60		430	\$494.50
" 3,.....	59	67.85	<i>Oxford.</i>		
" 4,.....	36	41.40	No. 1,.....	49	56.35
" 5,.....	96	110.40	" 2,.....	27	31.05
" 6,.....	24	27.60	" 3,.....	17	19.55
" 7,.....	59	67.85	" 4,.....	17	19.55
" 8,.....	28	32.20	" 5,.....	13	14.95
" 9,.....	82	94.30	" 6,.....	35	40.25
" 10,.....	7	8.05	" 7,.....	24	27.60
" 11,.....	41	47.15	" 8,.....	14	16.10
" 12,.....	51	58.65	" 9,.....	25	28.75
	635	\$730.25	" 10,.....	28	32.20
<i>Naugatuck.</i>			" 11,.....	26	29.90
Center,.....	309	355.35	" 12,.....	24	27.60
Middle,.....	36	41.40	" 13,.....	3	3.45
Millville,.....	69	79.35		302	\$347.30
Union City,.....	106	121.90	<i>Prospect.</i>		
Hill,.....	37	42.55	Center,.....	36	41.40
Straitsville,.....	25	28.75	East,.....	46	52.90
	582	\$669.30	South East,.....	25	28.75
<i>North Branford.</i>			South West,.....	12	13.80
No. 1,.....	23	26.45	West,.....	13	14.95
" 2,.....	67	77.05		132	\$151.80
" 3,.....	22	25.30			
" 4,.....	39	44.85			
" 5,.....	22	25.30			
" 6,.....	45	51.75			
" 7,.....	30	34.50			
	248	\$285.20			

<i>Seymour.</i>			<i>Waterbury.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 1, Great Hill,.....	59	\$67.85	Center,.....	2098	\$2,412.70
" 2, Shrub Oak,....	103	118.45	Town Platt,.....	73	83.95
" 3, Bunga,	41	47.15	Hopville,.....	8	9.20
" 4,.....	68	78.20	Bunks Hill,.....	28	32.20
" 5,.....	78	89.70	Bunker Hill,.....	51	58.65
" 6,.....	75	86.25	Saw Mills,.....	37	42.55
			East Mountain,.....	16	18.40
<i>Southbury.</i>	424	\$487.60	Waterville,.....	108	124.20
Center,.....	41	47.15	East Farms,.....	33	37.95
Purchase,.....	40	46.00	Oronoque,.....	7	8.05
Hollow,	37	42.55	Clark,	9	10.35
No. 1,.....	29	33.35	Horse Pasture,.....	53	60.95
" 2,.....	23	26.45		2521	\$2,899.15
" 3,.....	43	49.45	<i>Woodbridge.</i>		
" 4,.....	18	20.70	South West,.....	63	72.45
Wapping,.....	16	18.40	North,	42	48.30
Stonytown,.....	5	5.75	North East,.....	14	16.10
			Middle,.....	42	48.30
<i>Wallingford.</i>	252	\$289.80	South,.....	29	33.35
No. 1,.....	26	29.90		190	\$218.50
" 2,.....	52	59.80	<i>Wolcott.</i>		
" 3,.....	120	138.00	Center,	34	39.10
" 4,.....	46	52.90	North,.....	10	11.50
" 5,.....	112	128.80	North East,.....	18	20.70
" 6,.....	216	248.40	South,.....	22	25.30
" 7,.....	17	19.55	South West,.....	25	28.75
" 8,.....	36	41.40	West,.....	22	25.30
" 9,.....	23	26.45			
" 10,.....	13	14.95			
	661	\$760.15		131	\$150.65

<i>Griswold, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Lebanon, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 13,.....	16		\$18.40	No. 15,.....	31		\$35.65
" 14,.....	35		40.25	" 16,.....	17		19.55
	586		\$673.90		471		\$541.65
<i>Groton.</i>				<i>Lisbon.</i>			
No. 1,.....	158		181.70	Newent No. 1,.....	20		23.00
" 2,.....	59		67.85	" 2,.....	23		26.45
" 3,.....	50		57.50	" 3,.....	20		23.00
" 4,.....	77		88.55	" 4,.....	17		19.55
" 5,.....	302		347.30	" 5,.....	36		41.40
" 6,.....	58		66.70	" 6,.....	57		65.55
" 7,.....	95		109.25	" 7,.....	95		109.25
" 8,.....	28		32.20	" 8,.....	64		73.60
" 9,.....	34		39.10	" 9,.....	20		23.00
" 10,.....	91		104.65	" 10,.....	27		31.05
" 11,.....	146		167.90		379		\$435.85
	1098		\$1,262.70	<i>Lyme.</i>			
<i>Ledyard.</i>				No. 1,.....	69		79.35
No. 1,.....	24		27.60	" 2,.....	44		50.60
" 2,.....	21		24.15	" 3,.....	65		74.75
" 3,.....	32		36.80	" 4,.....	19		21.85
" 4,.....	18		20.70	" 5,.....	16		18.40
" 5,.....	26		29.90	" 6,.....	43		49.45
" 6,.....	22		25.30	Hadlyme,.....	67		77.05
" 7,.....	21		24.15		323		\$871.45
" 8,.....	25		28.75	<i>Montville.</i>			
" 9,.....	14		16.10	No. 1,.....	23		26.45
" 10,.....	22		25.30	" 2,.....	12		13.80
" 11,.....	43		49.45	" 3,.....	45		51.75
" 12,.....	25		28.75	" 4,.....	101		116.15
" 13,.....	52		59.80	" 5,.....	28		32.20
" 14,.....	41		27.15	" 6,.....	15		17.25
	386		\$443.90	" 7,.....	8		9.20
<i>Lebanon.</i>				" 8,.....	15		17.25
No. 1,.....	42		48.30	" 9,.....	36		41.40
" 2,.....	33		37.95	" 10,.....	93		106.95
" 3,.....	25		28.75	" 11,.....	26		29.90
" 4,.....	44		50.60	" 12,.....	48		55.20
" 5,.....	27		31.05	" 13,.....	19		21.85
" 6,.....	42		48.30		469		\$539.35
" 7,.....	22		25.80	<i>Norwich.</i>			
" 8,.....	21		24.15	West Chelsea,.....	584		671.60
" 9,.....	39		44.85	West Town Street,.....	213		244.95
" 10,.....	34		39.10	Mill,.....	69		79.35
" 11,.....	16		18.40	Falls,.....	340		391.00
" 12,.....	32		36.80	Greenville,.....	665		764.75
" 13,.....	27		31.05	Waurecus,.....	36		41.40
" 14,.....	19		21.85	Center,.....	1041		1,197.15
				Town Street,.....	108		124.20

<i>Norwich, continued.</i>			<i>Preston, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
Plain Hill,.....	16	\$18.40	No. 11,.....	25	\$28.75
Scotland Road,.....	18	20.70	" 12,.....	48	55.20
East Great Plain,.....	48	55.20		542	\$623.30
Wequannoc,.....	42	48.30	<i>Salem.</i>		
	124	\$3,657.00	No. 1,.....	6	6.90
<i>North Stonington.</i>			" 2,.....	21	24.15
No. 1,.....	31	35.65	" 3,.....	38	43.70
" 2,.....	62	71.30	" 4,.....	38	43.70
" 3,.....	51	58.65	" 5,.....	15	17.25
" 4,.....	51	58.65	" 6,.....	22	25.30
" 5,.....	26	29.90	" 7,.....	37	42.55
" 6,.....	26	29.90	" 8,.....	28	32.20
" 7,.....	32	36.80		205	\$235.75
" 8,.....	27	31.05	<i>Stonington.</i>		
" 9,.....	19	21.85	No. 1,.....	27	31.05
" 10,.....	25	28.75	" 2,.....	64	73.60
" 11,.....	21	24.15	" 5,.....	241	277.15
" 12,.....	15	17.25	" 6,.....	141	162.15
" 13,.....	32	36.80	" 7,.....	20	23.00
" 14,.....	37	42.55	" 8,.....	15	17.25
" 15,.....	19	21.85	" 9,.....	500	575.00
	474	\$545.10	" 10,.....	40	46.00
<i>Old Lyme.</i>			" 11,.....	44	50.60
No. 1,.....	68	78.20	" 12,.....	54	62.10
" 2,.....	28	32.20	" 13,.....	30	34.50
" 3,.....	30	34.50	" 14,.....	19	21.85
" 4,.....	49	56.35	" 15,.....	23	26.45
" 5,.....	50	57.50	" 16,.....	113	129.95
" 6,.....	31	35.65	" 18,.....	99	113.85
" 7,.....	49	56.35	" 19,.....	23	26.45
" 8,.....	31	35.65		1453	\$1,673.95
	336	\$386.40	<i>Waterford.</i>		
<i>Preston.</i>			No. 1,.....	55	63.25
No. 1,.....	44	50.60	" 2,.....	48	55.20
" 2,.....	190	218.50	" 3,.....	85	97.75
" 3,.....	16	18.40	" 4,.....	86	98.90
" 4,.....	52	59.80	" 5,.....	129	148.35
" 5,.....	32	36.80	" 6,.....	67	77.05
" 6,.....	38	43.70	" 7,.....	27	31.05
" 7,.....	42	48.30	" 8,.....	38	43.70
" 8,.....	17	19.55	" 9,.....	63	72.45
" 9,.....	17	19.55	" 10,.....	55	63.25
" 10,.....	21	24.15	" 11,.....	28	32.20
				681	\$783.15

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

<i>Fairfield.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Bridgeport.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
Middle,	201	\$231.15	Bridgeport,	1073	\$1,233.95
Mill Plain,	86	98.90	Golden Hill,	453	520.95
Division,	154	177.10	Washington,	278	319.70
Black Rock,	76	87.40	Shelton,	202	232.30
Old South,	112	128.80	Ireland Brook,	59	67.85
North,	35	40.25	Pequonnock,	84	96.60
Holland Hill,	50	57.50	Barnumville,	242	278.30
Tolisome,	55	63.25	Waltonville,	462	531.30
Fairfield Wood,	34	39.10	East Bridgeport,	154	177.10
Banks South,	34	39.10	Pembroke,	102	117.30
Banks North,	19	21.85			
Burrs,	43	49.45		3109	\$3,575.35
Center,	44	50.60			
Haydens Hill,	32	36.80	<i>Danbury</i>		
Bulkleys,	26	29.90	Middle Center,	585	672.75
Deerfield,	25	28.75	North "	314	361.10
Southport,	191	219.65	South "	292	335.80
	1217	\$1,399.55	Grassy Plain,	140	161.00
<i>Bethel.</i>			Mill Plain,	59	67.85
Center,	171	196.65	Great Plain,	60	69.00
Wild Cat,	70	80.50	Mirey Brook,	58	66.70
Plumb Trees,	60	69.00	Boggs,	44	50.60
Wolf Pitts,	30	34.50	Middle River,	53	60.95
Stony Hill,	32	36.80	Starrs Plains,	17	19.55
	363	\$417.45	King Street,	35	40.25
<i>Brookfield.</i>			Beaver Brook,	58	66.70
Center,	50	57.50	Long Ridge,	26	29.90
West Iron Works,	60	69.00	Pembroke,	18	20.70
East Iron Works,	41	47.15			
Whortleberry Hill,	45	51.75		1759	\$2,022.85
Wisconere,	20	23.00	<i>Darien.</i>		
Obtuse,	23	26.45	Norton,	126	144.90
Long Meadow,	35	40.25	Ox Ridge,	101	116.15
Bound Swamp,			Center,	92	105.80
North Mountain,	11	12.65	Holmes,	75	86.25
				394	\$453.10
			<i>Easton.</i>		
	295	\$327.75	No. 1,	47	54.05

<i>Easton, continued.</i>			<i>Monroe, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 3,.....	34	\$39.10	Birdsey Plain,.....	56	\$64.40
" 4,.....	46	52.90	Stepney,.....	60	69.00
" 5,.....	48	55.20	Elm Street,.....	23	26.45
" 6,.....	22	25.30	Cutler's Farm,.....	63	72.45
" 7,.....	30	34.50			
" 9,.....	26	29.90	<i>New Canaan.</i>	327	\$376.05
" 10,.....	43	49.45	No. 1,.....	279	320.85
<i>Greenwich.</i>	296	\$340.40	" 2,.....	49	56.35
Old Greenwich,.....	77	88.55	" 3,.....	49	56.35
Mianus, East,.....	58	66.70	" 4,.....	64	73.60
West,.....	55	63.25	" 5,.....	29	44.85
Palmer Hill,.....	40	46.00	" 6,.....	38	43.70
Steep Hollow,.....	91	104.65	" 7,.....	37	42.55
Coscob,.....	112	128.80	" 8,.....	59	67.85
North Coscob, no return,			" 9,.....	79	90.85
Meeting House,.....	340	391.00	" 10,.....	31	35.65
North Street,.....	49	56.35	" 11,.....	27	31.05
Banksville,.....	35	40.25	<i>New Fairfield.</i>	751	\$863.65
Peck's Land,.....	51	58.65	Wood Creek,.....	13	14.95
Factory,.....	49	56.35	Eastern Center,.....	59	67.85
Riverville,.....	58	66.70	Western,.....	36	41.40
Quaker Ridge,.....	51	58.65	Pondville,.....	26	29.90
Upper King Street,....	39	44.85	Great Hollow,.....	13	14.95
Lower King Street,....	50	57.50	Centerville,.....	27	31.05
Round Hill,.....	107	123.05	Great Meadow,.....	54	62.10
East Port Chester,....	134	154.10			
Byram,.....	80	92.00	<i>Newtown.</i>	228	\$262.20
Upper Stanwich,.....	52	59.80	Sandy Hook,.....	105	120.75
Lower Stanwich,.....	106	121.90	North Center,.....	73	83.95
Clap Board Ridge, no r't'n,			South Center,.....	25	28.75
<i>Huntington.</i>	1634	\$1,879.10	Middle Center,.....	62	71.30
Center,.....	32	36.80	Poohtatuck,.....	64	73.60
Booth's Hill,.....	21	24.15	Zoar,.....	44	50.60
Ising Glass,.....	17	19.55	Gray's Plain,.....	37	42.55
Trapp's Fall,.....	13	14.95	Toddy Hill,.....	25	28.75
Mill,.....	27	31.05	Middle Gate,.....	21	24.15
Long Hill,.....	21	24.15	Half Way River,.....	29	33.35
Coram,.....			Taunton,.....	56	64.40
Ferry,.....	56	64.40	Land's End,.....	45	51.75
French,.....	17	19.55	Lake George,.....	15	17.25
Lower White Hills,....	25	28.75	Hanover,.....	32	36.80
Upper White Hills,....	41	47.15	Palestine,.....	25	28.75
Walnut Tree Hill,.....	24	27.60	Gregory's Orchard,....	63	72.45
<i>Monroe.</i>	294	\$338.10	Huntington,.....	25	28.75
Center,.....	61	70.15	Flat Swamp,.....	26	29.90
Eastern,.....	36	41.40	Hopewell,.....	14	16.10
Walker's Farm,.....	28	32.20	Head of Meadow,.....	19	21.85
				805	\$925.75

		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.			Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
<i>Norwalk.</i>				<i>Stamford.</i>			
Union,.....	814	\$936.10		Graded Center,.....	558	\$641.70	
South Union,.....	539	619.85		Green, No. 2,.....	253	290.95	
Down Town,.....	157	180.55		No. Stamford,.....	34	39.10	
North West,.....	78	89.70		High Ridge,.....	62	71.30	
North Five Mile River, ..	77	88.55		Roxbury,.....	75	86.25	
Middle " "	65	74.75		Farms,.....	53	60.95	
South " "	70	80.50		Bangall,.....	50	57.50	
North East,.....	45	51.75		Long Ridge,.....	66	75.90	
North Center,.....	88	101.20		Turn of River,.....	48	55.20	
				Hunting Ridge,.....	51	58 65	
<i>Redding.</i>				Schofield Town,.....	32	36.80	
No. 1, Center,.....	54	62.10		Simsbury,.....	40	46.00	
" 2, Redding Ridge, ..	69	79.35		Cove,.....	59	67.85	
" 3, Couch's Hill,...	32	36.80		Richmond Hill,.....	237	272.55	
" 4, Diamond Hill,...	30	34.50		Holmes,.....	27	31.05	
" 5, Boston,.....	29	33.35		No. 10, New Canaan,...	8	9.20	
" 6, Hull,.....	34	39.10		Skinner,	75	86.25	
" 7, Umpsavage,....	33	37.95					
" 8, Zone Town,....	50	57.50		<i>Stratford.</i>			
" 9, Picket's Ridge, ..	15	17.25		Oranoke,	27	31.05	
" 10, Foundry,.....	43	49.45		Putney,	40	46.00	
	389	\$447.35		New North,.....	73	83.95	
<i>Ridgefield.</i>				Union,	40	46.00	
No. 1,.....	45	81.75		Old North,.....	76	87.40	
" 2,.....	27	31.05		South Middle,.....	86	98.90	
" 3,.....	13	14.95		Old South,.....	78	89.70	
" 4,.....	52	59.80		Newfield,.....	42	48.30	
" 5,.....	61	70.15					
" 6,.....	88	101.20		<i>Trumbull.</i>			
" 7,.....	40	46.00			462	\$531.30	
" 8,.....	23	26.45		Long Hill,	76	87.40	
" 9,.....	23	26.45		Nichols Farms,.....	78	89.70	
" 10,.....	44	50.60		White Plains,.....	41	47.15	
" 11,.....	25	28.75		Chestnut Hill,.....	44	50.60	
" 12,.....	24	27.60		Daniel's Farms,.....	44	50.60	
" 13,.....	29	33.35		Tashua,.....	25	28.75	
" 14,.....	29	33.35		Lakeville,.....	8	9.20	
" 15,.....	23	26.45					
	546	\$627.90		<i>Weston.</i>			
<i>Sherman.</i>				No. 1,.....	41	47.15	
No. 1,.....	23	26.45		" 2,.....	31	35.65	
" 2,.....	36	41.40		" 3,.....	34	39.10	
" 3,.....	74	85.10		" 4,.....	60	69.00	
" 4,.....	29	33.35		" 5,.....	59	67.85	
" 5,.....	31	35.65		" 6,.....	37	42.55	
" 6,.....	52	59.80		" 7,.....	30	34.50	
	245	\$281.75			292	\$335.80	

<i>Westport.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Wilton.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
East Saugatuck,.....	164	\$188.60	No. 1,.....	45	\$51.75
West ".....	102	117.30	" 2,.....	49	56.35
South ".....	86	100.05	" 3,.....	52	59.80
North District,.....	47	56.35	" 4,.....	50	57.50
Compo,.....	89	102.35	" 5,.....	35	40.25
Cross Highway,.....	117	134.55	" 6,.....	91	104.65
Poplar Plain,.....	31	35.65	" 7,.....	67	77.05
Green's Farms,.....	74	85.10	" 8,*.....	15	17.25
West Long Lots,	45	51.75	" 9,.....	40	46.00
E. Long Lots, Fairfield,.	45	51.75	" 10,.....	81	93.15
	803	\$923.45		525	\$603.75
			* No School. Children have attended in Norwalk.		

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

<i>Litchfield.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Litchfield, continued.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
Litchfield,.....	106	\$121.90	Gilbert,.....	17	\$19.55
North Litchfield,.....	42	48.30	Newcomb,.....	14	16.10
Fluteville,.....	13	14.95	Northfield Center,.....	52	59.80
Harris Plain,.....	36	41.40	Guernsey Hill,.....	25	28.75
Bantam,	28	32.20	Hopkins,	11	12.65
Bradleyville,.....	23	26.45	Newbury,.....	29	33.35
Marsh,	12	13.80		729	\$838.35
Mount Tom,.....	27	31.05			
Beach Street,.....	17	19.55	<i>Barkhamsted.</i>		
South Plain,.....	51	58.65	No. 1,.....	20	23.00
Chestnut Hill,.....	45	51.75	" 2,.....	16	18.40
East Chestnut Hill,....	40	46.00	" 3,.....	18	20.70
Mattatuck,.....	11	12.65	" 4,.....	18	20.70
Brookers and W. River,			" 5,.....	15	17.25
North Farms,.....	34	39.10	" 6,.....	20	23.00
Milton,.....	57	65.55	" 7,.....	13	14.95
Head Quarters,.....	19	21.85	" 8,.....	29	33.35
Prospect,.....	20	23.00			

		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.			Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
<i>Barkhamsted, continued.</i>				<i>Cornwall.</i>			
No. 9,.....	67	\$77.05	No. 1,.....	41	\$47.15		
" 10,.....	51	58.65	" 2,.....	41	47.15		
" 11,.....	18	20.70	" 3,.....	37	42.55		
<i>Bethlem.</i>				" 4,.....	23	26.45	
	285	\$327.75	" 5,.....	28	32.20		
No. 1,.....	50	57.50	" 6,.....	30	34.50		
" 2,.....	22	25.30	" 7,.....	34	39.10		
" 3,.....	29	33.35	" 8,.....	74	85.10		
" 4,.....	14	16.10	" 9,.....	19	21.85		
" 5,.....	31	35.65	" 10,.....	23	26.45		
" 6,.....	19	21.85	" 11,.....	16	18.40		
" 7,.....	6	6.90	" 12,.....	19	21.85		
" 8,.....	20	23.00	" 13,.....	19	21.85		
<i>Bridgewater.</i>				" 14,.....	18	20.70	
	191	\$219.65	" 15,.....	73	83.95		
No. 1,.....	129	148.35	" 16,.....	34	39.10		
" 2,.....	45	51.75	" 17,.....	19	21.85		
" 3,.....	36	41.40	<i>Goshen.</i>				
" 4,.....	33	37.95		548	\$630.20		
" 5,.....	34	39.10	No. 1,.....	91	104.65		
<i>Canaan.</i>				" 2,.....	41	47.15	
	277	\$318.55	" 3,.....	26	29.90		
No. 1,.....	71	81.65	" 4,.....	26	29.90		
" 2,.....	57	65.55	" 5,.....	12	13.80		
" 3,.....	44	50.60	" 6,.....	14	16.10		
" 4,.....	41	47.15	" 7,.....	60	69.00		
" 5,.....	16	18.40	" 8,.....	17	19.55		
" 6,.....	29	33.35	" 9,.....	9	10.35		
" 7,.....	29	33.35	" 10,.....	7	8.05		
" 8,.....	26	29.90	" 11,.....	5	5.75		
" 9,.....	34	39.10	" 12,.....	22	25.30		
" 10,.....	64	73.60	Union District,.....	28	32.20		
<i>Colebrook.</i>					388	\$411.70	
	411	\$472.65	<i>Harwinton.</i>				
Center,.....	17	19.55	No. 1,.....	25	28.75		
South,.....	43	49.45	" 2,.....	11	12.65		
South West,.....	17	19.55	" 3,.....	21	24.15		
West,.....	14	16.10	" 4,.....	20	23.00		
Rock,.....	39	44.85	" 5,.....	28	32.20		
North,.....	44	50.60	" 6,.....	24	27.60		
Beach Hill,.....	22	25.30	" 7,.....	25	28.75		
Sandy Brook,.....	25	28.75	" 8,.....	28	43.70		
River,.....	84	96.60	" 9,.....	11	12.65		
Forge,.....	54	62.10	" 10,.....	18	20.70		
	359	\$412.85	" 11,.....	42	48.30		
			" 12,.....	14	16.10		
				277	\$318.55		

<i>Kent.</i>			<i>New Milford, continued.</i>		
	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	57	\$65.55	No. 8,.....	61	\$70.15
" 2,.....	57	65.55	" 9,.....	52	59.80
" 3,.....	35	40.25	" 10,.....	50	57.50
" 4,.....	50	57.50	" 11,.....	67	77.05
" 5,.....	46	52.90	" 12,.....	32	36.80
" 6,.....	29	33.35	" 13,.....	20	23.00
" 7,.....	19	21.85	" 14,.....	37	42.55
" 8,.....	10	11.50	" 15,.....	53	60.95
" 9,.....	27	31.05	" 16,.....	22	25.30
" 10,.....	37	42.55	" 19,.....	63	72.45
" 12,.....	35	40.25	" 20,.....	20	23.00
" 13,.....	23	26.45			
" 14,.....	37	42.55			
<i>Morris.</i>			<i>Norfolk.</i>		
	462	\$531.30	South Middle,.....	16	18.40
No. 1,.....	38	43.70	Norton,.....	7	8.05
" 2,.....	25	28.75	South Norfolk,.....	41	47.15
" 3,.....	37	42.55	West Norfolk,.....	72	82.80
" 4,.....	48	55.20	West Center,.....	40	46.00
" 5,.....	19	21.85	Center,.....	144	165.60
" 6,.....	15	17.25	East Middle,.....	37	42.55
			South End,.....	26	29.90
<i>New Hartford.</i>			Ponds,.....	14	16.10
	182	\$209.80	North Norfolk,.....	35	40.25
North End,.....	105	120.75	North Middle,.....	18	20.70
Pine Meadow,.....	144	165.60	Crissey,.....	7	8.05
North East,.....	201	231.15	North End,.....	21	24.15
West Hill,.....	31	35.65			
Furnace,.....	37	42.55	<i>Plymouth.</i>		
Bakerville,.....	68	78.20	No. 1,.....	478	\$549.70
Merrills,.....	52	59.80	" 2,.....	122	140.30
Town Hill,.....	35	40.25	" 3,.....	195	224.25
South East Middle,....	33	37.95	" 4,.....	34	39.10
South East,.....	28	32.20	" 5,.....	101	116.15
			" 6,.....	27	31.05
<i>North Canaan.</i>			" 7,.....	13	14.95
	734	\$844.10	" 8,.....	13	14.95
No. 1,.....	100	115.00	" 9,.....	12	13.80
" 2,.....	107	123.05	" 10,.....	44	50.60
" 3,.....	38	43.70	" 11,.....	161	185.15
" 4,.....	35	40.25	" 12,.....	46	52.90
" 5,.....	66	75.90	" 12,.....	32	36.80
<i>New Milford.</i>					
	346	\$397.90	<i>Roxbury.</i>		
No. 1,.....	164	188.60	No. 1,.....	800	\$920.00
" 2,.....	47	54.05	" 2,.....	65	74.75
" 3,.....	54	62.10	" 3,.....	17	19.55
" 4,.....	39	44.85	" 4,.....	17	19.55
" 5,.....	34	39.10	" 5,.....	21	24.15
" 6,.....	35	40.25	" 7,.....	40	46.00
" 7,.....	20	23.00	" 8,.....	27	31.05
			" 8,.....	52	59.80
				239	\$274.85

<i>Salisbury.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Warren.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	36	\$41.40	Center,.....	42	\$48.30		
" 2,.....	112	128.80	North River,.....	12	13.80		
" 3,.....	21	24.15	North East,.....	24	27.60		
" 4,.....	91	104.65	Pond,.....	19	21.85		
" 5,.....	27	31.05	West,.....	20	23.00		
" 6,.....	27	31.05	North,.....	17	19.55		
" 7,.....	119	136.85	College Farms,.....	14	16.10		
" 8,.....	90	103.50	South River,.....	13	14.95		
" 9,.....	31	35.65					
" 10,.....	93	106.95				161	\$185.15
" 11,.....	54	62.10	<i>Washington.</i>				
" 12,.....	39	44.85	No. 1,.....	37	42.55		
" 13,.....	32	36.80	" 2,.....	54	62.10		
" 14,.....	28	32.20	" 3,.....	20	23.00		
	800	\$920.00	" 4,.....	25	28.75		
<i>Sharon.</i>			" 5,.....	31	35.65		
No. 1,.....	24	27.60	" 6,.....	16	18.40		
" 2,.....	60	69.00	" 7,.....	21	24.15		
" 3,.....	26	29.90	" 8,.....	41	47.15		
" 4,.....	43	49.45	" 9,.....	41	47.15		
" 5,.....	34	39.10	" 10,.....	75	86.25		
" 6,.....	72	82.80	" 11,.....	33	37.95		
" 7,.....	33	37.95	" 12,.....	27	31.05		
" 8,.....	30	34.50	<i>Watertown.</i>			431	\$484.15
" 9,.....	35	40.25	Center,.....	150	172.50		
" 10,.....	61	70.15	Polk,.....	24	27.60		
" 11,.....	25	28.75	French Mountain,.....	19	21.85		
" 12,.....	22	25.30	Gurnesey Town,.....	35	40.25		
" 13,.....	33	37.95	Oakville,.....	56	64.40		
" 14,.....	28	32.20	Nova Scotia,.....	27	31.05		
" 15,.....	12	13.80	East Side,.....	11	12.65		
" 16,.....	7	8.05	Poverty Street,.....	30	34.50		
" 17,.....	31	35.65	Linkfield,.....	10	11.50		
" 18,.....	60	69.00					
	636	\$731.40	<i>Winchester.</i>			362	\$416.30
<i>Torrington.</i>			No. 1,.....	147	169.05		
North, Torrington,.....	53	60.95	" 2,.....	80	92.00		
Center,.....	44	50.60	" 3,.....	24	27.60		
South,.....	35	40.25	" 4,.....	370	425.50		
First, Torrington,.....	31	35.65	" 5,.....	27	31.05		
Second,.....	44	50.60	" 6,.....	43	49.45		
Third,.....	38	43.70	" 7,.....	36	41.40		
Fourth,.....	34	39.10	" 8,.....	No	School.		
Fifth,.....	10	11.50	" 9,.....	35	40.25		
Sixth,.....	26	29.90	" 10,.....	7	8.05		
Wolcottville, No. 1,....	286	328.90	Attend in Colebrook,...				
" " 2,....	17	19.55					
	612	\$710.70				769	\$884.35

<i>Woodbury.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Woodbury, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No.				No.			
No. 1,	.....	31	\$35.65	No. 9,	.....	32	\$36.80
" 2,	.....	65	74.75	" 10,	.....	58	66.70
" 3,	.....	59	69.85	" 11,	.....	2	2.30
" 4,	.....	34	39.10	" 12,	.....	7	8.05
" 5,	.....	16	18.40	" 13,	.....	17	19.55
" 6,	.....	30	34.50	" 14,	.....	63	72.45
" 7,	.....	24	27.60				
" 8,	.....	16	18.40			454	\$522.10

WINDHAM COUNTY.

<i>Brooklyn.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Canterbury.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No.				No.			
No. 1,	.....	135	\$155.25	No. 1,	.....	43	\$49.45
" 2,	.....	20	23.00	" 2,	.....	24	27.60
" 3,	.....	29	33.35	" 3,	.....	35	40.25
" 4,	.....	19	21.85	" 4,	.....	43	49.45
" 5,	.....	18	20.70	" 5,	.....	31	35.65
" 6,	.....	47	54.05	" 6,	.....	44	50.60
" 7,	.....	15	17.25	" 7,	.....	53	60.95
" 8,	.....	34	39.10	" 8,	.....	13	14.95
" 9,	.....	205	235.75	" 9,	.....	22	25.30
				" 10,	.....	27	31.05
<i>Ashford.</i>		522	\$600.30	" 11,	.....	46	52.90
				" 12,	.....	46	52.90
No. 1, Westford Society,	.....	30	34.50	<i>Chaplin.</i>		427	\$491.05
" 2,	.....	33	37.95	No. 1,	.....	39	44.85
" 3,	.....	19	21.85	" 2,	.....	22	25.30
" 4,	.....	48	55.20	" 3,	.....	22	25.30
" 1, Old Society,	.....	44	50.60	" 4,	.....	22	25.30
" 2,	.....	21	24.15	" 5,	.....	26	29.90
" 3,	.....	36	41.40	" 6,	.....	29	33.35
" 4,	.....	30	34.50	" 7,	.....	40	46.00
" 5,	.....	33	37.95				
" 6, Westford,	.....	15	17.25				
		309	\$355.35			200	\$230.00

<i>Eastford.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Plainfield, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	74	\$85.10	No. 10, Goshen,.....	40	\$46.00		
" 2,.....	38	43.70	" 11, Almyville,....	99	113.85		
" 3,.....	52	59.80	" 12, Pond Hill,....	35	40.25		
" 4,.....	33	37.95	" 13, Green Hollow,	19	21.85		
" 5,.....	25	28.75	" 14, Shepard Hill,.	199	228.85		
" 6,.....	29	33.35					
" 7,.....	22	25.30	<i>Pomfret.</i>	881	\$1,013.15		
" 8,.....	22	25.30					
<i>Hampton.</i>	295	\$339.25	No. 1,.....	54	62.10		
Center,.....	25	28.75	" 2,.....	36	41.40		
South Bigelow,.....	26	29.90	" 3,.....	39	44.85		
North ".....	30	34.50	" 4,.....	30	34.50		
Assaguag,.....	20	23.00	" 5,.....	14	16.10		
Goshen,.....	34	39.10	" 6,.....	58	66.70		
Center,.....	30	34.50	" 7,.....	36	41.40		
South,.....	29	33.35	" 8,.....	32	36.80		
			" 9,.....	42	48.30		
			" 10,.....	13	14.95		
<i>Killingly.</i>	194	\$223.10					
No. 1,.....	125	143.75	<i>Putnam.</i>	354	\$407.10		
" 2,.....	154	177.10	No. 1,.....	44	50.60		
" 3,.....	20	23.00	" 2,.....	41	47.15		
" 4,.....	70	80.50	" 3,.....	36	41.40		
" 5,.....	40	46.00	" 4,.....	27	31.05		
" 6,.....	92	105.80	" 5,.....	218	250.70		
" 7,.....	113	129.95	" 6,.....	323	371.45		
" 8,.....	62	71.30	" 7,.....	37	42.55		
" 9,.....	58	66.70					
" 10,.....	31	35.65	<i>Scotland.</i>	726	\$834.90		
" 11,.....	23	26.45					
" 12,.....	147	169.05	No. 1,.....	58	66.70		
" 13,.....	117	134.55	" 2,.....	31	35.65		
" 14,.....	22	25.30	" 3,.....	17	19.55		
" 15,.....	29	33.35	" 4,.....	32	36.80		
" 16,.....	20	23.00	" 5,.....	20	23.00		
" 17,.....	22	25.30					
" 18,.....	33	37.95	<i>Sterling.</i>	158	\$181.70		
	1178	\$1,354.70					
<i>Plainfield.</i>			No. 1,.....	31	35.65		
No. 1, Middle,.....	74	85.10	" 2,.....	21	24.15		
" 2, Stone Hill,....	20	23.00	" 3,.....	43	49.45		
" 3, Flat Rock,....	32	36.80	" 4,.....	64	73.60		
" 4, South,.....	8	9.20	" 5,.....	57	65.55		
" 5, White Hall,....	25	28.75	" 6,.....	21	24.15		
" 6, Black Hill,....	18	20.70	" 7,.....	23	26.45		
" 7, Kennedy,.....	86	98.90	" 8,.....	17	19.55		
" 8, Central,.....	102	117.30	" 9,.....	14	16.10		
" 9, Moosup,.....	124	142.60					
				291	\$334.65		

<i>Thompson.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Windham, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 3,.....	81	\$93.15	No. 3,.....	15	\$17.25		
" 4,.....	106	121.90	" 4,.....	17	19.55		
" 5,.....	72	82.80	" 5,.....	69	79.35		
" 6,.....	48	55.20	" 6,.....	106	121.90		
" 7,.....	158	181.70	" 7,.....	10	11.50		
" 8,.....	31	35.65	" 8,.....	81	93.15		
" 9,.....	27	31.05	" 9,.....	25	28.75		
" 10,.....	60	69.00	" 10,.....	32	36.80		
" 11,.....	85	97.75	" 11,.....	32	36.80		
" 12,.....	37	42.55					
" 13,.....	43	49.45					
" 15,.....	28	32.20					
" 16,.....	90	103.50					
	866	\$895.90				1079	\$1,240.85
<i>Voluntown.</i>			<i>Woodstock.</i>				
No. 1,.....	16	18.40	No. 1,.....	51	58.65		
" 2,.....	18	20.70	" 2,.....	95	109.25		
" 3,.....	21	24.15	" 3,.....	23	26.45		
" 4,.....	142	163.80	" 4,.....	47	54.05		
" 5,.....	27	31.05	" 5,.....	63	72.45		
" 6,.....	13	14.95	" 6,.....	35	40.25		
" 7,.....	31	35.65	" 7,.....	66	75.90		
" 8,.....	18	20.70	" 8,.....	39	44.85		
" 9,.....	16	18.40	" 9,.....	62	71.30		
" 10,.....	35	40.25	" 10,.....	22	25.30		
	337	\$387.55	" 11,.....	45	51.75		
<i>Windham.</i>			" 12,.....	17	19.55		
No. 1,.....	378	434.70	" 13,.....	22	25.30		
" 2,.....	314	361.10	" 14,.....	86	98.90		
			" 15,.....	36	41.40		
			" 16,.....	24	27.60		
			" 17,.....	72	82.80		
				805	\$925.75		

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>Middletown.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Chatham.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
First or Westfield,.....	50	\$57.50	East,.....	5	\$ 5.75
Second,.....	45	51.75	Pine Brook,.....	19	21.85
Third,.....	35	40.25	North West,.....	124	142.60
Fourth,.....	33	37.95	Center,.....	24	27.60
South Staddle Hill,.....	47	54.05	Chestnut Hill,.....	13	14.95
North ".....	37	42.55	North Center,.....	30	34.50
Newfield,.....	21	24.15	West,.....	57	65.55
Hubbard,.....	33	37.95	Clark's Hill,.....	25	28.75
South Farms,.....			North,.....	26	29.90
Farm Hill,.....	70	80.50	East, East Hampton,..	15	17.25
Bow Lane,.....	34	39.10	South East,.....	18	20.70
Johnson's Lane,.....	17	19.55	Center, East Hampton,..	62	71.30
Haddam Road,.....	16	18.40			
Moramus,.....	47	54.05		418	\$480.70
South Middlefield,.....	40	46.00			
North ".....	42	48.30	<i>Chester.</i>		
East ".....	45	51.75	North,.....	68	78.20
Falls,.....	47	54.05	South,.....	74	85.10
West Long Hill,.....	55	63.25	Center,.....	41	47.15
East ".....	50	57.50	West,.....	39	44.85
City,.....	1319	1,516.85			
Miller's Farms,.....	140	161.00		222	\$255.30
	2223	\$2,556.45	<i>Clinton.</i>		
<i>Cromwell.</i>			West,.....	96	110.40
North,.....	72	82.80	Center,.....	60	69.00
South,.....	113	129.95	East,.....	80	92.00
West,.....	80	92.00	Cow Hill,.....	41	47.15
Center,.....	73	83.95	Mill,.....	53	60.95
North West,.....	73	83.95	North,.....	21	24.15
	411	\$472.65		351	\$403.65
<i>Durham.</i>			<i>Essex.</i>		
North,.....	50	57.50	No. 1,.....	71	81.65
Quarry,.....	95	109.25	" 2,.....	85	97.75
Center,.....	52	59.80	" 3,.....	77	88.55
South,.....	38	43.70	" 4,.....	49	56.35
West Side,.....	30	34.50	" 5,.....	70	80.50
South West,.....	18	20.70	" 6,.....	40	46.00
	283	\$325.45		392	\$450.80

<i>East Haddam.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Killingworth, continued.</i>		Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	45	\$51.75	South West,.....	36	\$41.40		
" 2,.....	102	117.30	Black Rock,.....	20	23.00		
" 3,.....	40	46.00	Stone House,.....	17	19.55		
" 4,.....	59	67.85	Nettleton,.....	18	20.70		
" 5,.....	39	44.85	<i>Old Saybrook.</i>		266	\$305.90	
" 6,.....	21	24.15	No. 1, Point,.....	59	67.85		
" 7,.....	19	21.85	" 2, Oyster River,..	61	70.15		
" 8,.....	33	37.95	" 3, Ferry,.....	63	72.45		
" 9,.....	172	197.80	" 4, Center,.....	67	77.05		
" 10,.....	25	28.75	<i>Portland.</i>		250	\$287.50	
" 11,.....	34	39.10	No. 1,.....	133	152.95		
" 12,.....	31	35.65	" 2,.....	528	607.20		
" 13,.....	14	16.10	" 3,.....	55	63.25		
" 14,.....	25	28.75	" 4,.....	63	72.45		
" 15,.....	13	14.95	" 5,.....	40	46.00		
" 16,.....	14	16.10	" 6,.....	120	138.00		
" 17,.....	70	80.50	" 7,.....	22	25.30		
<i>Haddam.</i>		756	\$869.40	<i>Saybrook.</i>		961	\$1,105.15
No. 1,.....	92	105.80	No. 1,.....	82	94.30		
" 2,.....	83	95.45	" 2,.....	68	78.20		
" 3,.....	37	42.55	" 3,.....	77	88.55		
" 4,.....	41	47.15	" 4,.....	37	42.55		
" 5,.....	23	26.45	<i>Westbrook.</i>		264	\$303.60	
" 6,.....	40	46.00	No. 1,.....	67	77.05		
" 7,.....	17	19.55	" 2,.....	18	20.70		
" 8,.....	21	24.15	" 3,.....	25	28.75		
" 9,.....	21	24.15	" 4,.....	34	39.10		
" 10,.....	25	28.75	" 5,.....	30	34.50		
" 11,.....	16	18.40	" 6,.....	46	52.90		
" 12,.....	29	33.35	" 7,.....	24	27.60		
" 13,.....	28	32.20					
" 14,.....	58	66.70					
<i>Killingworth.</i>		531	\$610.65				
Lane,.....	56	64.40					
Center,.....	38	43.70					
Chestnut Hill,.....	34	39.10					
Union,.....	47	54.05					
				244	\$280.60		

TOLLAND COUNTY.

<i>Tolland.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Columbia.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 1,.....	86	\$98.90	North,.....	26	\$29.90
" 2,.....	30	34.50	West,.....	25	28.75
" 3,.....	17	19.55	South West,.....	8	9.20
" 4,.....	24	27.60	Chestnut Hill,.....	29	33.35
" 5,.....	26	29.90	Hop River,.....	36	41.40
" 6,.....	10	11.50	Pine Street,.....	28	32.20
" 7 & 9,.....	41	47.15	Center,.....	47	54.05
" 8,.....	27	31.05			
" 10,.....	40	46.00		199	\$228.85
" 11,.....	19	21.85	<i>Ellington.</i>		
" 12,.....	08	9.20	No. 1,.....	35	40.25
" 13,.....	13	14.95	" 2,.....	59	67.85
<i>Andover.</i>	341	\$392.15	" 3,.....	55	63.25
North West,.....	31	35.65	" 4,.....	15	17.25
North East,.....	39	44.85	" 5,.....	27	31.05
South East,.....	27	31.05	" 6,.....	76	87.40
South West,.....	28	32.20	" 7,.....	17	19.55
			" 8,.....	28	32.20
	125	\$143.75	" 9,.....	32	36.80
<i>Bolton.</i>				344	\$395.60
Center,.....	53	60.95	<i>Hebron.</i>		
South,.....	33	37.95	No. 1,.....	43	49.45
North,.....	40	46.00	" 2,.....	14	16.10
South West,.....	20	23.00	" 3,.....	17	19.55
North West,.....	18	20.70	" 4,.....	43	49.45
	164	\$188.60	" 5,.....	33	37.95
<i>Coventry.</i>			" 6,.....	25	28.75
No. 1,.....	91	104.65	" 7,.....	23	26.45
" 2,.....	49	56.35	Gilead, South West,....	46	52.90
" 3,.....	81	93.15	" East,.....	38	43.70
" 4,.....	29	33.35	" South,.....	37	42.55
" 5,.....	25	28.75		319	\$366.85
" 6,.....	52	59.80	<i>Mansfield.</i>		
" 7,.....	43	49.45	No. 1,.....	33	37.95
" 8,.....	29	33.35	" 2,.....	36	41.40
" 9,.....	34	39.10	" 3,.....	23	26.45
" 10,.....	20	23.00	" 4,.....	18	20.70
	453	\$520.95	" 6,.....	28	32.20

<i>Mansfield, continued.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	<i>Stafford, continued.</i>	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.
No. 7,.....	12	\$13.80	No. 4,.....	19	\$21.85
" 9,.....	19	21.85	" 5,.....	20	23.00
" 10,.....	8	9.20	" 6,.....	26	29.90
" 1, North Society,...	36	41.40	" 7,.....	28	32.20
" 2,.....	33	37.95			
" 3,.....	66	75.90		873	\$1,003.95
" 4,.....	27	31.05	<i>Union.</i>		
" 5,.....	33	37.95	No. 1,.....	58	66.70
" 6,.....	24	27.60	" 2,.....	15	17.25
Eagleville,.....	36	41.40	" 3,.....	21	24.15
<i>Somers.</i>	432	\$496.80	" 4,.....	26	29.90
No. 1,.....	59	67.85	" 5,.....	16	18.40
" 2,.....	27	31.05	" 6,.....	17	19.55
" 3,.....	25	28.75		153	\$175.95
" 4,.....	39	44.85	<i>Vernon.</i>		
" 5,.....	32	35.65	Rockville East,.....	394	453.10
" 6,.....	73	83.95	" West,.....	128	147.20
" 7,.....	9	10.35	Vernon Center,.....	50	57.50
" 8,.....	27	31.05	South West,.....	97	111.55
" 9,.....	44	50.60	South,.....	61	70.15
" 10,.....	13	14.95	South East,.....	31	35.65
<i>Stafford.</i>	348	\$400.20	North East,.....	73	83.95
No. 1, East Parish,...	108	124.20		834	\$959.10
" 2,.....	146	167.90	<i>Willington.</i>		
" 3,.....	117	134.55	No. 1,.....	18	20.70
" 4,.....	55	63.25	" 2,.....	33	37.95
" 5,.....	118	135.70	" 3,.....	36	41.40
" 6,.....	31	35.65	" 4,.....	26	29.90
" 7,.....	10	11.50	" 5,.....	33	37.95
" 8,.....	16	18.40	" 6,.....	29	33.35
" 9,.....	31	35.65	" 7,.....	30	34.50
" 10,.....	18	20.70	" 8,.....	45	51.75
" 11,.....	27	31.05	" 9,.....	33	37.95
" 1, West Society,...	16	18.40		283	\$325.45
" 2,.....	57	65.55			
" 3,.....	30	34.50			

SUMMARY.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Children.	Amount of Dividend at \$1.15 pro rata.	Increase of Children.	Decrease of Children.
Hartford County,	27	251	20,492	23,565.80	882	233
New Haven County,	24	210	21,647	24,894.05	1,303	74
New London County,	19	214	14,721	16,929.15	317	149
Fairfield County,	23	247	18,701	21,506.15	634	99
Litchfield County,	25	288	11,767	13,532.05	258	141
Windham County,	16	167	8,621	9,914.15	180	66
Middlesex County,	14	120	7,572	8,707.80	108	36
Tolland County,	13	124	4,868	5,598.20	139	94
	161	1,621	108,389	\$124,647.35	3,821	892

Whole number returned in 1860, . . . 105,460

“ “ “ 1861, . . . 108,389

Increase of children in one year, . . . 2,929

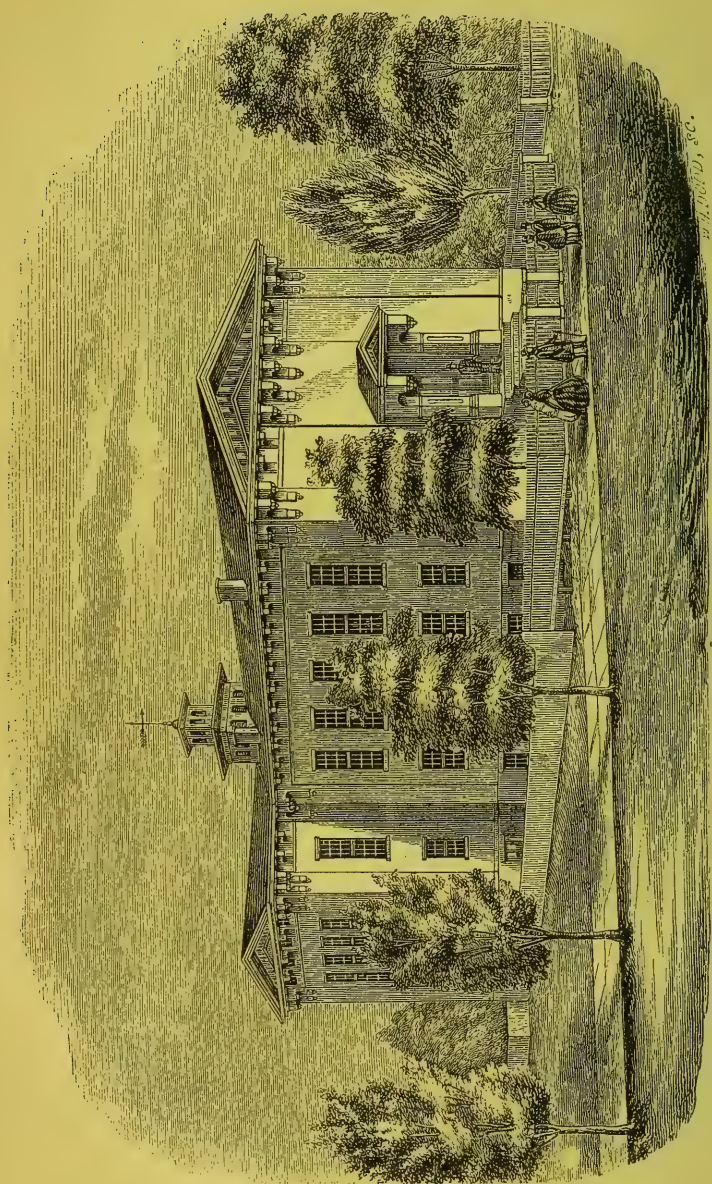
ERRATUM.

On page 8, for amount of dividend paid by East Granby, read “\$244.95,” instead of \$344.95.

On page 9, for number of children in Branford, read “520,” instead of 510.

On page 10, for number of children in East Lyme, read “416,” instead of 476.

On page 14, for number of children in Durham, read “283,” instead of 583.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

W. H. B. & C.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

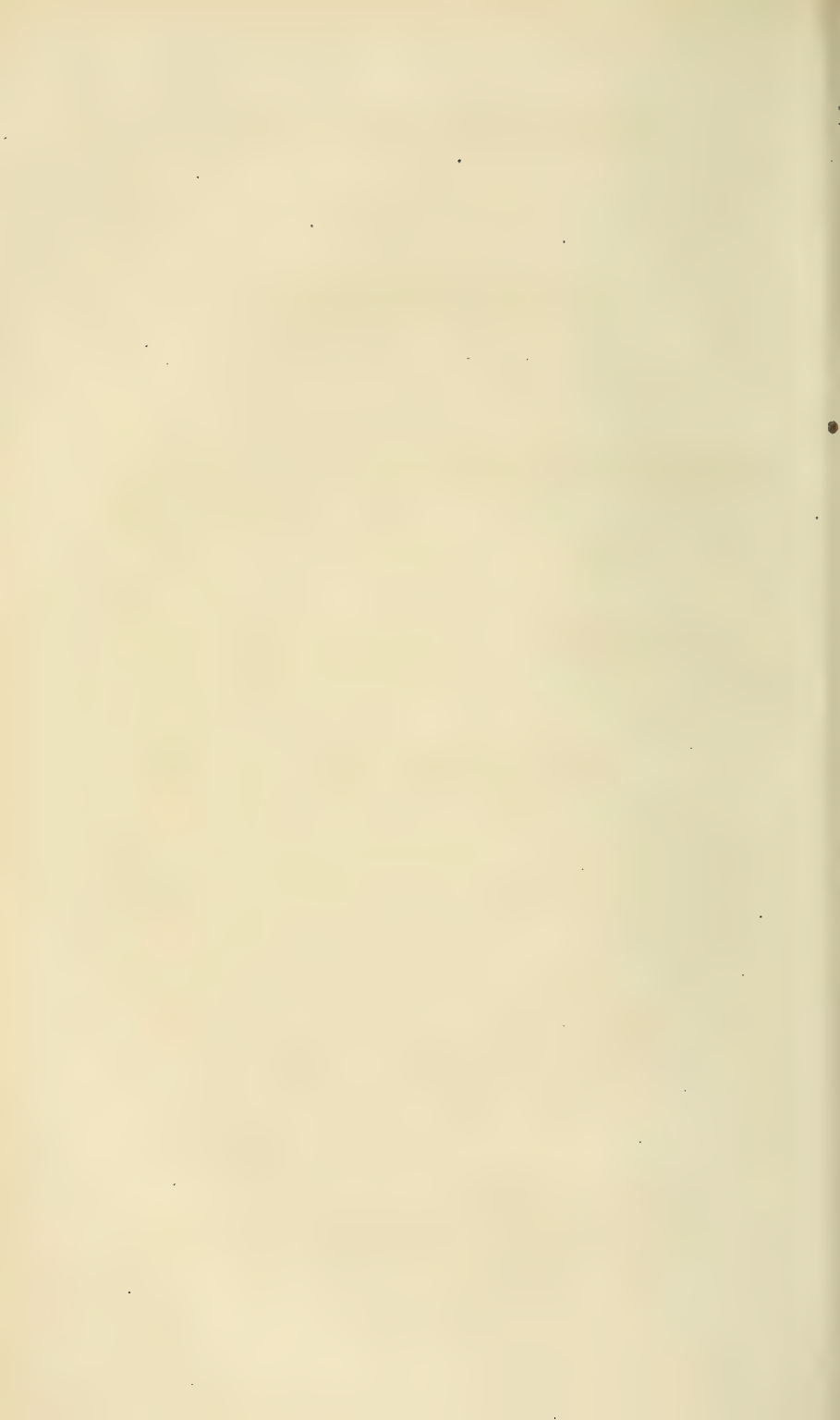
MAY SESSION, 1861.

WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE SCHOOL.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

FOR 1860-61.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	COUNTY.
FRANCIS GILLETTE,	HARTFORD,	<i>Hartford.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1861.
JAMES F. BABCOCK,	NEW HAVEN,	<i>New Haven.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1863.
HENRY P. HAVEN,	NEW LONDON,	<i>New London.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1862.
WILLIAM T. MINOR,	STAMFORD,	<i>Fairfield.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1862.
HEZEKIAH S. RAMSDELL,	THOMPSON,	<i>Windham.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1862.
JOSIAH G. BECKWITH,	LITCHFIELD,	<i>Litchfield.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1861.
ALFRED HALL,	PORTLAND,	<i>Middlesex.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1863.
JOHN S. YEOMANS,	COLUMBIA,	<i>Tolland.</i>
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	- 1862.

FRANCIS GILLETTE, PRESIDENT.

DAVID N. CAMP, SECRETARY.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE:

The catalogue of the State Normal School shows the attendance, during the past year, to have been somewhat less than in some preceding years. This diminution is believed to be owing, either wholly or in part, to the change in the school terms, which was made during the year, for the reasons mentioned in our last Report. By this rearrangement the short terms of six weeks each, in the Spring and Fall, were discontinued, and consequently the attendance of a very considerable number of pupils who entered for one of the short terms, remaining only long enough to be enrolled upon the catalogue of the Institution, and then going forth, with the unearned reputation of *Normal* pupils, in some cases, to impose upon the public and discredit the school, has ceased, and those who now join the school, although the number is less, remain long enough to derive some solid benefit from the advantages afforded, and become better qualified for the duties of instruction. An attendance of one year at least should be had, to entitle the applicants for the position of a teacher to the public confidence, as a Normal pupil, and that even should not be sufficient without the positive recommendation of the Principal of the Institution.

The attendance during the year ending March 30th, 1861, was as follows :

The whole number of different pupils, - - -	184
“ “ “ “ new members, - - -	94
“ “ “ who had taught before entering, -	96
Average age of all in attendance, - - -	19
Number of towns represented, - - -	73

Number of Pupils in the Summer Term,	-	-	68
“ “ “ “ “ Autumn “	-	-	97
“ “ “ “ “ Winter “	-	-	98

In the Senior Class,	-	-	-	-	-	36
“ Middle Class,	-	-	-	-	-	72
“ Junior Class,	-	-	-	-	-	75

Number of Graduates, last July,	-	-	-	-	19
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There has been drawn from the Normal School appropriation, during the past year, the sum of \$5,174.71.

The several items making this amount are the following :

For Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,655.94
Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	558.24
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	143.83
Printing and Stationery,	-	-	-	-	-	114.99
Postage and Expressing,	-	-	-	-	-	58.79
Janitor,	-	-	-	-	-	104.00
Library, Apparatus and Lectures,	-	-	-	-	-	294.79
Insurance,	-	-	-	-	-	45.00
Trustees' Traveling and Hotel Expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	103.60
Rent of Melodeon,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Water rent,	-	-	-	-	-	8.00
Traveling and Incidental Expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	77.53

\$5,174.71

The balance on hand, according to the Treasurer's account, is \$926.89. This sum is only sufficient to carry the school forward through a part of one term, and hence it becomes necessary for the Trustees to ask the Legislature for a new appropriation. From their experience in conducting the school for several years, they cannot fix the amount necessary to cover all its annual expenses, including repairs, at less than \$5,000. With this sum it can be efficiently and creditably sustained; with less it would be crippled, and fail, proportionally, to accomplish the noble purposes for which it was established. Since the balance now on hand is nearly one thousand dollars, the Trustees would respectfully suggest that the Legislature appropriate four thousand dollars for the year ensuing, to be

used in addition to the sum now on hand, and five thousand annually for five years after the current year. The Trustees would thus be spared the trouble, every year or two, of going before the Legislature for an appropriation, and much of the valuable time of that body would be saved by the avoidance of an examination and discussion of the policy and wisdom of one of our established State institutions, which has justly come to be regarded, by the earnest friends of popular education, as the sun of our school system, irradiating it with light, and warming it into a fresh and throbbing vitality.

The Faculty of Instruction continues unchanged, except in place of Mr. S. H. Lee, Prof. Erastus Ripley has been substituted, whose very acceptable labors thus far are an earnest of his future success and value to the Institution.

The vacancies in the Board of Trustees, occurring at this time, to be filled by appointment of the Legislature, occur in Hartford and Litchfield Counties.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees this Report is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS GILLETTE, *President.*

HARTFORD, April, 1861.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

DAVID N. CAMP, A. M.,

Principal of Normal School, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

HENRY B. BUCKHAM, A. M.,

Associate Principal, and Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Natural Philosophy.

B. N. COMINGS, M. D.,

Professor of Physiology, Chemistry, and Natural History.

LOUIS BAIL,

Professor of Drawing.

C. W. HUNTINGTON,

Professor of Vocal Music.

ERASTUS RIPLEY, A. M.,

Teacher of Latin, Mathematics and Reading.

MISS JANE A. BARTHOLOMEW,

Teacher of Geography and History.

C. W. HUNTINGTON,

Teacher of Piano and Melodeon.

MODEL SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL,
J. N. BARTLETT.

PERMANENT TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,
MISS ELIZA TALCOTT.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT,
MISS KEZIA A. PECK.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT,
MISS HARRIET L. HART.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
MISS M. VIRGINIA SMITH.

GRADUATES.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Sarah F. Aiken,	<i>Winnepauk.</i>
Anna A. Baird,	<i>Milford.</i>
Harriet N. Bartholomew,	<i>Granby.</i>
Mary E. Bassett,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Mary L. Catlin,	<i>Harwinton.</i>
Julia A. Clark,	<i>Hartford.</i>
Esther L. Hitchcock,	<i>New Haven.</i>
Mary V. Lee,	<i>North Granby.</i>
Esther C. Perry,	<i>Collinsville.</i>
Helen Randle,	<i>Winnepauk.</i>
Mary A. Seymour,	<i>Newington.</i>
Ellen E. Southworth,	<i>Mansfield Center.</i>
Maria Talcott,	<i>Plymouth.</i>

GENTLEMEN.

Charles S. Dudley,	<i>North Guilford.</i>
Anson F. Fowler,	“
John S. Gaffney,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Henry A. Loveland,	<i>Berlin.</i>
Calvin B. McLean,	<i>Simsbury.</i>
Edgar W. Simonds,	<i>Collinsville.</i>

STUDENTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR.

SENIOR CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Sarah F. Aiken,	<i>Winnepauk.</i>
Anna A. Baird,	<i>Milford.</i>
Harriet N. Bartholomew,	<i>Granby.</i>
Mary E. Bassett,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Prudence M. Butler,	<i>Stonington.</i>
Mary L. Catlin,	<i>Harwinton.</i>
Julia A. Clark,	<i>Hartford.</i>
Augusta L. Curtiss,	<i>West Meriden.</i>
Frances A. Hibbard,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Adaline C. Hayes,	<i>East Granville, Mass.</i>
Esther L. Hitchcock,	<i>New Haven.</i>
Abigail Hubbard,	<i>Berlin.</i>
Esther C. Perry,	<i>Collinsville.</i>
Mary V. Lee,	<i>North Granby.</i>
Eliza K. Richards,	<i>Newington.</i>
Helen Randle,	<i>Winnepauk.</i>
Mary A. Seymour,	<i>Newington.</i>
Ellen E. Southworth,	<i>Mansfield.</i>
Susan A. Steele,	<i>New Hartford.</i>
Maria Talcott,	<i>Plymouth.</i>
M. Genevra Wright,	<i>New Haven.</i>

GENTLEMEN.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Augustus E. Bronson,	<i>Danbury.</i>
Henry C. Beckwith,	<i>Chesterfield.</i>
Nathan L. Bishop,	<i>Lisbon.</i>
Huber Clark,	<i>Middletown.</i>
Charles S. Dudley,	<i>North Guilford.</i>
William H. Dyer,	<i>Canton.</i>
Anson F. Fowler,	<i>North Guilford.</i>
John S. Gaffney,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Horace W. Hubbard,	<i>Cromwell.</i>
Henry A. Loveland,	<i>Berlin.</i>
Calvin B. McLean,	<i>Simsbury.</i>
Edwin B. Paddock,	<i>Cromwell.</i>
Elias F. Sanford,	<i>Newtown.</i>
Edgar W. Simonds,	<i>Collinsville.</i>
John H. Tucker,	<i>South Saugerville, Me.</i>
Carlos S. Warner,	<i>Newtown.</i>

SENIOR CLASS,

37

MIDDLE CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Hattie E. Andrews,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Mary A. T. Armstrong,	<i>Mount Carmel.</i>
Eliza G. Baker,	<i>Hartford.</i>
Theresa R. Bartholomew,	<i>Granby.</i>
Mattie Edwards Beach,	<i>Port Deposit, Maryland.</i>
Helen A. Beaney,	<i>New Hartford.</i>
Ellen S. Beaumont,	<i>Wallingford.</i>
Edda Belden,	<i>Hartford.</i>
Fannie A. Blakeman,	<i>Stratford.</i>
Cornelia M. Bristol,	<i>Southbury.</i>
Willia P. Butler,	<i>New London.</i>
Ellen R. Camp,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Harriet E. Clark,	<i>Middletown.</i>
Annie L. Cowles,	<i>New Haven.</i>
Emerette L. Colt,	<i>Burrville.</i>
Sarah M. Currier,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Augusta Dana,	<i>Wilkesbarre, Pa.</i>
Elbertine A. Dudley,	<i>North Guilford.</i>
Mary A. Dudley,	"
Mary J: Eddy,	<i>Newark, New Jersey.</i>
Ellen H. Ely,	<i>Simsbury.</i>
Mary M. Gunn,	<i>Naugatuck.</i>
Emma L. Hart,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Mary J. Hart,	"
Louise S. Hotchkiss,	<i>Robertsville.</i>
Carrie E. Hopkins,	<i>Plainfield</i>
Mary E. Holcomb,	<i>Granby.</i>
Louise A. Jewett,	"
Ruth H. Johnson,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Isabella G. Kenyon,	<i>Thompsonville.</i>

NAMES.

Carrie T. Knapp,
 Mary A. Leeke,
 Sarah L. Lester,
 Alice Norton,
 Hannah M. Ross,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

New Haven.
Hamden.
Darien Depot.
Berlin.
Fair Haven.

GENTLEMEN.

William L. Bailey,
 Milton H. Bassett,
 Edwin O. Chapman,
 Frederic Cooley, Jr.,
 Haskell L. Gard,
 Charles F. Holt,
 David W. Hart,
 Simeon H. Jennings,
 Israel F. Loomis,
 Milton L. Loomis,
 Lucius M. Marks,
 Herbert R. Pratt,
 Henry R. Jones,
 Laban Finch,
 Daniel H. Sprague,
 Fred. W. Sturges,
 Horace N. Sanford,
 Jay S. Stone,

Marion.
New Britain.
New London.
Curtisville.
New London.
New Britain.
Southington.
Easton.
Westchester.
 “
Simsbury.
Deep River.
New Hartford.
Greenwich.
Colchester.
Wilton.
Bridgewater.
Middlebury.

MIDDLE CLASS, - - - - -

JUNIOR CLASS.

LADIES.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Sarah W. Bolles,	<i>Marlboro'.</i>
Mary E. Bartlett,	<i>West Winsted.</i>
Martha A. Bogue,	<i>Hadlyme.</i>
Sarah A. Brayton,	<i>Marlboro'.</i>
Mary J. Brown,	<i>North Haven.</i>
Annette Burr,	<i>Burrville, Torrington.</i>
Sarah F. Chase,	<i>Rainbow.</i>
Annie Chapman,	<i>Groton.</i>
Antoinette Comstock,	<i>Hadlyme.</i>
Cornelia M. Cook,	<i>Northford.</i>
Mary E. Cook,	<i>Wolcottville.</i>
Julia M. Edwards,	<i>South Glastenbury.</i>
Sarah M. English,	<i>Fair Haven.</i>
Jennie A. Fox,	<i>Bridgeport.</i>
Caroline M. Fowler,	<i>East Berlin.</i>
Mary E. Ferris,	<i>Milford.</i>
Rosetta L. Fenn,	<i>Burlington.</i>
Mary L. Griffin,	<i>Granby.</i>
Hattie E. Hall,	<i>Cheshire.</i>
Hattie A. Hotchkiss,	<i>Ansonia.</i>
Semantha G. Holcomb,	<i>Granby.</i>
Emily M. Hollister,	<i>South Glastenbury.</i>
Anna M. Hotchkiss,	<i>Robertsville.</i>
Emily C. Ives,	<i>West Meriden.</i>
Harriet Leete,	<i>Clinton.</i>
Hannah M. Lynch,	<i>New Britain.</i>
Belle M. Mills,	<i>Farmington.</i>
Mary S. Mott,	<i>Lebanon.</i>
Nellie E. McCarter,	<i>Stafford.</i>
Isabella C. Morris,	<i>East Haven.</i>

NAMES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Mary J. Newton,
 Fannie E. Niles,
 Sarah J. Norris,
 Hattie G. Olmstead,
 Jane A. Post,
 Marion E. Pinks,
 Abbie G. Peck,
 Juliette E. Potter,
 Marion L. Roberts,
 Mary Scripture,
 Sarah Scripture,
 Jane E. Sisson,
 Lucinda S. Sisson,
 Katie E. Smith,
 Silena C. Stevens,
 Grace E. Street,
 Minnie E. Strickland,
 Mary E. Swan,
 Cornelia Sloper,
 Sophia T. Stoddard,
 Fannie Smyth,
 Sarah A. Treat,
 Alice M. Thompson,
 Armella Upson,
 Clara A. Whitehead,
 Mary J. Warren,
 Mary E. Vaille,
 Adelaide E. Way,
 Anna L. Willard,

Wallingford.
Salem.
Hazardville.
East Haddam.
South Britain.
New Britain.
Monroe.
Waterbury.
Meriden.
Stafford.
 “
North Lyme.
 “
Northford.
Hockanum.
East Haven.
Salem.
Millington.
New Britain.
New Haven.
Waterbury.
New Haven.
 “
Burlington.
Springfield, N. J.
Cheshire.
Wolcottville.
East Lyme.
 - *New Britain.*

GENTLEMEN.

Myron D. Allen,
 Granville Barnum,
 Asa Wilton Day,
 Julius Doolittle,

East Windsor.
Danbury.
Marlboro'.
Westville.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Charles A. Fowler,	<i>North Guilford.</i>
Samuel D. Danielson,	<i>West Killingly.</i>
Seth E. T. Gillette,	<i>East Haddam.</i>
Daniel W. Knowles,	<i>New London.</i>
George W. Lendevog,	<i>Bridgeport.</i>
William P. Niles,	<i>Salem.</i>
Gilbert W. Phelps,	<i>Enfield.</i>
Eugene Palmer,	<i>Stonington.</i>
William H. Plumb,	<i>Litchfield.</i>
Henry A. Smith,	<i>Newtown.</i>
E. Wolcott Welles,	<i>Wethersfield.</i>

JUNIOR CLASS, - - - - - 74

SUMMARY.

Graduates,	-	-	-	19
Senior Class,	-	-	-	37
Middle Class,	-	-	-	52
Junior Class,	-	-	-	74
Total,	-	-	-	<u>163</u>

CIRCULAR.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

THE State Normal School or Seminary, for the training of teachers in the art of teaching and governing the Common Schools of Connecticut, was established by act of the Legislature, May Session, 1849.

The entire management of the Institution, as to the application of its funds, the location of the school, the regulation of the studies and exercises, and the granting of diplomas, is committed to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Superintendent of Common Schools, *ex-officio*, and one member for each of the eight counties of the State. The Trustees are appointed by the Legislature, two in each year, and hold their office for the term of four years, without compensation for services. The Board must submit an annual report as to their own doings, and the progress and condition of the Seminary.

On the first of February, 1850, the Normal School was permanently located in New Britain.

This location was selected on account of its central position and its accessibility from every section of the State by railroads, and also in consideration of the liberal offer on the part of the citizens of the town, to provide a suitable building, apparatus and library, for the use of the Normal School, and to place all the schools of the village under the management of the Principal of the Normal School, as schools of practice.

The school was opened for the reception of pupils on Wednesday, the 15th of May, 1850, since which time one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight pupils have been connected with the school.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Pupils are admitted only at the beginning of a term, and they are required to remain throughout the term upon which they commence, except in the Autumn term, when pupils who are to teach in the winter will be excused to leave before the expiration of the term.

The highest number of pupils which can be received in any one term is two hundred and twenty.

Each town is entitled to have one pupil in the school. Until, however, the whole number of pupils in actual attendance shall reach the highest number fixed by law, the Principal is authorized to receive all applicants who may present themselves duly recommended by the School Visitors of their respective towns.

Any person, either male or female, may apply to the School Visitors of any town for admission to the school, by making a written declaration that "his [or her] object in so applying is to qualify himself [or herself] for the employment of a common school teacher, and that it is his [or her] intention to engage in that employment in this State."

FORM OF APPLICATION.

[Date.]

To the School Visitors of

I hereby respectfully signify my desire to procure a Certificate of Recommendation for admission to the State Normal School.

And I hereby declare that my object in seeking admission to the school, is to qualify myself for the employment of a Common School Teacher, and that it is my intention to engage in that employment in this State.

[Signature.]

The School Visitors are authorized to grant a Certificate of Admission to the school, to any person who shall have been found, on examination by them, possessed of the qualifications

required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and suitable in respect to age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in the Normal School.

As the usefulness of the school depends in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of the persons recommended, the School Visitors are particularly requested to select, as far as possible, candidates who possess the following qualifications :

1st. Purity and strength of moral and religious character, and the habit of self-control.

2d. Good health, a vigorous constitution, cheerful spirits, and agreeable manners.

3d. A competent share of talent and information, such as the law demands of every teacher, and which the Visitors are required by the act establishing the school, to ascertain by actual examination.

4th. A love for the occupations of the school-room, a sympathy with children, and a desire to engage earnestly in a work for the more thorough, complete and practical education of all the children of the State.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOMMENDATION.

The following is the form of the Certificate which should be given by the School Visitors to the Candidates whom they recommend for admission.

[Date.]

This is to certify,

That

has been examined by the School Visitors of

and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and that he [or she] is hereby recommended by the said Visitors to the Trustees of the State Normal School, as a suitable person, by his [or her] age, character, talents, and attainments, to be received as a pupil in that institution.

[Signed by the Chairman or Acting Visitor.]

Applicants duly recommended by the said Visitors, can for-

ward their Certificates directly to the Principal of the Normal School at New Britain, who will inform them of the time when they must report themselves to be admitted to any vacant places in the school.

All persons once regularly admitted to the school, can remain connected with the same for three years, and will not lose their places by temporary absence in teaching Common Schools in this State ; such experience, in connection with the instruction of the Institution, being considered a desirable part of a teacher's training.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction will embrace—

1. A thorough review of the studies pursued in the lowest grade of Common Schools.
2. An acquaintance with such studies as are usually embraced in Public High Schools.
3. The art of teaching and its methods, including the history and progress of education ; the philosophy of teaching and discipline, as drawn from the nature of the juvenile mind, and the application of those principles under the ordinary conditions of our Common Schools.

The members of the school are arranged in three classes—Junior, Middle and Senior. On being admitted, pupils are examined in order to determine to which class they shall be assigned.

STUDIES OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.

Reading, Orthography, and Phonetic Analysis ; Geography and Map Drawing ; English Grammar and Composition ; Arithmetic, Oral and Written ; History of the United States ; Drawing with Pencil and Crayon ; Vocal Music ; Declamation.

STUDIES OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Rhetorical Reading, comprising Analysis of the Language, Grammar and style of the best English Authors, their errors

and beauties ; Orthography, with Phonetic and Etymological Analysis ; English Grammar, with Analysis of Sentences ; Composition and Declamation ; Algebra ; Arithmetic reviewed ; Physical Geography ; Physiology and Hygiene ; History ; Natural Philosophy ; Astronomy, with the use of Globes ; Drawing continued ; Vocal Music.

STUDIES OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

Rhetorical Reading, Orthography, and Critical Phonetic and Etymological Analysis continued ; Composition and Declamation ; Logic, Mental Philosophy, English Literature and Rhetoric ; Evidences of Revealed Religion and Natural Theology ; Geometry and Trigonometry ; Chemistry ; Botany and Meteorology ; Rhetorical Analysis of " Paradise Lost ;" Drawing ; Art of Teaching ; Vocal Music.

Instruction is given, if desired, in the French, German, Latin and Greek languages. Pencil and Crayon Drawing is taught by an accomplished Professor, and also Vocal Music. Pupils desiring it, will receive lessons on the Melodeon or Piano, by paying the usual tuition.

Lectures will be given on Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Astronomy, Physiology, and the Science of Education.

PRACTICE IN THE ART OF TEACHING AND GOVERNING SCHOOLS.

The several schools of the First School District of New Britain are placed, by a vote of the District, under the instruction and discipline of the Principal, as Model Schools and schools of Practice for the Normal School. These schools contain more than five hundred children, and are classified into four Primary, two Secondary, one Grammar, and one High School. The pupils of the Normal School visit these schools to observe and study the best methods of instruction and school organization. The members of the Middle and Senior Classes also teach in the Model Schools, under the oversight of one of the Professors.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The library of text-books belonging to the school numbers upwards of four thousand volumes. At a small charge, the pupils are allowed the use of such text-books as they need, and are thus relieved from the necessity of purchasing.

APPARATUS.

The school is provided with globes, maps, charts, and diagrams. It has also apparatus for the illustration of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The pupils will be taught the use of Holbrook's Common School Apparatus.

LIBRARY.

The school is furnished with the best works on the theory and practice of education, which the Normal pupils are expected to read, and on some of which they are examined. The Library has recently been increased by the addition of the best standard works in English literature, and the members of the school have free access to the best dictionaries and encyclopedias in the language.

The Reading Room is supplied with most of the educational periodicals published in this country, and is open at certain hours of the day to all the members of the school.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

There will be three terms in each year. The first, or Autumn term, will commence on the third Wednesday of September, and continue till the last school-day before the 25th of December.

The second, or Winter term, will commence on the second school-day after the first day of January, and continue till the last Tuesday in March.

The third, or Spring term, will commence on the Wednes-

day following the third Tuesday in April, and continue till the third week in July.

The anniversary will be on the Wednesday preceding the last Thursday but one in July.

BOARD.

The pupils must board and lodge in such families, and under such regulations, as are approved by the Principal.

The price of board, in private families, including room and washing, is \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week for females, and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for males. Persons expecting to join the school should signify their intention to the Principal as early as practicable before the commencement of a term. Suitable arrangements for board will be made for those who desire it.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the institution is committed to the Principal, who is authorized to secure the highest point of order and behavior by all suitable means, even to a temporary suspension of a pupil from the school. The age of the pupils, the objects which bring them to a Normal School, and the spirit of the institution itself, will, it is believed, dispense with the necessity of a published code of rules. The members are expected to exemplify, in their own conduct, the order, punctuality and neatness of good scholars, and exhibit in all their relations Christian courtesy, kindness and fidelity.

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION.

The school will be visited each term by a Committee of the Trustees, who will report the result of their examination to the Board.

There will be an examination at the close of each term, and at the close of the Spring Term the examination will be public, and will be followed by the anniversary exercises.

The school is at all times open to inspection, and school visitors, teachers, and the friends of education generally are cordially invited to visit it at their convenience.

DIPLOMA.

The time required to complete the course of instruction and practice, which shall be deemed by the Trustees a suitable preparation for the business of teaching, and entitle any applicant to a Diploma of the Normal School, will depend on the age, attainments, mental discipline, moral character, and evidence of practical tact in instruction and government, of each applicant.

No Diploma will be given to any person who does not rank in the Senior Class, and has not given evidence of possessing some practical talent as a teacher in the Schools of Practice, or in the District Schools of the State.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

A portion of the vacation in the Spring and autumn will be devoted by the officers of the Normal School to Teachers' institutes, or Conventions, in different parts of the State.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

FRANCIS GILLETTE, PRESIDENT.

DAVID N. CAMP, SECRETARY.

NEW BRITAIN, Nov. 1st, 1860.

The next Anniversary will be July 17th.

The Autumn Term will commence Sept. 18th, and close Dec. 24th.

The Winter Term will commence Jan. 2d, and close March 25th.

The Spring Term will commence April 16th, and close July 23d.

Contributions of books, pamphlets and papers for the Library and Reading-Room, and of minerals, shells and other specimens of natural history, and objects of interest for the cabinet and museum, will be gratefully received.

The terms and vacations of the High School department will correspond with those of the Normal School. As this School is designed as a preparatory department to the Normal School, pupils will be received from any section of the country.

Tuition forty cents a week.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Superintendent of Common Schools,

TO THE

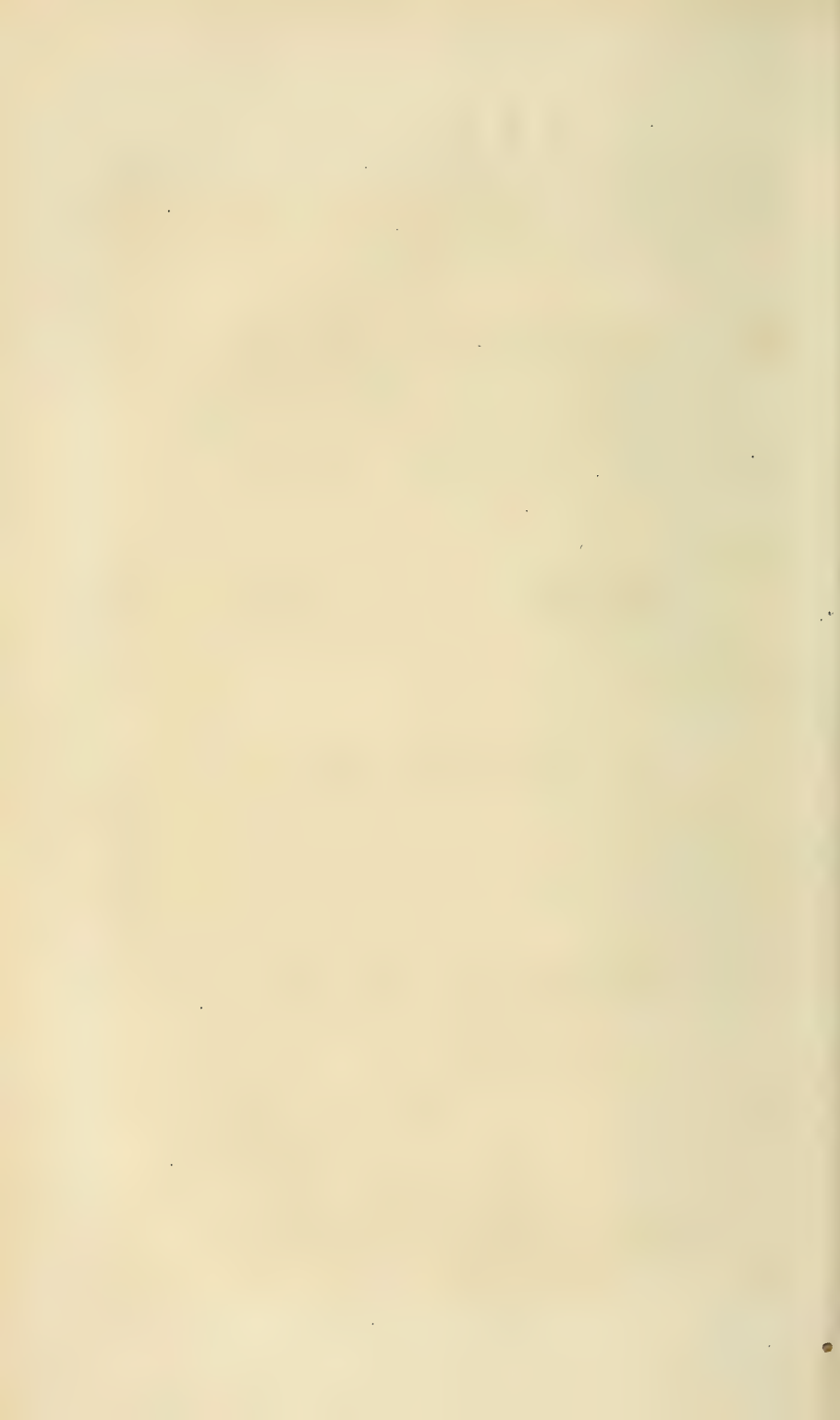
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.



R E P O R T.

To the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

In compliance with the requirements of the Act relating to Education, I respectfully submit the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Common Schools and educational interests generally, have, to some extent, been affected by the intense political excitement which has pervaded the State and country the past year, and which has sometimes prevented that calm, patient deliberation so important in devising ways and means for the establishment and support of educational institutions. Notwithstanding the incidental influence of these circumstances, and the financial disturbances which have been felt in some parts of the State, the condition of Common Schools has been steadily advancing.

During the past year, forty-four new school-houses have been erected at a cost of sixty thousand and seventy-six dollars.

A number of school-houses before in bad, or ordinary condition, have been repaired, reseated, and otherwise improved, at a cost of twenty-four thousand, three hundred and fifty-one dollars; making the aggregate amount expended for new school-houses and repairs, eighty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Nearly all the new school-houses have been

erected on lots which afford room for the necessary out buildings, and for the sports of the children, without encroaching upon private land, or employing the public highway. Grounds have been added to sites before occupied by school buildings, and in many instances, these grounds have been fenced and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The system of graded schools has been adopted in some localities where these schools have not before existed.

While inexperienced and inefficient teachers are still admitted to the school-room in some towns in the State, the standard of qualification has been raised in others. The examinations of teachers are more carefully conducted, and schools are more faithfully visited. More attention is given to physical culture and the health of the pupils in school. Nearly all the new school-houses have provision for ventilation, and in many of them more philosophical modes of warming the rooms have been adopted. Gymnastic apparatus has been introduced into several schools, and measures have been taken to secure more physical exercise in the open air, under the direction of competent advisers.

A greater number of towns than ever before report a uniformity of text-books secured, and though the statistics are not sufficiently complete to warrant a general comparative statement of the punctuality of attendance, still the result in several localities where an examination has been had, shows that there is some improvement in these respects in those localities.

A few towns still report districts with school-houses in bad condition. In a portion of these districts, the influence of a few men of wealth has prevented the erection of proper buildings, but more frequently, the great hindrance to educational progress has been the want of interest of the professed friends of the cause, or the opposition of those who are ignorant of the great blessing which a good education confers on individuals and communities. There are a few districts in which local difficulties have existed as a bar to all improvements.

In most of the towns of the State, the district reports were properly made to the Board of School Visitors; and the returns

of school visitors were complete and made to the Superintendent as required by law. But in some districts, Committees, either from ignorance or negligence, omitted to make their reports in compliance with law, causing much delay and inconvenience to school visitors. The schools in the greater part of these districts are poor, and little interest is manifested in their improvement. The statistical tables made up from the returns of school visitors will be found in the Appendix. Extracts from the reports of school visitors are also published in the Appendix.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes have been held in all the counties of the State the past year. Three of these Institutes were held in the spring, with special reference to the wants of those persons who teach in the summer schools. A part of the exercises of these Institutes were intended to illustrate methods of teaching and training in primary schools, while others were arranged and lectures appointed with a view to benefit those permanent teachers whose spirit of inquiry and desire for improvement lead them to these annual gatherings.

The Spring Institutes were probably the most successful of any which have been held at this season of the year, and fully corroborated the judgment previously stated, that it is advisable to hold a portion of the Institutes in the spring. The number of teachers at the first Institute held last spring was much greater than usual in that county, and included more than five-eighths of the whole number of teachers employed in the county during the summer season.

The aggregate number of teachers in attendance at all the Institutes the last year was considerably greater than the number who attended the Institutes of the previous year.

With the exception of a portion of the week at the Institute in New Haven county, the evening lectures were well attended by the citizens of the places where the Institutes were held, and in several instances, numbers of school officers and citizens came from adjoining towns to be present at the lectures and discussions.

The continued interest manifested in these Institutes, by teachers and the friends of education; the benefits derived from them by the towns in which they are held, and the influence seen in the schools taught by those teachers who have been connected with them, are all evidences of the importance of this department of the educational work, and of the wisdom of that policy which so early adopted it as a means for the improvement of Common Schools. At an annual cost to the State of but little more than a dollar to each teacher in attendance, and without any expense to teachers except traveling expenses to and from the places of meeting, there have been presented at these Institutes the results of careful study and long and successful experience in the school-room, with many things relating to the science of mind and the philosophy of education, and also valuable lectures in natural science, which in no other way would be brought before teachers and school officers. There is probably no teacher in the State who has not had an opportunity to attend the Teachers' Institutes, and very few successful teachers who have not been present at some of these annual gatherings, since the organization of this department of the educational system in 1847. Since that time, one hundred and thirty-eight Institutes have been held under the direction of the Superintendent of Common Schools, in ninety-five different towns, thus reaching directly by this means more than one half of the towns in the State.

Charles Northend, Esq., has contributed much to the success of the Institutes by his attention to the details of the same, and by his lectures and instructions. Rev. B. G. Northrup, and Prof. Sanborn Tenny of Mass.; N. A. Calkins, Esq., of New York; Rev. F. T. Russell, Prof. Mark Bailey, Prof. H. B. Buckingham, Prof. Louis Bail, B. N. Comings, M. D., and J. N. Bartlett, Esq., of Conn., have also been employed to give instruction in different departments. In addition to lectures given by most of the above gentlemen at the public meetings in the evening, lectures or addresses were given at the Institutes by Hon. H. Barnard and Hon. Francis Gillette, of Hartford; Prof. Thomas Thacher and D. C. Gilman, Esq., of New Haven; Rev. Lyman

Coleman of Middletown ; Dr. Dio Lewis of Boston ; E. W. Hatch, M. D., of Meriden, and by the Superintendent.

Teachers, school visitors and the friends of education, participated in the discussions, and added to the interest of the meetings by their cordial coöperation. To all of these ; to the various local committees by whose efforts suitable arrangements were made for the convenience of the Institutes ; and to the many families who so cordially extended their hospitalities to the members in attendance, I would here express my gratitude.

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES FOR 1860.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Places.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>No. of Members.</i>
TOLLAND,	Vernon,	March 26-31.	83
NEW HAVEN,	Meriden,	April 9-13.	87
MIDDLESEX,	East Haddam,	April 23-27.	65
HARTFORD,	Glastenbury,	Oct. 8-12.	62
FAIRFIELD,	Bridgeport,	Oct. 15-19.	165
LITCHFIELD,	New Milford,	Oct. 22-26.	76
NEW LONDON,	Norwich Town,	Oct. 29-Nov. 2.	87
WINDHAM,	Canterbury,	Nov. 6-10.	97
Total,	. . . . .	. . . . .	<hr/>722

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Educational Institutions of the State may be classified as follows :

- I. Public or Common Schools, comprising
 - 5 High Schools,
 - 148 Graded Schools, including several High School departments, and
 - 1,632 Mixed District Schools.
- II. Incorporated Institutions and Private Schools, comprising
 - 3 Colleges,
 - The Waddawanuck Female College,
 - The Connecticut Literary Institution,

The Norwich Free Academy,
 12 Incorporated Academies, and
 288 Private Schools and Seminaries.

- III. Professional Schools, comprising
 3 Theological Institutions or Departments,
 1 Law School,
 1 Medical Institution,
 1 State Normal School for Teachers, and
 1 Polytechnic or Scientific School.

- IV. Eleemosynary and Reformatory Institutions, including
 The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,
 The School for Imbeciles, and
 The State Reform School.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Most of the Public High Schools of Connecticut differ from those in other States in the fact, that instead of being distinct in their organization, and established and supported by a town or city, for the benefit of all within said town or city qualified to enter, they are simply the higher departments of graded schools in the cities and in village districts.

There are, however, in the State, five distinct public High Schools, four of which are opened free to all qualified to attend, who reside in the cities in which they are located. The course of study in these schools is comprehensive and thorough, including ancient and modern languages, and the natural sciences; and is well fitted to discipline the mind, and fit those who attend for the duties of life. Many young men have been fitted for college in the older of these schools, and in all of them opportunities are afforded for a full preparatory course for college, or for a full and thorough English course.

THE MIDDLETOWN HIGH SCHOOL is the oldest public High School in the State. In 1838, it was found that of eight hundred and thirty-five children enumerated in the city of Middletown, but two hundred and seventy-six were in the public schools, while three hundred and eleven were in private schools, and two hundred and forty-eight were not reported in

any school. The district schools were in a very low condition. These facts, and the arguments presented by the friends of education, led to the union of the four city districts, and the establishment of a High School, which was organized in 1840. The next year, in the place of two hundred and seventy-five pupils, there were six hundred in the public schools of the city. This High School has now been in operation for more than twenty years, and is efficiently organized and supported.

THE HARTFORD HIGH SCHOOL was established in 1847. By an arrangement between the committee of the High School and the trustees of the Grammar school, the latter institution was combined with the former, and an excellent classical department has been maintained, under the charge of a competent teacher, who is paid out of the avails of the Hopkins Grammar school fund. By this means there are provided in the Hartford High School facilities for a good classical education for those who wish to take a classical course, and, at the same time, for a thorough English and scientific course, for those who seek an education for business. This school is open to both sexes. The usual number in attendance is about one hundred and fifty, and the influence of the school has been very beneficial upon the other schools of the city.

THE NEW HAVEN HIGH SCHOOL is more recent in its organization, but occupies a place acknowledged to be important, and even absolutely necessary, in a complete system of public education for that city. It is already exerting its beneficial influence on the grammar schools.

The city of New London has two high schools; the BARTLETT HIGH SCHOOL and the YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL. These institutions have taken the place of private schools, or seminaries, and are well deserving the support and encouragement they have received from the city. The number of scholars belonging to the Young Ladies' High School, the past year, was eighty. The average number was fifty-nine. In the Bartlett High School the number attending through the year, was eighty-five. The average attendance was sixty.

The cities of Waterbury and Bridgeport, and many of the boroughs and manufacturing villages of the State, have high

school departments in their systems of graded schools. These departments differ very much in the courses of study adopted ; some of them giving instruction in Latin, French, and in the higher mathematics, and natural sciences, while in others only the common English studies are pursued.

The diminution in the number of academies, and the entire absence, in some towns, of schools which afford the opportunities of education once enjoyed in the best class of academies and private schools, have led the friends of education to inquire, seriously, whether there should not be some change in the law, which will, as formerly, require a school of a high order to be established, and continued for at least nine months in the year, in every town enumerating over a certain number of children between the ages of four and sixteen. In a large number of towns, where none but ordinary mixed districts exist, there is felt the want of a good high school. There are many children and youth who have proceeded in their studies as far as the classes in the district school will take them, who need to attend a high school or academy for a time, after leaving the mixed district school. The parents of these children would gladly give them their time, and board them at home while attending school, but they are not able to pay the expenses of tuition and board abroad. In many districts, small classes are formed in the higher studies, to meet the wants of these pupils. But the introduction of these studies into the ordinary district school is often made at the sacrifice of the interests of those children not pursuing them, while the teacher is compelled to give that time and labor to two or three scholars which would serve as well for fifteen or twenty, if that number of similar attainments could be brought together. And, after all this loss to the majority of the school, and expenditure of effort by the teacher, these advanced scholars are not as well taught in mixed schools, as when brought into larger classes, in graded, or high schools. If there could be established in all the principal towns High Schools, where the higher English branches, mathematics, and natural sciences were well taught, with arrangements in the larger towns for the study of the classics, it is believed that these schools would

soon exert an important and highly favorable influence upon the State.

By concentrating in one school in each town all who are qualified to pursue the higher branches, the common district schools would be relieved from the few scholars in each, who often pursue those branches to the detriment of the younger scholars, while, at the same time, the advanced scholars could be far better taught when together in one school, than when distributed among all the schools.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The organization of Graded Schools has been a marked feature in the changes which have taken place during the last fifteen years, in the school system of the State. There are, in all, about one hundred and fifty of these schools in operation. All the cities of the State, all the boroughs, with one exception, and most of the manufacturing villages, have graded schools established.

Wherever these schools have been properly classified; the pupils assigned according to their attainments; studies allotted, adapted to the mental capacities of the pupils; and competent and experienced teachers placed in charge, the system has been universally successful. The efforts of teachers are more wisely directed, the course of instruction is more harmonious and comprehensive, and the pupils of these schools are in advance of those of a corresponding age in mixed schools. A great defect in some graded schools, is, that the children are classified according to age, and not according to attainments. The result is, that pupils differing much in mental power and scholarship, are brought together in the same class, and the great advantages of classification are lost. This defect will be remedied as the supervision becomes more thorough, and intelligent school visitors and teachers direct the admission of pupils to the different departments.

There are, in the State, one hundred and fifty-six districts, each numbering more than one hundred persons between the ages of four and sixteen. Nearly all of these districts are already

provided with graded schools, and when no other provision than the schools of the district is made for the education of the children, graded schools might be profitably and economically established and sustained in all. In the smaller districts, these schools would consist of two departments, and in the larger districts of three or more, according to the number of children of nearly equal attainments, that can attend school at the same locality.

In several towns there is an imperative demand for the consolidation of a part of the districts, and a change in the lines of others, so that a system of graded schools might be easily organized, and well supported. The alteration of the law in 1860, now gives to towns the power to consolidate and change boundary lines, so as to secure the best arrangement for the education of all the children of the town.

MIXED OR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

There are five hundred and fifty districts, each enumerating more than forty and less than one hundred persons between the ages of four and sixteen. A few of these districts have schools of two grades; others, where they are so situated that union with other districts is impracticable, may support good mixed schools for at least eight months in the year. Were town high schools established, or other arrangements made for the more advanced pupils, female teachers could be judiciously employed in many of the districts, for the whole year; and with proper classification, and the coöperation of parents, these schools might be made eminently useful in agricultural communities.

There are nine hundred and thirty-eight districts each containing less than forty children of school age. In a portion of these districts, efficient schools, with competent teachers, are maintained for six or eight months of the year. But in a number, especially of the smaller districts, the reports of school visitors, as well as personal observation, compels me to say that there is little proper school instruction, and the money received from the State and town treasuries is expended without

any adequate return. While property is taxed in all our cities, with one exception, and in many districts in addition to the tax required by law, a portion of these small districts, though they receive from the public funds more than a pro rata share of school money, do not contribute a single dollar, voluntarily, either in rate bills or district taxes, for the support of schools. The school law of 1856 (Chap. III, Sec. 2d) had the following provision: "When any school district shall be reduced in population, so as to contain less than twelve persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the town or towns within which such district is situated, to dissolve the same and annex the territory thereof to the adjoining district or districts; *provided*, that if there shall exist any special reason why said district should not be dissolved, the selectmen of the town, or any five voters of such district, may apply to the Superintendent of Common Schools, who shall examine the case, and, if he is satisfied that it is inexpedient to dissolve such district, he shall so certify to such town in writing, and such town shall not be required to dissolve such district."

In compliance with this provision of the school law, a reorganization of districts had commenced, which would undoubtedly have been of great benefit to common schools. Many of the smaller districts were dissolved, and the inhabitants united with other districts. Where there were sufficient reasons for the continuance of a district, the town was certified that it was not required to dissolve the same, and an arrangement was usually made by which a good school would be sustained for at least six months in a year.

But the General Assembly of 1859 repealed this law, and these small districts have multiplied to the great detriment of common schools.

Whenever the public money derived from the school fund will not amount, by pro rata distribution, to thirty-five dollars for a district in any one year, it is the duty of the selectmen and town treasurer to appropriate from the amount raised by said town for the purpose of education, a sum sufficient to make the amount equal to thirty-five dollars. When

this provision of the law was enacted, it was restricted to districts numbering twelve children or more between the ages of four and sixteen years. As the law of 1856 provided for the dissolution of districts with less than twelve, this restriction was removed.

When the income from the school fund distributed to the towns amounted to one dollar and fifty cents *per capita*, this provision of the law only increased the amount received by those districts numbering more than twelve and less than twenty-four children. But as the increase in the number of the children in the State has reduced the dividend *per capita* to one dollar and fifteen cents, all districts numbering not more than thirty children must receive from the town treasury sufficient to make up the sum of thirty-five dollars. This, in some towns, will require more than the whole amount of the school tax. It is desirable that the small districts be assisted so as to be able to maintain good schools when the children cannot enjoy school privileges elsewhere, but as this assistance under the present law often comes from districts barely able to support good schools with the aid the State affords, it seems just that some limit should be put to this exception in the distribution of school money. In a part of these small districts, no school has been supported for years. The school houses have been condemned as unfit for use, and the children of these districts are without any privileges of schooling except as the charity or convenience of other districts may afford them what is denied them in their own. The attention of the General Assembly was called to these districts in 1859, but the necessity of some provision for this anomaly in the school system seems to demand reference to the subject again.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Though no report is required of the colleges, academies and private schools, yet the relation which these institutions sustain to the general educational interests of the State, and especially to common schools, justifies, it is believed, a brief notice of them in this report.

YALE COLLEGE, the oldest institution of the kind in the

State, and, with two exceptions, the oldest college in the country, has a greater number of academical students than any other college in the United States. It includes an Academical department and departments in Theology, Law, Medicine, and of Philosophy and the Arts.

In the Academical department, the curriculum of study embraces a comprehensive and thorough course. The Theological, Law and Medical departments are each provided with a faculty composed of men of distinguished learning and eminent qualifications for the department to which they belong. The department of Philosophy and the Arts embraces two sections; the Yale Scientific School, in which an opportunity is afforded of pursuing a general scientific course, and special courses in physic, chemistry, industrial mechanics, and engineering; and a second section, in which special courses are given in history, philology, philosophy, and mathematics.

The Yale Scientific School has been liberally endowed by the liberality of Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven, who has thus added another example of the blessings of wealth in the hands of intelligent benefactors.

The College Library is one of the most extensive in the country, and, including the libraries of the professional schools and literary societies, contains sixty-seven thousand volumes. The mineralogical and geological cabinet embrace about thirty thousand specimens. A gymnasium with the most important articles of apparatus has recently been added to the College buildings, for the purpose of providing all the students with opportunities for physical exercise.

The number of students connected with the College the last year was,

In the Academic department, - - - -	521
“ “ Theology, - - - -	22
“ “ Law, - - - -	30
“ “ Medicine, - - - -	38
“ “ Philosophy and the Arts, - - - -	38
Total,	<hr/> 649

Of whom 234 were from Connecticut.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—At an early period in the history of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut, measures were taken for the establishment of a seminary of sound learning and Christian education, under the direction of the Episcopal Church. The first step in this direction was the founding of the Cheshire Academy, which was incorporated with limited privileges in 1801. This institution was designed to serve as an institution of a higher character as soon as a charter conferring full collegiate powers could be attained. Various circumstances, however, deferred final action for this purpose, and in 1823, Washington College was incorporated. The institution went into operation the following year. In 1845, by permission of the Legislature, the name was changed to Trinity College, and some alterations made in its mode of government.

This institution provides not only for a full college course, but also for such students as desire to omit certain of the studies in the full course, and pursue a course more distinctly scientific. There are more than thirty endowed scholarships which yield their incumbents from thirty to one hundred dollars per annum, and which afford encouragement to young men of slender means who are struggling to secure a liberal education.

By the last catalogue, we learn that this college has now seventy students, twenty-four of whom are from Connecticut.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—This institution was incorporated in 1831, and located in the city of Middletown. It has in its last catalogue one hundred and thirty-five students, of whom forty-seven, or more than one-third, were from Connecticut.

The smallness of the expenses at this institution has enabled many of limited means to secure a liberal education. In addition to the advantages presented by the reduction of the annual charge, the sale of an additional number of scholarships has been authorized. By this arrangement, fifty dollars purchases a transferable scholarship, securing fifteen years' tuition.

Benevolent individuals have placed a number of these scholarships at the disposal of the public high school of the city of

Middletown, and by this means given an additional incentive to the cause of public education.

Arrangements are made for a partial or university course for such students as do not desire to complete the regular course of study.

The superior instruction afforded by means of the ample libraries, complete apparatus, and experienced instructors of our colleges, has made the scientific course connected with them, deservedly popular, and young men with a proper preparation at the best public high schools are able to pursue a course of study which will fit them better for various posts of responsibility in business pursuits and practical life; while the ample provision in the academical departments are incentives to lead young men to strive for such attainments as will gain them honorable admission here.

THE WADAWANUCK FEMALE COLLEGE at Stonington, was incorporated with full college powers and privileges by act of the General Assembly, 1860.

The object of its trustees, as stated in its catalogue, is to combine the most approved means of intellectual training with the best known methods of moral, æsthetic and religious culture, and to bring the facilities provided, within the reach of as large a number as possible, by reducing the expenses to the lowest possible point.

THE CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION at Suffield was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1835. The object and aim of this institution are thus stated in a communication from the principal: "Our institution is intended specially for the higher departments of instruction, and our principal effort lies in that direction; still we are obliged to give attention to the primary branches. Classes in arithmetic and grammar are large. We furnish each year quite a number of teachers for the common schools. The institution is not intended to occupy the ground covered by the common schools, but to carry pupils from those schools forward to a higher course. Our institution may be regarded as doing for the rural towns what the improved graded schools are for the denser population of large towns and cities."

The corporation hold property to the amount of about forty-five thousand dollars clear of debt.

The buildings contain a commodious chapel, recitation rooms, rooms for philosophical apparatus and cabinet, the necessary rooms for the boarding department, and nearly eighty private rooms for the teachers and pupils.

The whole number of students reported in attendance the last year was one hundred and fourteen in the classical department, and one hundred and fifty-seven in the English. Total, two hundred and seventy-three, of whom fifty-six were from other States. The average attendance was one hundred and fifty-four.

NORWICH FREE ACADEMY.—This institution occupies an important place among the higher educational institutions of the State. Though in no way dependent upon public funds for its support, it is nevertheless accomplishing a work which cannot well be overlooked in speaking of common schools. A full account of its organization and the movements which led to its establishment were given in my annual report to the General Assembly in 1857. It has now been in operation about four and a half years, and has fully answered the expectations of its founders.

The entire sum first subscribed for the Academy was seventy-five thousand dollars, but additions have been made from time to time as the wants of the institution required. The amount invested in the grounds, building, furniture and apparatus is fifty thousand dollars. The amount invested as a permanent productive fund is sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars, producing an annual income of more than four thousand one hundred dollars devoted to the interests of the Academy, and to additions to its library.

Provision is made in the institution for the following courses of study :

1st. A classical course, designed for those who wish to enter the college or university.

2d. A scientific course for those who wish to fit for a scientific or polytechnic school, with the view of making science a profession.

3d. A course more especially designed for those boys who are to complete their school education at this Academy, and pass from it to the employments and business of life.

4th. A course for girls who are to finish their school education at this institution.

Scholars are admitted on equal terms from all parts of the town. The "out districts" are as much benefited as the city. Some of the most constant and punctual pupils are from the remote parts of the town. Ten young men have already entered college from the school, and several young ladies are engaged in teaching.

The whole number of pupils that have entered the school is two hundred and sixty. The number now in attendance is one hundred and sixteen.

In addition to the largely endowed and flourishing institutions just mentioned, there are a few incorporated Academies in the State, but most of these institutions have been supplanted by public high schools and graded schools.

Of the fifty academies and private schools incorporated by the Legislature since 1781, less than a fourth of the number are now in successful operation, maintaining a permanent school. A portion of the others have a nominal existence and are opened for a few months in the year, but the larger part maintain no school any part of the year.

One of the oldest academies in the State is the Staples Free School of Easton, founded by Seth Staples in 1781, especially for the benefit of "sober, studious youth, who have not estate sufficient to defray the expenses of education." This school has been exposed to various vicissitudes, but its fund has been carefully guarded, and now amounts to about ten thousand dollars, the income of which is applied to the interests of the school. Planted in an agricultural town, and surrounded by a sparsely populated region of country where few graded or high schools are found, this school has been a great blessing to the State. There are a few other academies which are similarly situated and are exerting a like beneficial influence on common schools, while others, like the Bacon Academy, Colchester, are well sustained in connection with graded public schools

under an arrangement which adds to the stability and usefulness of the academy, while the public schools at the same time are benefited.

But the history of academies in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in many other States, has seemed to demonstrate that with the exception of well endowed institutions in localities where public schools of a grade and character to meet the wants of the community cannot be established, private seminaries and academies are diminishing in numbers, and their place is occupied by public high schools.

There were reported the last year two hundred and sixty-two private schools, in which seven thousand one hundred and eighty-seven children were educated at an expense for tuition of seventy-one thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars. Ten towns made no report in relation to private schools. As these included the cities of New Haven, Middletown and Bridgeport, in which are many costly private schools supported for four terms in the year, it is believed that the number of these schools and the expense of tuition would have been more than proportionably increased, had full reports been received from all the towns. From the best information in regard to the private schools in the places not reported, it is estimated that eight thousand children are in the private schools for some portion of the year, and that the tuition of these schools is about one hundred thousand dollars. A portion of these schools are boarding schools whose pupils come chiefly from other States and are educated in Connecticut with little direct influence on the common schools. A part are temporary schools opened for a single term or for several successive terms, to be dissolved when the cause which demanded their organization is removed. The difficulty of organizing public schools of a suitable grade, has made it necessary for those who would educate their children at home to establish private schools. Intelligent parents who will not entrust their children to the care of inefficient teachers, or suffer them to pursue their intellectual education where their morals would be neglected or exposed to evil influences, have often been compelled to send to private schools.

Allusion has already been made to the Yale Scientific School and to the scientific departments or partial courses of other colleges. The other professional schools, with the exception of the Normal School, have so little direct communication with the common schools, an account of them seems unnecessary here. I would however wish to mention distinctly the coöperation in the common school work which has been received from the teachers of some of these institutions, and the sympathy which has been manifested in general education by these schools and by professional men, especially clergymen in different parts of the State.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB at Hartford, is the oldest institution of the kind in the country. It receives not only the class of persons for whom it was especially established who reside in Connecticut, but also those from other parts of the country. Most of the New England States have beneficiaries here. The institution is well endowed, and is doing a great work in developing and demonstrating principles in education, as well as benefiting the large class who are immediately connected with it.

THE SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES is a recent institution, established by H. M. Knight, M. D., at Lakeville, in the town of Salisbury. The self-denying and patient efforts of its founder have fully demonstrated the necessity of such an institution and the benefits to be secured to this unfortunate class of our population; and the General Assembly, by its appropriation in 1860, has recognized the obligations of the State to contribute to this special work of education.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL will be reported by its trustees, but it gives me pleasure to mention here the success which has attended the efforts of its superintendent and teachers to educate those committed to their charge. The school and classes exhibit the results of thorough instruction. Many of the boys have made commendable proficiency in study.

, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School is every year becoming more and more intimately connected with the Common School system of the State. Its influence, felt at first in those places most

directly related to it by the employment of its graduates, has extended till there is hardly a town or district in the State that is not in some way affected by it.

The changes in terms and vacations made by vote of the Board of Trustees in 1859, and alluded to in the report to the Legislature in 1860, have been fully effected, and the scholastic year of this institution corresponds to the school year of Common Schools.

In making these changes, though notice had been given through the papers and by circulars issued for the purpose, some disappointment has been felt by persons who had contemplated attending the Normal School for a portion of the year, under the former arrangement, and could not, as the terms are now fixed. This has undoubtedly diminished to some extent the number in attendance the past year, but it is believed that the present arrangement, when understood in all parts of the State, will be more convenient for students, as well as more advantageous to the school.

The whole number of pupils in attendance the past year was one hundred sixty-three; and the whole number of graduates at the last anniversary was nineteen; all of whom have been engaged in teaching.

The number of applications to the school for teachers for the schools of the State, has been unusually large the past year. These applications have come from nearly every portion of the State and from all grades of schools. It is gratifying to know that the advantages of a course of training at the Normal School are so well appreciated, but the desire to obtain teachers from the school sometimes leads to the employment of those who have been connected with it but a short time, and who are entirely unfitted, either in maturity of mind or in the science of education and art of teaching, for the positions which they are called upon to occupy. These are often employed without any recommendation or approval of the trustees or faculty of the school, and the school should not be held responsible for the incapacity which is sometimes developed by these arrangements. The endeavor to supply vacancies, has in some instances called from the classes worthy and successful teachers who would have chosen to remain longer, had not circum-

stances seemed to require that they should accept the application and fill vacant situations. Many of the annual reports of school visitors speak in high terms of the success of teachers who have gone out from the Normal School, and of the influence of this institution on the schools of the State.

The report of the Board of Trustees will give a detailed account of the present condition of the Normal School.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

During the last year thirty-seven districts which have complied with the provisions of the school law, have received the first installment of ten dollars for a school library, making the whole number of libraries established in the State since Sept. 1856, to be 571. Seventy-eight districts, which had previously received the first installment, and have during the past year raised by tax or subscription at least five dollars, have received five dollars from the State Treasury.

The following districts have received orders for the First Installment of library money, between March 31, 1860, and March 31, 1861.

BRANFORD, Paved Street.

BROOKFIELD, Center, Iron Works.

CHESHIRE, No. 10.

CLINTON, Cow Hill.

DANBURY, South Center, Middle River.

GRISWOLD, No. 12.

HAMDEN, No. 9.

HARTFORD, Washington.

HEBRON, East, (Gilead,) South, (Gilead.)

MADISON, No. 3.

MIDDLETOWN, Westfield 4th, Falls.

MORRIS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

NEW BRITAIN, No. 6.

NEW CANAAN, No. 9.

PORTLAND, No. 2.

RIDGEFIELD, No. 6.

SOUTHINGTON, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11.

WATERBURY, Hopeville.

WATERFORD, Cohanzie.

Districts which have procured the Second Installment.

BERLIN, No. 2.

BLOOMFIELD, Farms.

BROOKFIELD, Center, Whisconier.

CANTON, Collinsville.

CROMWELL, North West.

EASTFORD, No. 4.

EAST HAVEN, North West.

FAIRFIELD, Southport.

GLASTENBURY, No. 11.

GOSHEN, No. 1.

HEBRON, No. 1.

LITCHFIELD, Nos. 2, 4, Milton.

LYME, No. 1.

MIDDLETOWN, Westfield, 1st.

MERIDEN, Railroad, Prattsville.

NORWALK, Union.

NORWICH, Town Street, West Chelsea.

NORTH HAVEN, No. 2.

SOMERS, No. 6.

TRUMBULL, White Plains.

VERNON, Rockville, (West.)

Districts which have procured the Third Installment.

BRIDGEPORT, Golden Hill.

CANTERBURY, No. 4.

CHESHIRE, No. 1.

CHESTER, South.

ENFIELD, No. 4.

GREENWICH, Mianus.

GUILFORD, Leete's Island.

HAMDEN, No. 8.

HARTFORD, Pearl Street, (colored.)

LITCHFIELD, No. 5.

LYME, No. 1.

MANCHESTER, No. 5.

MERIDEN, Corner, North Center.
 MIDDLETOWN, Middlefield, (South,) East Long Hill.
 NEW BRITAIN, No. 2, 4.
 NEW HARTFORD, Town Hill.
 NEW LONDON, No. 2.
 NEW MILFORD, No. 9.
 PORTLAND, No. 4.
 REDDING, Couch's Hill.
 SIMSBURY, East Weatogue.
 SOUTH WINDSOR, Nos. 1, 8.
 STAFFORD, No. 5.
 STONINGTON, No. 18.
 SUFFIELD, West Center.
 VERNON, Rockville, East.

Districts which have procured the Fourth Installment.

BRIDGEPORT, Barnumville.
 CANTON, South Center.
 CORNWALL, No. 6.
 GREENWICH, Peck's Land.
 MIDDLETOWN, Middlefield, (North.)
 NEW CANAAN, No. 1.
 NEW BRITAIN, No. 1.
 NEW HAVEN, Fair Haven.
 NEW LONDON, Nos. 3, 4, 5.
 NEW MILFORD, No. 4.
 NORTH HAVEN, No. 6.
 SOUTH WINDSOR, No. 9.
 WATERBURY, Saw Mill Plains.
 WINDSOR, No. 4.

Districts which have procured the Fifth Installment.

BRIDGEPORT, Bridgeport.
 ENFIELD, No. 13.
 HARTLAND, West Center.
 MADISON, No. 4.
 TOLLAND, No. 2.
 NEW HAVEN, Fair Haven.

Whole amount paid by State, 1860-61,	\$740.00
“ “ raised by districts,	983.33
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,723.33

The influence of these libraries on the common schools of the State is annually increasing, but it cannot be fully measured till a generation of children and youth, trained to habits of investigation, with a taste for reading acquired in the district school, have come from these schools and entered upon the active duties of life. Then it may be seen that the district school library, unpretentious as it has been, and silent in its influence, has nevertheless been a power in the formation of the character of the boy, which will be felt in all the future history of the man.

In those districts which are situated remote from town or society libraries, these school libraries have been used by parents as well as children, and have often become means of awakening a greater interest in intellectual pursuits, and it is believed have contributed to elevate the whole community, socially and morally.

THE CONNECTICUT COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL.

A copy of the Connecticut Common School Journal is, by law, sent to the Board of School Visitors of every town in the State. This Journal is made the medium of communication between the State Department and local school officers. The decisions of the Superintendent, and of the courts which pertain to schools, and are of general interest or importance, are published in its columns.

Its articles upon systems of instruction and methods of teaching, are valuable not only to teachers, but to parents and others. It is an important auxiliary to common schools, and should be well supported.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For several successive years, the subject of Free Schools has been brought before the Connecticut State Teachers' Associa-

tion, and committees have been appointed to consider the practicability of the question whether the schools of the State should be free, and report upon it. The committee appointed at the last annual meeting were instructed to bring the subject before the next General Assembly.

As the subject will thus, in all probability, be brought directly before your body, and as it is, in itself, one of immediate importance to some parts of the State, in which discussions relative to it are now taking place, I have deemed it my duty, at this time, to present the following facts for your consideration.

Perhaps no question relating to the financial arrangements for common schools is now agitating the towns and districts of the State more than this one of the support of these schools, or the best method of meeting the annual expenses of schools, over and above the revenue from permanent funds.

The funds for the support of common schools are derived from the following sources:

From the income of the school fund,	. . . . *	131,830
“ “ “ “ town deposit fund,	. . . .	45,819
“ “ town tax of three-tenths of a mill on a dollar, required by law,	. . . .	72,342
“ “ income of local funds and endowments,	. . . .	15,207
“ “ district and town taxes, in addition to the amount required by law,	. . . .	84,419
“ “ rate or tuition bill,	. . . .	38,381

The income from the school fund varies but little, from year to year, but as the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen is annually increasing, the *per capita* distribution must be correspondingly lessened.

The Commissioner of the School Fund, in his last annual report, says:

“The constantly increasing number of children, while it does not diminish the whole amount paid from the fund, less-

* These amounts are taken from the report for 1860, as the returns for the present year are not yet complete.

ens by so much the amount paid for each scholar; and in those towns where the population is stationary, much inquiry is excited as to the cause of this diminution of their receipts. The principal increase is in the large cities and towns; and it is believed that in many of them a large number of children are returned to the Comptroller, as entitled to their share of the public moneys, who never attend any of the schools for whose support it is used. The Commissioner feels impelled, under the circumstances, to submit to the Legislature, whether it is not more expedient and more just, that the revenue of the fund should be divided in proportion to the number actually attending upon the instruction it is intended to furnish, rather than in proportion to the whole number within certain ages, whether they are the recipients of its benefits or not. It is believed that a plan may be devised for the division of the accruing revenues, upon the basis just mentioned, which shall more fully accord with the purposes for which the fund was established, and be more just in the dispensation of its advantages than the one which is now in force."

I would again call your attention to this subject, and to some facts in connection with it. The number of children returned to the Comptroller, in 1828, was greater than the number returned in any succeeding year, with one exception, till 1846; and with the change made in the school fund, by converting the unproductive into productive property, the dividends, *per capita*, increased from eighty-five cents to one dollar and forty cents; but from 1846 to 1856, or for ten years, the increase in the number of children enumerated was fifteen thousand five hundred and forty-five, or eighteen per cent. Though the increase in the receipts from the school fund, during the same time, was more than twenty-two thousand dollars, yet the dividend, *per capita*, was necessarily less in 1856 than in 1846. The increase in the number of children returned, has been seven thousand five hundred and sixty-seven, for the last five years, and for the last year, it has been greater than any single year before, or two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, for one year. The dividend the present year is but one dollar and fifteen cents for each child, and if

the increase in the number returned between the ages of four and sixteen years of age shall correspond to that of the last year, or of the last five years, it is easy to see that the distribution, *per capita*, if made upon all the children returned, must constantly decrease, unless the school fund can be made more productive. This fund, under the care of the present School Fund Commissioner, and his predecessors, has, I believe, been very wisely managed, and its revenues promptly collected. It is not to be expected that the fund can be safely invested in such a manner that its receipts can be much increased. While, therefore, it shall still remain sacredly set apart to the cause of education, the glorious heritage of the children of Connecticut, its direct disbursement to each town will be proportionably less for each child returned. The effects of this decrease will be felt the most severely by the small districts of the agricultural towns, which have depended mainly on the income from this fund, for the support of the schools.

The amount of the surplus revenue of the United States, received by Connecticut, in accordance with the distribution made by an Act of Congress, in 1856, was seven hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and seventy dollars. The amount deposited with the different towns was seven hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars, and is known as the Town Deposit Fund. By law, this fund must be loaned at six per cent., and the whole of the income be appropriated for the benefit of common schools. So long, therefore, as this fund remains with the State, the income will be about the same amount as now.

The town tax required by law is affected by the increase in the assessed value of property, and may be estimated to bear about the same ratio, in future, to the present amount, as the increase in the number of children enumerated will to the present number. The amount received from local funds is small, and varies but little.

The whole annual expense of common schools is three hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, and the amount of income from permanent funds and endowments, two hundred

and sixty-five thousand two hundred dollars, leaving one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars to be raised by some other means. This deficiency is provided for in different ways, but the two most important, and indeed the only practical methods are by an assessment of a rate bill, or tuition on the children attending school; or by assessment on the property and polls of a district or town.

The school law provides that "a school district may fix or authorize its district committee to fix a rate of tuition, to be paid by the persons attending school, or by their parents, guardians, or employers, towards the expenses of instruction, fuel, books, and other expenses, over and above the money received from the town or State appropriations; . . . *provided*, that the rate of tuition shall not exceed two dollars per scholar, for any term of twelve weeks, except in districts where different grades of common schools are established, when the rate for the higher grades shall not exceed four dollars per scholar for the same time." Also, provided, that "all rate bills, or assessments for tuition made by any school district, shall be made out and delivered to the district collector within one week from the close of the term."

If the district does not, by direct vote, fix a rate of tuition, to be paid by the term, there is no provision in the law for meeting the expenses of a school, except by a tax on the property and polls of the district.

As the law prescribes that suitable school-rooms shall be provided, qualified teachers hired, and schools established in all districts which do not otherwise direct the committee, there must be a common school opened in every district in the State, unless a district absolutely votes to have no school, or the law is violated; and every common school is virtually free, unless a district, at a meeting called for that purpose, votes a tuition fee.

It may be well to notice here the action of past generations in relation to this matter. The founders of Connecticut, in planting the institutions of the future State, contemplated schools sufficient for all the children of the State, opened on such terms that no child should be debarred from attending on

account of the expense to his parents or guardian. The records of both the Connecticut and New Haven colonies show that schools were established, and the means for their support voted out of the public treasury. A part, at least, of these schools, were made entirely free from their first organization.

After the union of the two Colonies in 1665, a Grammar School was required to be kept in each County town, and a part of these Grammar Schools were by law made free schools. The law, in 1700, required every town of thirty families to maintain a school at least six months in the year, and those having over seventy families, for eleven months. It also provided for the collection of an annual tax from all the towns, to be paid only to those towns which should sustain schools according to law. This practice of raising money by tax for the support of Common Schools, continued till 1821, so that for more than one hundred and fifty years after Common Schools were established, these schools were supported entirely, or in part, by a tax on property, or the expenses were paid from the town treasury like other town expenses; and, to a great extent, these schools were attended by all classes of the community.

The "children of the rich and the poor, of the capitalist and the laborer, of the laborer with his hands and the laborer with his head, were found side by side in the same school and in the same play-ground, without knowing or caring for any other distinction than such as industry, capacity or virtue may make. The teacher of the Common School held a recognized office of distinction in the neighborhood, not overshadowed by the better educated and better paid teacher of private schools; one family borrowed its practice of school attendance from another, and any new family fell into the general habit of the district; and a firm, intelligent and public opinion in favor of the school, coerced those who might otherwise have proved forgetful or delinquent as to the education of their children."

After the repeal of the law requiring a tax on property, the interest in general education decreased and the Common Schools deteriorated in character and efficiency. The author just quoted, says:—"The support of the schools was thrown

mainly on the avails of the public funds, which was followed by a diminution of public interest in the affairs of the district; the means of the rich, no longer taxed for the support of the Common School, were freely expended on academic and private schools, for the exclusive benefit of a few families—and thus this noble institution came to occupy a secondary place in the regards of a large and influential portion of every district and town.”

At an extra session of the General Assembly, December, 1836, that portion of the surplus revenue received by Connecticut from the federal treasury, was deposited with the several towns, and half of the income from the same appropriation for the benefit of Common Schools. This furnished additional means for the support of Common Schools, but not sufficient with the interest of the school fund, to maintain efficient schools.

Rate bills, or tuition upon resident pupils, made out according to the daily attendance, became almost universal in those districts which attempted to sustain good schools most of the year, or felt an interest in securing qualified teachers. A few societies and districts continued to lay a tax on property to make up the deficiency of public funds; but in a large number of the districts of the State, the only money applied to pay for the services of teachers in Common Schools, was that derived from the income of the school fund and the interest of the town deposit fund.

Individuals, through the press and by public meetings, made strenuous efforts to arrest the attention of the people and direct it to the want of progress in Common Schools. Various Legislative measures were proposed, and in 1838, a Board of Education was organized, but this was abolished in four years.

In 1854, the State returned to the policy which was practically adopted for more than one hundred and fifty years, and the Legislature passed an act requiring the towns of the State to assess a tax of at least one per cent. upon the grand list, for the benefit, support and encouragement of Common Schools. The change in the law in regard to the general system of tax-

ation in the State, caused this law to be so altered by the last Legislature, that the amount now required is three-tenths of a mill on a dollar, on the assessed value of property; but the amount in the aggregate, is the same as it would have been under the law of 1854. By this act, almost seventy-two thousand dollars is annually raised for Common Schools, and the districts of the State voluntarily tax themselves in addition, to the amount of eighty-four thousand dollars. The income from various local funds is fifteen thousand dollars, leaving a deficiency, as already stated, of one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars, to be met either by a property tax or by tuition. Of this amount, more than eighty-four thousand and four hundred dollars has been voluntarily raised by tax on property, voted by the towns and districts that maintain free schools; while but thirty-eight thousand and four hundred dollars is raised by rate bills or tuition, and yet the raising of this amount by tuition bills, probably causes more perplexity and unpleasant feeling than the procuring of all the other funds applicable to the support of Common Schools.

Though a rate bill or tuition fee of one or two dollars per term may seem to be of little consequence, and a burthen, if such, which parents and guardians should cheerfully bear for the good of their children and wards, it nevertheless often proves an obstacle sufficient to detain from school, children who need the privileges which the school affords. The wealthier and the more intelligent portion of the community will usually object to no reasonable tuition fee for the schooling of their children, provided the schools are worthy of their support, and they can be assured that their children are well educated; the bills of the poor, or those who are unable to pay, are abated by law, so that the tuition becomes oppressive chiefly to that large class, in most communities, who support their families by their daily labor, and who in times of financial difficulty or cessation of business, having no other resources for their support, and possessed of too much independence to have their children singled out and educated as paupers, withdraw them from the schools, not only to their own great detriment, but to the great injury of society.

In some districts which have made their schools free within the last two years, the act which abolished tuition fees has immediately been followed by large accessions to the schools.

During the last eight years, a change has been gradually taking place in the method of supporting schools. This has been particularly marked under the present law. In 1852, there were reported but three school societies and seventeen districts in the State, which raised any money for the support of schools by a tax on property, and the whole amount of such tax did not exceed ten thousand dollars. In 1854, the law was passed which required a tax on property in each town, and though this added about seventy thousand dollars annually to the funds for the support of schools, a portion of the towns and districts of the State have, in addition, voluntarily taxed themselves, so that now not only every town in the State collects a school tax of three-tenths of a mill on a dollar, but several towns have increased the amount, and two hundred and fifty districts tax themselves, for the same purpose, to such an extent that the aggregate amount of this voluntary tax is greater than the whole required school tax of the State.

A larger sum has been expended in the improvement of school houses than ever before, in the same time, and the most of it by the same districts which have laid a tax on property to make the schools free.

There are many excellent schools under the system of free schools, and also under the rate bill system, but when the schools under the two systems are compared, it will be seen by every attentive observer, that far the majority of the best schools in the State are found among those managed under the free school system, or in those districts which pay all the expenses of schools over and above the town and State appropriations, from the funds raised by tax on property.

The schools in these districts are more generally supplied with thoroughly qualified teachers, who are continued from term to term; they are usually sustained for a larger portion of the year, and with a higher average attendance than those in districts in which a tuition fee is collected; and it is be-

lieved that the general interest on the subject of education, will be found to be much greater in those towns and districts which sustain free schools.

All the cities of the State, with one exception, several of the manufacturing villages, and many agricultural districts, have adopted the system of free schools.

In the replies by school visitors to the question, whether any legislation was deemed necessary for the improvement of Common Schools, of the fifty-four towns whose school visitors recommended some alteration in the law, the number that recommended a law requiring free schools, was greater than that advocating any other alteration in the law.

I do not deem it necessary to submit, in connection with these facts, any argument in favor of or against the system of free schools. The subject has been fully discussed by intelligent educators in this State, and others. The reasons usually offered have been repeatedly published, and the practice of those older States, to which we may profitably look for lessons in educational improvement; as well as the plans of those newer members of the Confederacy, which have organized their educational systems with the experience, the failure, or the success of the older States before them, will be more valuable to guide your honorable body in its action upon this subject, than any suggestions of mine.

SCHOOL LAWS.

The General Assembly, May Session, 1860, passed the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the Superintendent of Common Schools be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare a compilation of the laws relating to Common Schools, which shall be in force at the close of the present session of the General Assembly, and cause three thousand copies of the same to be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed, one copy to the Board of Visitors of each town, and one copy to the Clerk of each school district in the State.”

Approved, June 22d, 1860.

In compliance with this resolution of the General Assembly, a compilation of the Public Acts relating to common schools has been prepared, and copies of the same distributed to the towns and districts of the State, as directed.

For several years, school officers and others interested in the welfare of common schools, have to some extent excused themselves for non-compliance with the school law, for the reason that they were ignorant of its provisions and unable to obtain any copies of the law, either at the State offices or at the book stores. The edition of 1856 never reached all the districts of the State, and copies of the same could not be obtained even for the use of the Legislative Committees.

It is believed that the late distribution of the school laws will facilitate the proper enforcement of the same, and contribute to the prosperity of common schools.

In the circular with inquiries sent out last year from the superintendent's office to the school visitors of the several towns in the State, the following question was proposed, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what difficulties existed to prevent the operation of the present school law, and whether, in the opinion of the school visitors, there were any improvements which could be secured by additional legislation. The question was, "Is any further legislation, in your opinion, necessary to promote the interests of common schools?"

A number of the circulars were returned with no answer to this question. Twenty-eight contained a reply, that in their opinion no further legislation was necessary. Of those which recommended an alteration in the law, the greatest unanimity was upon the subject of free schools.

As the opinion of the school visitors, who are the legal guardians of our public schools, probably expresses the sentiments of the State better than can be done in any other way, many of the answers to this question are subjoined here. These answers fairly represent the whole of the replies, and in no case has an answer been withheld that would differ from those given.

While these statements must be received as opinions, and not as facts upon which an argument can be based with cer-

tainty, still they are entitled to consideration as coming from a body of men who have been selected for their wisdom and good judgment to examine teachers, visit schools, and to exercise generally, that local superintendence which must give them a better opportunity to know the actual condition of the schools, and the requisites, for their prosperity and efficiency, than is enjoyed by any other class of men in the State.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION, WHETHER FURTHER LEGISLATION IS
NECESSARY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

ATTENDANCE.

BRIDGEPORT.—One subject needs legislative interference; that is truancy, or absence without permission of parents or teachers. In schools made up of a foreign element almost exclusively it is a great evil, and eludes all modes of correction within our experience or command.

EAST HADDAM.—Nothing, except that something needs to be done to compel parents to send their children to school at the beginning of the term.

GUILFORD.—We are not a free people until each child is compelled to attend school a certain number of weeks, months, or years, commencing at a certain age.

MADISON.—Possibly legislation which should make it incumbent on the Board of Visitors in each town to see that the children all attended school a certain number of weeks each year, might, perhaps, be beneficial, if it could be accomplished without interfering too much with a parent's right over his child.

PLAINFIELD.—Can anything be done to get the children to school? About one hundred children between four and sixteen years of age have not attended school at all the past year, within the limits of Plainfield alone.

POMFRET.—Something ought to be done either by the State or town authorities, to secure the more punctual attendance of the scholars in Summer as well as Winter.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

CANTON.—The public money should be divided in proportion to the *average daily attendance* of both Winter and Summer schools. This in many instances would prevent so much irregularity of attendance.

CANTERBURY.—Why would it not be well to have a law withholding the money from the State, from the towns that will not have a uniformity of books in all their districts, with a clause requiring the town to supply the poor. A division of the public money according to the average attendance for the previous year, might be well.

CROMWELL.—If the Constitution admits, grant the public money to those actually attending school.

HARTFORD.—I think the school age should be changed from four to sixteen, to from six to eighteen. And to secure better attendance, I think something might be done in the way of making the amount of public money received by each district depend on the actual attendance. It cannot be secured in any other way, I fear.

HUNTINGTON.—The money from the School Fund should be proportioned among children who actually attend public school, instead of being proportioned to all between 4 and 16 years of age.

KILLINGLY.—Also, that our school money be divided according to the actual attendance in our common schools.

PUTNAM.—I would suggest the change of the law so that the public money should be divided in proportion to the actual attendance. It is confessedly the greatest hindrance to the prosperity of our common schools, that the pupils attend irregularly, that for the slightest reasons they are permitted to stay out of school, to their own great loss, as well as to the damage of the class or classes with which they may be associated, and to the vexation of every faithful teacher. Now, I know of no better way to correct this enormous evil than to appeal to the pecuniary interests of the people.

VOLUNTOWN.—I think there should be a different disburse-

ment of the money, or a shorter term of school, for our poor, country districts. Under the present law requiring a six months' school in our country districts, connected with the manner of dividing the funds, and the poverty of some of their members, and the penuriousness of others, the Summer terms in most are little short of a humbug. More money from some source, or shorter terms, is the demand. The letter of the law is complied with, in a measure, but the spirit is wholly disregarded.

WOODSTOCK.—We are decided in the opinion that the proceeds of the State Fund should be given in proportion to the number of scholars who *actually attend* school.

FREE SCHOOLS AND PROPERTY TAX.

CHESTER.—Let there be a property tax in each district,—if nothing better can be done.

CLINTON.—If any further legislation is to be had, I would suggest that each district should be made by law to lay a tax, (say a 4 or 5 cent tax,) or that the towns, instead of the one cent tax, as now, should lay a 5 or 6 cent tax.

COLCHESTER.—The people should be required to raise an amount of money equal to that received from the State.

COLEBROOK.—Not at present. At some future time abolish the "Rate Bill," and make the schools free.

KENT.—The "Board" submit that it would be beneficial if the law required that the amount of money raised by the town should equal that granted by the State.

MIDDLEBURY.—Yes, I think Rate Bills are a nuisance that ought to be abated. It is quite time that Connecticut had free schools. It seems to me, also, that if the school year were made to begin and end differently, it would be a great convenience. *Now* the year ends while most of our schools are in session.

NORWALK.—We are inclined to the opinion that free schools in the State, so far as *common school education* is concerned, would be an improvement. We think it would secure better attendance by the pupils, and thus promote the interests of *common school education*.

PLYMOUTH.—Make the schools free by a tax on property.

REDDING.—Yes, schools should be supported by tax.

ROCKY HILL.—Much. Our public schools should be *free*, so far as a direct tax for those sending children is concerned. The towns should then be obliged to raise a larger sum for the support of schools than now, so that better wages might be paid teachers, and thus good men be encouraged to stick to teaching year after year, *as a business*, and we should thus have better teachers than we now have.

STAFFORD.—Yes, free the scholars from tuition by a town tax.

WEST HARTFORD.—A State law should require a sufficient amount of money to be raised, by either town or district tax, to support all our public schools as *free schools*.

WOODBURY.—Yes, make our schools *free*.

REVISION OF SCHOOL LAWS.

CANTON.—Copies of all the school laws in force should be sent to the clerk of each school district and to each of the school visitors, and any *alterations* should be sent to the same annually. The alterations made from year to year are a continual cause of vexation and annoyance to all who have anything to do with school matters, unless they have something to which they may refer in order to keep posted.

GROTON.—I think our school laws should be revised and simplified, so that the common people may the more readily understand them without the aid of a lawyer.

MANCHESTER.—More injury is likely to spring from additional legislation on the subject of education than from the want of it. Our legislators are generally worse informed respecting the subject of common schools than any other public interest; and sometimes not a single man can be found in a General Assembly who has made popular education an object of special consideration. Of course, legislation at the hands of such law makers is, to say the least, hazardous. Again, there will always be a tendency towards special legislation for the benefit of large villages or cities, which would be very unde-

sirable as tending to destroy our common school system as a uniform, democratic, simple plan, and render it complex, confused and partial. The friends of common school education should narrowly watch our legislators, both to oppose crude legislation and to suggest the really needed reforms.

STRATFORD.—Further legislation is less required than execution of what we already have. Our officers continue to amble along just within legal bounds, though often found on the outside, yet on too slight occasions to admit of punishment without a complaint of cruelty.

SOUTH WINDSOR.—We think the laws should be so revised as to be more easily referred to by the various committees having care of the public schools.

WOODSTOCK.—We regard the laws concerning common schools as, in the main, wise and good. Without doubt a judicious revision would remove much of ambiguity.

WESTPORT.—Not at present. So far as this town is concerned, it is to be hoped the school laws will remain a few years without any essential alteration.

SUPERVISION.

ASHFORD.—Yes. It is my settled conviction that there should be but one session of school in each day; this should be five hours in length, with a short recess once in each hour. If this cannot be secured in any other way, let us have legal enactments for that purpose.

BLOOMFIELD.—The law requiring the districts to hold their annual meetings in the month of September, would give better satisfaction in this town, if it would allow their meetings in October, also, to be legal. It would also save the Board the trouble of appointing officers for them.

BRIDGEPORT.—Provision for poorer scholars ought to be made mandatory on the District Committee.

DERBY.—Yes. Many of the towns in the State have elected Boards consisting of nine members: this number, though well enough for legislative purposes, is too large for the many executive duties devolving on them. In towns having less than

ten districts a majority of the Board must concur, and it is well nigh impossible to get the required number together. And why should so many visit each school at the same time, or even at different times? The law passed this year should be further modified, so that no matter how many districts there are in a town, a sub-committee may be appointed to perform most of the executive duties. One good man is worth more than any increased number.

GLASTENBURY.—It may be well to authorize the Board of Education to nominate teachers, and also to allow and require the District Committee to give the teacher he employs credit for one week extra, on condition that he has attended the Teachers' Institute for that year.

GOSHEN.—If the time for the District Committees' return could be changed from August 31st to September 31st, it would be for the interest of our schools.

KENT.—There should be provision made for a public lecture upon educational subjects, to be delivered in each district of the town.

KILLINGLY.—We think it would be judicious to fix upon a certain number of days to make a week, and we think five would be better than five and a half. Also four weeks for a month.

NEW CANAAN.—None,—unless it is to put the superintendence of the schools entirely under the direction of the Board of School Visitors,—the hiring of teachers and all else.

STAFFORD.—Abolish the system of District Committees.

STONINGTON.—We would recommend that the annual meetings of Districts be held in August, instead of September.

TOLLAND.—Yes. I would have the Legislature pass a law abolishing all the town boards of Visitors, and give power to the State Superintendent to appoint one or two County Superintendents for each County. These should be men *qualified* to examine teachers and superintend our schools. In the performance of their duties they should be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Superintendent might think proper to adopt. Until this is done we shall never have a uniformity of requirements of teachers,—or a uniformity of text-books,—and what

is still more important, we shall never rid the rural districts of a class of unqualified teachers who gain access to our schools by obtaining a certificate from some benevolent board, after having been rejected in one or two adjoining towns.

TRUMBULL.—It would, in our opinion, be preferable were there a separate treasurer for the school money, as we find it is used temporarily for town purposes, and the schools have to wait their turn, which is found quite inconvenient.

VERNON.—The matter of selecting teachers should not be left entirely to district committees.

WALLINGFORD.—Would it be possible to vest the whole power of managing schools in a board chosen by the town? The School Visitors know better than an inexperienced, and perhaps disinterested committee, can, what kind of a teacher is wanted in each school.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHEL.—Further legislation, in our opinion, will be of but little use, unless there be an increased interest and energy awakened in the minds of parents.

BRANFORD.—If a law was made compelling each town to have a uniformity of text-books it would be a good thing, as it is very difficult for School Visitors to direct in this matter and make the district comply.

DURHAM.—Not so far as increasing the number of "acts entitled an act" is concerned. We have found considerable difficulty in securing correct action in accordance with the law in some of our districts, and yearly alterations, additions, and amendments seem to augment the difficulty. Our people feel that there are some inequalities in the operation of the law concerning "Tuition Taxes,"—that there is not sufficient discretionary power given for abating such taxes.

GUILFORD.—Our teachers should be qualified fully equal to the graduates of the State Normal School.

No child in our commonwealth should be left to grow up without learning to read and write.

HEBRON.—We think not at present, until we have fully tested existing laws.

LEDYARD.—An act should be passed to make text books uniform throughout the State.

MONROE.—None, unless to prevent new text-books from being introduced oftener than once a year.

MORRIS.—Would it not be well for the Superintendent of Common Schools to be empowered by the Legislature to designate the text-books to be used in the schools?

ROCKY HILL.—A series of text-books for the use of the schools should be published by the State and distributed at cost, and every school be *obliged to use them* and no other books in the same branches.

SALEM.—We think if the present School Law was strictly complied with, we have all the legislation that is necessary for the present.

SCOTLAND.—The present law has worked well in this town. Everything in the cause of popular education has been improved by it. We have better schools, better teachers, better scholars, better school houses, and deeper and more healthful interest awakened on the part of the people.

WOODBIDGE.—I do not think any further legislation necessary, if the laws now on the Statute book were enforced according to the true meaning.

The present school law was passed a few months before I entered upon the duties of my office. The changes which it made in abolishing school societies and placing the management of schools under the direction of towns, reduced the number of school officers, and required a part of the business relating to schools to be performed by the ordinary town officers. Though the authors and advocates of the present law saw good and important reasons for the changes made, it was, to a great extent, new to the people, and required much explanation and mutual concession of different interests to become adapted to the circumstances of all localities, and work easily and advantageously for the schools. During the first year after its enactment, a large number of letters were received from different localities and from different classes of school

officers, asking for explanation, interpretation, and counsel. Though in its various features the law was generally approved, in some places it was bitterly assailed.

Five years have nearly elapsed since its passage, and I believe the friends of education are now nearly unanimous in regard to the benefits arising from the alterations in the law. The correspondence in relation to its meaning and operation has greatly decreased, owing probably very much to the fact that the provisions of the law are better understood. Written and oral explanations have been made, at different times, in many parts of the State, and official decisions of the most important questions have been published in the Common School Journal.

The school law of 1856 has, in its general principles, been proved to be advantageous to the interests of education, and acceptable to the State. Taken in connection with the amendments which have been made since its passage, there are discrepancies, and, in some cases, an indefiniteness in the provisions, which might be easily obviated in a revision. The laws relating to common schools so immediately affect all classes in the State, and are necessarily so often the guide to school officers of limited education and observation, that it is desirable that the provisions of these laws should be clear and explicit, freed from all unnecessary verbiage, and with as few conditions and exceptions as is consistent with proper requirements and directions. This universality of their application, and the necessity of their execution by so many different officers, make it very desirable that the school laws should be altered only when the evident insufficiency of their provisions, or a change of circumstances, imperatively demand amendments.

It is believed that special legislation for particular localities has generally been proved to be detrimental to the general good. The passage of universal validating or healing acts, though sometimes desirable to correct informalities, has led to a looseness in the execution of the law, not only detrimental to the schools, but prejudicial to the best interests of society. If it is to become an established custom that all neglect to comply

with the provisions of the law, and all irregularities in proceedings in town and district meetings, as well as all informalities, in the acts of school officers, are to be remedied by a general healing act passed by each successive General Assembly, the sanctity of law and the regard due to its provisions must soon be lost in a great degree.

Thus portions of the validating act of the last Legislature were in direct opposition to provisions of the school law which were not repealed, and also to decisions of the Supreme Court.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The people of Connecticut, I believe, with very few exceptions, intend to comply with the requirements of the school law, and desire that it should express the convictions of justice and be in harmony with an enlightened public sentiment.

There is however a class of persons who believe, or affect to believe, that the State has no right to legislate respecting the education of children; who would repeal all school laws, abolish the whole system of public education, and leave the whole matter to private enterprise and parental watchfulness. But this class in Connecticut is very small, and, so far as I know, embraces no men whose lives and actions have led the community to look to them as persons exercised by any particular desire for the public good, or entitled to any special consideration in legislation for the welfare of the State.

There is another class, however, embracing in some districts a majority of the influential members, who are men of wealth, whose families are grown up, or who have no children themselves to educate, and who strenuously oppose any measures which will require them to participate in, or contribute to, the "education of other people's children." While a portion of this class are controlled by that sentiment which sees no use in education, and obstinately oppose all means for its advancement, a portion, it is believed, are sincere in their convictions that it is unjust that their property should be taxed for the education of the children of their neighbors.

For the honor of the State, and for the welfare of society, it is hoped that these classes are small, for certainly no argu-

ments need be presented to prove, that the education of the children and youth of this Commonwealth is both the duty and policy of the State.

There is probably no State in the Union whose wealth has depended more entirely on the enterprise and intelligence of her citizens, than Connecticut. With no large commercial emporium, limited mineral resources, no virgin prairies, and little land that enriches its proprietors except under the hands of the most skillful husbandry, her resources have been in the energy and enterprise of her sons, guided by the intelligence which directs her various handicraft and business operations.

If this little Commonwealth is to maintain anything like her comparative position in wealth and influence, in the confederacy of States, it must be by the general intelligence of her citizens, which shall direct her natural forces wisely, and employ her resources judiciously, and by that integrity of character which, while it secures the esteem of the wise and the good, shall command the respect of all.

The whole community should be educated intellectually, morally, and physically. To secure this, there are needed, not only wholesome and wise laws, but a correct public sentiment which shall be ever ready to sustain those who have charge of the schools, and those who are appointed to administer the laws, in all proper measures for the advancement of general education and the diffusion of knowledge among the people.

I believe then, that the improvement of our schools in the future, is to depend not so much upon any alteration of the school laws, as upon the diffusion of information among the people; upon the existence of a public sentiment which will demand that the opportunities for education be furnished to all the children of the State, and which will secure the attendance at school of those who need the benefits it is designed to bestow.

The lectures given in the various towns, the circulation of educational journals, the publication of articles upon education in our daily and weekly newspapers, all contribute to this important work, but the common schools of Connecticut will not be what the founders of the State intended they should be,

or what the best interests of society and the welfare, if not the very existence of our free institutions require them to be, till there is a deep and abiding sentiment in the whole community in regard to education, and a firm faith in the certain results of right intellectual and moral culture.

Next to a healthy public sentiment in relation to education generally, there is needed a clear, definite, distinct plan of school organization ; and of philosophical and harmonious instruction, training and culture, which shall be commended to teachers, school officers, and the friends of common schools, by their adaptation to our schools and the wants of society. Much has been said upon philosophical courses of study, and the methods in many of our schools have been much improved, but there is still wanting a more thorough acquaintance with the faculties of the human mind, and a system of classification, instruction and training, which shall be philosophical and yet practical.

The elementary education given in our common schools should have two great ends ; first, to develop the intellectual and moral faculties ; and second, to communicate to the pupil that sort of knowledge which is most likely to be useful to him in the sphere of life which Providence has assigned him. To be able to secure these ends, there must be on the part of those who are to direct this education, an acquaintance with the laws of the human mind, and the period and mode of the development of the faculties, as well as a comprehensive acquaintance with the knowledge desirable for the pupil, and with the various methods of communicating instruction.

The limits of this report will not permit me even to outline such a system as experience and observation have taught me is needed in our common schools ; indeed, the time has probably not arrived when such a system would be generally adopted. The improvements already made in the schools of some of our cities, the changes which have been made in the best schools of other States, and the discussion of principles and methods in public meetings and educational associations, it is believed must improve the condition of our schools and prepare the public for other desirable changes.

Teachers with the necessary qualifications will not be secured universally, till districts and towns are ready to sustain committees in employing them, and to coöperate in making those changes which are indispensable to the success of a proper system of instruction.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS,

Relating to the Common Schools of Connecticut for the year ending August 31st.

Number of towns in the State,	161
Number of towns which have made no returns,	1
Number of School Districts in the State,	1624
Number of public or common schools,	1843
Number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years,	108,389
Increase over the previous year,	2,925
Average number in each District between four and sixteen years of age,	67
Number of pupils registered in winter,	74,387
Number of pupils registered in summer,	63,461
Number of male teachers in winter,	1,010
“ “ “ “ in summer,	206
“ “ female “ in winter,	901
“ “ “ “ in summer,	1,716
Average wages per month of male teachers, including board,	\$31.20
Average wages per month of female teachers, including board,	17.34
Capital of the School Fund,	2,050,460.49
Revenue from the School Fund for the year ending Feb. 28, 1861,	124,647.35
Dividend per scholar, from the School Fund,	1.15
Capital of the Town Deposit Fund,	763,661.83
Revenue from Town Deposit Fund for school purposes,	45,819.00
Amount raised by town tax for schools,	72,342.00

Amount of revenue from district or other funds,	\$18,873.00
Number of districts which assess a property tax for schools,*	226
Amount of property tax for support of schools,	\$37,156.00
Number of districts which assess a "Rate Bill,"	778
Estimated amount of Rate Bill assessments du- ring the year,	\$39,164.00
Number of new school-houses erected during the year,	44
Estimated cost of these houses and their sites,	\$60,076.00
Estimated cost of repairing school-houses during the year,	24,730.00
Aggregate expended for new school-houses and repairing,	84,806.00
Number of school-houses reported in a very good condition,	1,115
Number of school-houses reported in a very bad condition,	322
Number of schools of two grades,	110
" " three or more,	53
Number of districts which have outline maps,	777
" " " " " School Library,	571
Aggregate number of volumes in the same,	42,176
Number of pupils in Reading,	74,390
" " " " Arithmetic,	43,176
" " " " Grammar,	13,520
" " " " Geography,	28,083
" " " " History,	5,171
" " " " Book-Keeping,	591
" " " " Algebra,	1,305
" " " " Drawing,	2,363

DAVID N. CAMP,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

NEW BRITAIN, April 10, 1861.

* This and the three following items are imperfect, as the reports were in-
complete.

CONTENTS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, - - - - -	3
Teachers' Institutes, - - - - -	5
Educational Institutions, - - - - -	7
High Schools, - - - - -	8
Graded Schools, - - - - -	11
Mixed or District Schools, - - - - -	12
Colleges, Academies, and Private Schools, - - -	14
State Normal School, - - - - -	21
School Libraries, - - - - -	23
Connecticut Common School Journal, - - - - -	26
Support of Schools, - - - - -	26
School Laws, - - - - -	35
General Remarks, - - - - -	46
Summary of Statistics, - - - - -	49

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

A.

EXTRACTS FROM SCHOOL VISITORS' REPORTS.

Change of Teachers.

MERIDEN.

Very much could be said of the advantages of continuing *good* teachers permanently. The practice of changing teachers every session is fraught with great injury to a school. While a new teacher is acquiring that knowledge of the character and attainments of the children, necessary for classification or instruction, one permanently employed can steadily advance them in culture and improvement. Nearly one-half of the session will pass in our mixed schools before the classes can be duly organized and made to proceed profitably. The methods adopted by different teachers are sometimes so unlike as to give to the child anything rather than the advantages of systematic instruction. This frequent change of teachers has been a serious hindrance to the efficiency of many of our schools the past year.

WALLINGFORD.

The frequent change of teachers is an obstacle to the prosperity of our schools. With every new teacher the school has to undergo a revolution. The methods of teachers are often so diverse that one will counteract the labors of his predecessor. It takes the pupils several weeks to learn the ways of the new teacher. We have observed that those pupils make most rapid progress and higher attainments who are under the same instructor for a succession of terms.

WESTBROOK.

The habit of changing teachers every year, or every term, as is often the case, is an acknowledged evil which claims the serious attention of all who desire for our schools a larger measure of prosperity. The teacher needs time to become thoroughly acquainted with his pupils,—with their mental capacities, habits, temperaments, attainments and deficiencies, before he can be prepared to labor among them to the best advantage, and it too often happens that just as he is in a position to go forward and work with the greatest efficiency and success, his term expires and he leaves, not to return, but to seek employment elsewhere. At the opening of the next term another stranger is introduced who fulfills his brief engagement and then retires, giving place to another; and so a perpetual series of changes is going on, which cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the true interests of the schools. We hope that hereafter, so far as practicable, the several districts will make it an object to secure for the same school, and for successive terms, the services of a teacher whom, having tried, they have found competent, faithful and successful.

District Committees.

CANTON.

District Committees are often ignorant of the requirements of the school law, and incompetent to discharge their duties, and it is with much difficulty, and labor, and assistance on our part, that we obtained from them even meager answers to the questions contained in the blanks for their reports, and we were obliged to procure most of our statistics from other sources, from teachers, town treasurers, &c. Though the reports have been made in form, they have usually contained many unanswered questions.

COLEBROOK.

The Committees of the several districts have shown a commend-

able zeal for the welfare of their schools. We believe districts should be extremely careful in the selection of their Committees, as very much of the success or failure of a school may often be traced to the actions of the District Committee. A Committee-man will, not unfrequently, if he is not a man of principle, select a teacher from a number of applicants, who may be poorly qualified, as regards tact for teaching, but personal feelings, rather than the interests of the school, influence the choice. Therefore judicious and interested men should be appointed to do the business of the districts.

GLASTENBURY.

We think more responsibility rests upon District Committees, than is generally felt. A District Committee may judge, in general, of qualifications which an examining Committee are hardly willing to consider. The prerogative of the examining Committee is supposed to pertain to a person's knowledge of the subjects to be taught, whereas in practice it is found that this is but one of many elements of due qualification for this work. A person may know a thing himself, and not be able to make another see and know it; or he may not be willing to take the trouble, and perform the labor necessary to make another know it. Or he may be sufficiently learned, active, and diligent, and still not know how to do his work successfully. He may be wanting in *common sense*. And who shall be the judge in these particulars? They may be judged of by the District Committee. He is set to guard the outer gate, and should never open that gate to those who are manifestly wanting in these essential qualities.

NEWTOWN.

The Visitors have still, as in last year's report, to complain of the imperfect manner in which the duties of these officers are performed. Important powers are now lodged in their hands, in the admission or rejection of scholars, providing for the wants of the school-room, hiring teachers, &c. The reports required by law are so very imperfectly made, as not to be reliable, and also occasion great trouble in collating and making the general report. In hiring teachers, the practice is to engage them and complete the contract, without any reference to the examination. This places

the Visitors, sometimes, in a very embarrassing situation, and is the occasion of hard feelings towards the examiners, on account of the disappointment resulting from the candidate's being unsuccessful in sustaining the examination, and should be discontinued. We have recommended that the engagement be made subsequent to the examination.

PRESTON.

The very great importance of a right selection of District Committees should receive consideration. It is not every voter in a district who will care sufficiently to have a good school. The man who *only* inquires the price a teacher asks, and has nothing to find out about the pains he has taken to understand the business of teaching, is not the best man for a District Committee. The men who will use the best judgment, and take pains to have the best possible schools, *ought to be selected*, and ought to be willing to take the trouble of serving the districts as Committees. The experience of the past year has but confirmed me in the belief that too little thought is bestowed by the community at large, on the selection of teachers.

I am free from any design to make personal allusions to any one—teachers or employers—when I say I am satisfied it is not a correct supposition to go upon, that, because a young lady has a tolerable education, (and can pass a tolerable examination,) she is therefore qualified to teach a school. It is not enough to pass this matter heedlessly by, saying it is the "Visitors' business to examine teachers,"—it is a delicate and difficult matter for the Visitors to interfere to prevent an unsuitable teacher from having a school, if the person to be examined will possibly pass an examination.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

This year, as others, has borne its testimony to the important influence wielded by our District Committees, upon the welfare of our schools, especially in the selection of teachers, and it is feared that either to save themselves some inconvenience, or to comply with a supposed wish of their districts, in regard to expense, they have, in some instances, employed teachers of inferior qualifications.

General Remarks.

BARKHAMSTED.

Most of our districts are small, and as the parents and guardians are afraid of taxing themselves for the education of their children, the schools, for the most part, are kept merely long enough to entitle them to the public money. After giving to the subject a thorough examination, we are satisfied the small districts did not tax themselves to an equal portion with the larger ones, and we are satisfied that the larger ones are more afraid of taxes than they should be. The desire is too general to have the education of the children cost as little as possible. The pocket interest seems to be greater than the educational. There needs to be more general interest awakened in common school education.

BETHANY.

Our schools, as a whole, for the past year, merit a favorable report. There are some *decidedly good schools*; and where there is a lack of interest in some instances, we are disposed to think it more the natural result of *paucity of numbers* than a want of suitable qualifications in those who may have had the charge of such schools. It would be well for every community to remember that it requires the *combined interest* of three classes in order to have a good school:—teachers, parents and pupils, should all be made to feel their responsibility. It is the business of the teacher to interest and instruct the pupils when at school, but he is not expected to pass with a *search warrant* about the different habitations, to *find* pupils; or assist in *awe-striking* such children as mothers find difficult to control. Let parents be prompt in their efforts to secure the *early and regular attendance* of their children. Unseasonable and irregular attendance are evidently among the most common causes of *want of interest* and *want of progress* in our district schools.

BLOOMFIELD.

In conclusion, we suggested to the several School Districts in this town, 1st. That they frequently visit their schools and heartily

coöperate with their teachers in all laudable efforts to make the schools what they should be. 2d. That the District Committee be particular to notify the Acting School Visitor of the time of opening of each term in sufficient season to have the school visited according to law.

3d. That they provide convenient and comfortable school-houses and out buildings and *well qualified* teachers.

4th. That as we have in our State a Normal School, the object of which is to qualify teachers for their profession, and as a considerable portion of the teachers in this town are graduates of our Academy, we hereby respectfully request that the Trustees of the latter employ a graduate of the former institution, who shall be qualified to impart a knowledge of the art of teaching, and thus pave the way for raising our schools to a higher standard of excellence.

CHESHIRE.

We have had schools in all of our twelve districts during the period required by law, and our teachers, with few exceptions, have been competent and faithful. Every pupil has been examined by the Acting Visitor four times during the year, in each of the studies pursued. These examinations have generally been satisfactory, and, in some instances, highly creditable both to the teacher and pupil.

COLEBROOK.

Our winter schools were mostly taught by experienced teachers, and were, consequently, generally successful. During the past summer the schools were taught by females, several of whom were inexperienced. They were, however, successful in a greater or less degree, and as prosperous as heretofore. Still there are discouraging circumstances which must continue, for a long time, to hinder the advancement of our schools. The chief difficulty is in the sparsely settled districts where there are not pupils sufficient to make a respectable school. As a matter of course in these schools the very atmosphere seems to impart a spirit of languor and listlessness. We have had but two teachers who have ever attended a Normal School. One of these is a young lady who has been a member of such a school in an adjoining State, and the other a

gentleman who was, we think, connected with the school in our State. We are happy to report that these teachers were as good, and we think much better, than the average of our teachers.

EAST GRANBY.

Our schools are generally in a fair condition, though some have suffered from the want of competent teachers and irregular attendance—evils common to all our common schools, as they are conducted at the present time.

Some of our districts are cursed with incompetent Committees,—one of the greatest drawbacks,—whereby young and inexperienced teachers find their way into our schools.

We hope we are to have better times and that a new era is to come, and that our schools are to be what the founders of the State Government designed they should be,—the great safeguard of our liberties.

ENFIELD.

Though our schools are not in all respects what we could wish, we still feel that they are improving. The unhappy difficulty in regard to the acts of the ninth district, which at the commencement of the year seemed portentous of evil to the cause of common school education in town, has, through your wise decision, been satisfactorily settled and the dignity of the law and the authority of the board fully sustained. There has been an increased interest on the part of parents during the year, in many of the districts. Their visits have been more frequent and more numerous. In all our schools there has been marked progress. The teachers, though not in every case fully up to the demands of the times, have, in literary attainments and experience, equaled, if not surpassed, those of former years. Their efforts have generally been well directed, and attended with results highly satisfactory. District Committees have, without exception, manifested a good degree of interest in their duties and, we believe, endeavored to discharge them with fidelity and in strict conformity to law.

ESSEX.

Of the condition of the schools in respect to scholarship, order, improvement, attendance, &c., we must speak chiefly in general terms.

We are not able to report any schools of very great advancement; for the material for advanced scholarship does not exist in the majority of districts. In the central portions of the village, the more advanced scholars leave the district schools for the academy; and the same is true, to some extent, in the districts which are more remote from the village. We have found, however, many classes of decided excellence in scholarship, and we are happy to report a very commendable improvement in most of the schools during the year.

What we want in the village of Essex, is a good, consolidated, graded school; one with a higher department that shall furnish the facilities of education now offered by the academy, and with secondary and primary departments, on a systematic and thorough scale. Such an institution would swallow up those little select schools, that now intrude so much upon the interests of the public school. We have every facility here for such a school of the first order. There is but one hindrance, and that is, the people do not see this subject in its true light. They are afraid of taxation for educational purposes. Those who would be most benefited by such an institution oppose it the most bitterly.

FRANKLIN.

We regret to say that in many of the districts but few, if any, of the proprietors ever see the inside of the school house except at school meeting. This should not be so; but, on the contrary, the school should be often visited by the parents and guardians,—that thereby they may manifest an interest in the education of the rising generation.

We think the schools in this town will compare favorably with those of the rural towns, and in saying this we would not say that improvement is impossible, but would urge upon all the necessity of a greater effort, or our schools will not accomplish the object for which they were established.

GLASTENBURY.

In regard to schools, generally, in town, we would recommend more attention to the subject of music, feeling confident that it can be attended to in a manner to promote rather than retard the progress of study. Like the cultivation of literature and the fine arts, it elevates the mind and refines the character.

It is the natural utterance of a cheerful heart, as well as the breathing forth of devotional sentiments. It increases mental and physical activity, and no child's education is complete without a knowledge of music.

Its cultivation need not, and should not, interfere with the pursuit of the usual course of study in our common schools.

We would call attention, also, to district libraries. Wherever they now exist they may be annually replenished by an appropriation from the State of five dollars,—a like amount being raised by the district.

HAMPTON.

The interest in our schools does not diminish, and parents generally manifest a desire to promote the cause of education, and we have reason to believe that our schools are not excelled by any around us.

Our schools are all very small, and lady teachers have been very successful. On the whole, our schools are progressing, and we hope they will reach that standard to which our common schools ought to be brought.

LEBANON.

We feel that we can fitly congratulate our fellow citizens on the prosperous state of our public schools. As a whole they were never in a more satisfactory and promising condition. The increased attention paid to English Grammar, and the improvement in this important and eminently practical branch of study, has attracted the particular notice of the Visitors.

We have much reason to be grateful that our children enjoy such intellectual and moral advantages. That there is room for improvement, we readily admit. The mark of perfection has not been reached, but with a cordial agreement and coöperation on the part of the teachers and parents, the schools may be brought, every year, nearer and nearer to the true model.

Purity of morals, habits of truthfulness and self-control, reverence for things sacred, and abstinence from, and abhorrence of all that is low and vulgar and selfish, are regarded as paramount even to the acquisition of knowledge, and the improvement of the intellect. In this respect, we believe that nearly all the teachers are entitled to the commendation of the Board, and the confidence of the parents.

MERIDEN.

There has been a public school in each of our thirteen school districts the past year. In these schools there have been employed four male, and twenty-four female teachers. Ten teachers have taught in the same school during the year.

Irregular attendance is a serious evil in some of our schools. Out of the 1305 children who draw the public money in this town, only a little over 700 have been enrolled in all our public schools, and the average attendance has been only about 60 or 70 per cent. of that.

It is gratifying to be able to report that nearly entire uniformity of text-books has been secured—with one exception—throughout the public schools of the town.

NAUGATUCK.

The interest and success of the schools generally, do not differ essentially from those of previous years. The standard of qualification for teaching is not, in our town, what it should be, nor is it easy to satisfy district committees, in certain cases, that teachers of very moderate abilities will not “answer very well” for a small school and short term. Our districts which need most to be elevated, suffer from the disadvantage of committees under appointment, who have a very limited appreciation of the whole matter of education, and are unfitted to serve efficiently and well in the duties of that office. In one of our districts we have had a set of outline maps withdrawn from the school, which had had a place there a short time by private purchase and loan, because a leading member of the district—Committee at different times,—*deemed them an unnecessary appendage, and opposed the purchase of them by the district.* That school is the feeblest—as might be expected—in the town.

NEW BRITAIN.

Parental coöperation, though cheerfully given in most instances,

has been withheld in a few cases. Boys have been suffered to play truant; and these have fallen into crime, and become candidates for the Reform School. If regular attendance upon a good public school could be secured, on the part of all who should share the advantages there offered, juvenile crime would be much less frequent. Much may be done by teachers to make the school-room attractive; but nothing can compensate for parental neglect and indifference.

The influence of the teacher upon his pupil is weakened by needless and captious criticism at home. No public servant is to be exempt from critical observation. The teacher must not expect to escape censure for any failures or neglect on his part. But criticism should be just and generous, and not descend into useless fault-finding. The *golden mean* between indifference and injudicious complaint is not always perfectly kept; and yet but few instances of embarrassment have arisen from this source during the year.

Efforts have been made to have all the pupils provided with books; and in most instances this object has been accomplished. A great majority of parents do this without being reminded of its necessity. And the number who wholly neglect, or refuse to do it, is much diminished.

The Board have directed some attention to the ventilation of school-rooms during the year. Little improvement has been effected. If health is not injured seriously in some of our rooms, the imperfect means of ventilation do at least occasion a state of the air that is unfavorable to study and attention to school-exercises. The air of a room filled with pupils does not keep itself pure, unless the room is suitably ventilated;—a fact that community is slow to understand, and still slower to regard in arranging school-buildings.

Some progress has been made in providing more ample school accommodations. One district has enlarged its house, and divided its school into two grades. Confident hopes were entertained one year ago, that before this time new school buildings would have been erected in two other districts. But these hopes have not been realized. No little embarrassment has been occasioned to the Board of Visitors by these circumstances. A dwelling is erected without difficulty in a few weeks after the plan is conceived; but a school-house of moderate dimensions is discussed, pondered

upon, hesitated over, deferred and disagreed about for months, and sometimes years. Especially is its location a fruitful topic of debate and dissension. One fears that it will be an inconvenience, if placed in the vicinity of dwellings. Another is unwilling that his children should go to a school more than so many rods from home. Another is not inclined that anything shall be done, that does not square with his views. These clashing and unyielding opinions are much surer to retard public interests in a small district than in a large one. If we still persist in retaining the district system, it would seem evident that some legislation is needed, by which a town could take cognizance of the neglect of a district to provide suitable school accommodations, in such a manner as should not be oppressive to the district, on the one hand; and on the other, guard the educational privileges of the children from suffering detriment.

OXFORD.

In the first place we notice some evils connected with our schools, and first our annual district meetings are only formal affairs where the fewest possible number get together, and choose for their officers indifferent, uninterested and sometimes incapable men. The plan has been in some districts to apply the principle of rotation—a mode, to say the least, not to be commended. In the next place capability in a teacher is not regarded so much as cost. We can instance where \$3 a month lost a good, capable teacher and filled the place with a “wishy washy” concern just fitted to keep intellects from starving. Your visitors confess that they tolerated him, because that while he had no positive, there was still an absence of negative qualities.

SALEM.

The children have made, generally, very fair improvement, although the ability of some teachers to impart the needful instruction was not as good as some others.

There is a general neglect on the part of parents and guardians to have their children constantly at school, and also a neglect of visiting the schools themselves. The children are often intrusted to the care of strangers and all care of the school is laid on the Visitors, and it is to be lamented that many are to be found who are entire strangers to the school room, and do not know only by

common report whether their children are properly instructed or not. These same persons would not trust their stock to be taken care of without frequently giving their attention to see that they received proper care and food.

SALISBURY.

The schools have very generally made commendable progress, and the teachers have evinced an interest and a zeal in the progress of the pupils under their charge; and the efforts which they have made have been attended with corresponding success. Had the efforts of the teachers been sustained by parents and patrons of the schools, and encouragement given by visits, the effects would undoubtedly have been salutary. The best schools are those which are the most visited by parents and patrons. The wants of the schools are thereby known, and when known are generally supplied. The failure of desirable success is too often attributable to the apathy of those who send their children to school. The government in the schools has been generally such as the Board approves, mild, yet firm; the governing *motive* seems to have been, a love of that which is right. The discipline has generally been such as tends to produce an improvement in the morals of the pupils corresponding to the improvement in their various studies. The Board of Visitors during the past year have taken steps towards producing a uniformity of reading and other text-books in all the schools, and hope to accomplish the desirable result.

The aversion to change exists to a large extent in the various districts, but it is confidently hoped that such aversion may be dispelled and overcome.

STAFFORD.

In closing our report we would offer a few suggestions as to the *wants* of our schools :

1. We need teachers much better acquainted with the general principles and with the *details* of a common school education.
2. We need more regularity in attendance and more interest on the part of parents.
2. We need *free schools*; none of our districts have a school

which is *permanently* free. More or less is required for tuition and this sometimes proves disastrous to the schools.

4. We need a thorough supervision. There has been progress in this matter within a few years,—but “*thorough supervision*” exists only in the good wishes of a few.

STONINGTON.

We take pleasure in saying that during the past year most of our schools have come nearer to what they ought to be, than at any former time. Several of the schools maintained almost perfect order. In quite a number of the schools classes have been formed in the higher branches and succeeded well. Geometry, Physiology, Physical Geography and Botany, have been studied, and the classes have made good progress. Latin and French have also been taught with success. There is an increasing desire to put the district school not only on a par with, but in advance of the best select schools. Already a goodly number of our district schools are fully equal, if not superior, to any other schools in the town, and have graduated scholars not inferior to any other.

SUFFIELD.

The schools, during the year, as a whole, have done passably well. The success of a few has been decidedly commendable and satisfactory; and some, we regret to say, have fallen below that standard. And what is said of the character of the *schools*, expresses pretty correctly the qualification and ability of *teachers* for their work,—for, as a general thing, it may be said, the school is what the teacher makes it. And we would ask District Committees to bear this in mind, in their employment of teachers, and endeavor to obtain the best. The school is not for the teacher,—but the teacher for the school. There is often too little pains taken and too little judgment shown in the employment of teachers by District Committees.

WATERBURY.

Regarding our schools as a whole, we are happy to say that a gradual improvement is manifest. This is clearly apparent in the erection of new, and remodeling some of our old, school-houses,

the more general purchase, by the districts, of charts and libraries, the securing of uniformity of text-books, and the increase of caution exercised by the visitors in the approbation of teachers. There is, however, in all these particulars, room for a decided advance from our present position. We think greater care and effort should be used by the District Committees in securing teachers thoroughly qualified for their profession. Almost everything touching the efficiency of a school, hinges on the character and efficiency of the teacher.

WINCHESTER.

Our schools have made some advances in the right direction during the past year, more especially as shown in efforts to secure the services of well qualified teachers, and in the increased number of visits from the parents and friends of the pupils. The exercises of the scholars have shown a very marked improvement generally.

WINDSOR.

In looking over the schools for the past year we see many evidences of improvement, particularly in the modes now generally practiced in drawing out ideas from the mind of the pupil instead of his learning wholly by rote. Also in the repairing of school houses, setting out trees, turving yards that were formerly covered with sand, &c.

Miscellaneous.

EAST LYME.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Since the law of 1856 great effort has been made to effect a change in the text-books, and to produce uniformity through the town, and the object has been, to a great extent, effected. No change has been recommended for the last year. The schools are believed to be improving, though they are far from what they ought to be. The great hindrance to the advancement of Common School Education is found in the want of interest taken in them by parents and guardians. Money enough is expend-

ed, but the great evil which teachers and school visitors cannot overcome, is found in the irregular attendance of the pupils.

HADDAM.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.—With respect to the moral influence as exerted in our schools, I am happy to say that there is more or less attention paid to it. The Bible is read in all the schools, and in several of them the teacher has opened the exercises of the day with prayer, and closed them with singing. In some of the schools the pupils unite with the teacher in repeating the Lord's prayer, and in some they rehearse, at proper times, the ten commandments, and in some a verse from the Bible is expected to be learned, and daily repeated by each scholar,—and it is to be presumed that teachers avail themselves of varied fit occasions for enforcing the duties of morality and religion.

HARTFORD.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—In passing from this topic I cannot do less than enter my earnest protest against the practice still so common with most parents, of transplanting their children from the nursery to the school-room almost as soon as they can walk thither with the aid of older ones, and at that tender age when maternal care and culture are especially adapted to the feeble and dependent condition of the child. My heart has often been touched with deep sympathy and sorrow, as I have seen these little martyrs to a false and cruel theory of intellectual culture, sitting out the slow and tedious school-hours as heroically as they could, while their restlessness and writhing, their unhappy looks and heedless actions said, in unmistakable language, that every muscle and nerve and tissue in their bodies were in pain for want of that freedom and exercise which Nature,—true and wise mother as she is,—designs for the young of all animals, and for no other more than for her human offspring.

It is not easy to estimate the manifold evils which spring from the violation of this provision in the economy of Nature, by the mistaken custom of banishing little children of four years old and upward from their homes and healthful sports in the free air, and shutting them up in crowded, ill-ventilated and stifling school-rooms, there to spend six hours daily, before they have learned how

to study, with nothing to do but to do nothing, that is, to sit still and not play. While too undeveloped mentally to receive any considerable advantage from the instruction of the school, they suffer positive injury to their physical well-being, and not unfrequently contract life-long blights and deformities. When more rational views shall be entertained on this subject, it may be thought best to modify that section of the school-laws, which designates the school-age as from four to sixteen, and fix it at from six to eighteen; and possibly in the more advanced ages to come, from eight to twenty.

In my official intercourse with School District Committees, and other persons interested in education, I have endeavored, as occasion has offered, to counteract the false, but very prevalent idea, that the lowest grade of teachers will do for the little children in the Primary rooms. A more pernicious error on the subject of school education does not exist. On the contrary, these rooms require teachers of the amplest resources and richest accomplishments. If nothing were to be done but teach the children the Alphabet and Primer, the case would be widely different. But this is but a very small part of the task to be performed. They are to be entertained and amused. Their curiosity is to be awakened, their interest excited, and their attention fixed, or but little can be done toward their improvement. It is a double wrong to send little children to school, to sit out the long and wearisome hours, under a teacher who has no love for them, and no ability or tact to minister to their budding capacities, and turn the prison of the school-room into a paradise. Her task is not to hear lessons out of certain text-books, but *to make* lessons for her pupils, and then recite them so clearly and in a manner so interesting to the little listeners, that their minds will be absorbed and quickened to a thrifty growth. She must be sun and shower to the garden of buds and blossoms around her, and suffer no one to droop for lack of its appropriate nourishment. From the time of her entrance into the school-room until she closes it at night, she must be the best style of a "wide awake," and constantly on the alert to find ways and means to entertain and instruct the craving and capricious group around her. She must be able to bring out of the good treasury of the mind good things—things new and old, for their amusement and profit, being as it has been truly said by one who had had experience, "a sort of locomotive patent-office, full

of all manner of inventions. The young love novelty as much as they hate routine. To secure their interest, therefore, one must excite their astonishment and admiration every hour of every day in the week, with some new thing under the sun."

Furthermore, how self-evidently important is it that little children, just stepping upon the long and wearisome journey of school-life, should have the best possible outset, and find the school-room, on their first introduction, a pleasant and inviting place! In no other respect in human experience are the beginnings more decisive of future progress and destiny. If the child, through a dull and unsympathetic teacher, finds the school room a barren and repulsive place, it must cast a blighting shadow over its future course, and task the efforts and ingenuity of subsequent teachers in the higher departments, to excite in his mind a love of school, and fire him with emulation and enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge.

NEW HAVEN.

GRADED SCHOOLS.—The influence of the High school over the scholarship and general proficiency of the Graded schools is too important to be overlooked. The hope of promotion is a main incentive to exertion among our scholars. Why should this motive cease on a pupil's admission at the age of twelve or fourteen years to the principal's room—a period of life when the connection of character and intelligence with success in the world rarely presses with much weight on the youthful mind. At this age, the honorable ambition of being admitted to the High school, and the dread of failing, through idleness or bad conduct, to do what their associates have done, is a stronger motive to exertion than can be found in any consideration of those ultimate ends of instruction which are so familiar to the minds of parents. Such, in fact, has been the influence of the High school over the rooms taught by the principals of the Graded schools. During the past year, it has been obvious to the Acting Superintendent how much the proficiency of their pupils in knowledge and their enthusiasm in study has been promoted by the hope of admission to the High school. The rejection of one quarter of those who were examined, in consequence of their incomplete preparation, will, probably, serve as an increased stimulus to exertion to those who will be the candidates another year for this promotion.

From the first entrance of a child into our public schools to his admission to the most advanced class of the High school, each pupil is under the influence of the hope of promotion, and this hope increases as the character of the pupil becomes sufficiently matured for him to appreciate the real ends for which instruction is given. The good effect of this system of promotion, imperfectly as it has as yet been carried out, is seen in the superior improvement which is made by the scholars in our Graded schools, when compared with that of the pupils in the special schools. The progress of the pupils the past year in nearly all the graded rooms of the district, has been both creditable to the teachers and satisfactory to the Board. Some changes have been made during the year among the instructors in these schools, arising chiefly from ill health ; but the number of those who have been re-employed for the coming year is unprecedentedly large.

NEWTOWN.

FREE SCHOOLS.—We are of the opinion that, were the schools *free*, they would be in a *better condition* and *under better management*. As at present they are in a sort of mongrel condition, and between two almost antagonistic powers of equal force, are at a stand. The present number of children in the town is eight hundred, and of this number less than one half are in daily attendance, and many of these are very irregular. The parents who send have, or at least manifest, no interest in the schools, and the instances of a parent's visiting a school are very rare. The only persons who approach the schools are the Visitors, except sometimes the District Committee may enter to see that the supply of fuel is exhausted, or to tell the teacher of some who find fault with the management of the school.

STAMFORD.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Already a thorough uniformity in reading and arithmetical text-books has been established by the Board of Education. This has been done in such a manner as to leave no cause for disaffection or dissatisfaction upon the part of parents and teachers, and we are happy to believe that the action of the Board in reference to this matter has been sustained by, and met the earnest approval, of all who have an interest in the promotion of

education, and especially from those who have known by experience the difficulties and embarrassments under which the teacher labors who has to contend with evils resulting from a multiplicity of text-books.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

SMALL DISTRICTS.—We have still some *very small* districts numbering so few scholars as make the schools of but little interest. In one district only thirteen were registered in winter, and the same number in summer. In another there were only four in winter, and three in summer. These numbers are surely too small to give interest to the teacher, or to awaken emulation in the pupils. The population of these districts is scattered, and it is but just to say they encounter difficulties unknown to villages and thickly settled towns. Yet it would be better for them to make some sacrifice of convenience, and unite the adjoining districts.

WEST HARTFORD.

FREE SCHOOLS.—In the only one of our districts where tuition bills are relied on, in part, for the support of the school, there are quite a number of children who do not attend school at all, on account of the real or fancied inability of the parents to pay the bills. This ought not to be. Should not a law be enacted by our State Legislature making it the duty either of the towns or the school districts to raise a sufficient sum by tax, which, added to the dividends from the several public funds, should make all our public schools in reality *free* schools,—alike free to the poor and the rich.

Normal School.

CANTERBURY.

Our State Normal School furnishes excellent facilities for all who wish to qualify themselves for the work of teaching. It would be well if all who have taught for the first, or even the third

term, the past year, were to avail themselves of the advantages of this school before teaching again. By some, we know, that institution seems to be a needless expense to the State. Let such estimate the worth to this town of the influence and labors of Mr. Peck, and compare the same with what the Normal school has cost, and strike the balance. Doubtless we should admit ourselves largely in debt to that school. But aside from this, the general influence of that institution, in elevating the standard of qualification for teachers, and in keeping alive the public interest in common schools, is a rich compensation for all it has cost the State.

POMFRET.

It would prove of great advantage to teachers if they would avail themselves of the privileges of the State Normal school. There teachers are well taught, and successfully trained for their great and noble work of instructing the young. There they are taught how to illustrate and explain the things taught in our common schools, to the comprehension of children. A teacher from the Normal school, other things being equal, will have more expedients for interesting and instructing scholars. Hence it is desirable for teachers to attend, and graduate, if possible, at that institution.

WALLINGFORD.

We have observed that those teachers who have received a thorough training at the State Normal school are in many respects specially qualified for their work. We feel that the teacher needs a special and thorough preparation for his work, as much as do the lawyer and physician.

We therefore sincerely hope that all teachers will, as far as practicable, avail themselves of the advantages of the Normal school and Teachers' Institutes. We feel that it is impossible to have good schools without good teachers; and we hope to see the standard of qualification on the part of the teachers constantly rising.

WARREN.

But two of our schools, the past year, have been taught by those who have received the benefits of the Normal school, and with these two, the result has been very gratifying.

Obstacles to the success of Common Schools.

HUNTINGTON.

While in most of our schools we have found a fair degree of improvement, it has not been so great as it ought to have been. Some of the hindrances to the greater usefulness of the schools are:

1st. The want of more thorough practical teachers.

2d. The frequent change of teachers, which I find in most districts takes place every term, and sometimes oftener. But if efficient teachers are obtained and retained, much is lost for want of coöperation with teacher, by parents and guardians, for tardiness and irregularity are evils that cannot be remedied by the teacher unaided by the parents.

3d. The want of *public* interest in the cause of education. think there is no other way in which our shrewd, close, calculating inhabitants seem to be so indifferent to the outlay of the money and time as in this one subject. For after fingering, directly or indirectly, over \$2,246 out of their pockets during the past year, so little interest is manifested in the subject, that in many of the districts not a parent has taken the trouble or pleasure to visit a school, and in some cases the district committee has not been inside of the school-house during the entire year.

LEDYARD.

In many of our schools the attendance has been more unsteady and irregular than it should have been. Some parents seem determined to keep their children in a state of backwardness by keeping them at home when they might as well be in school steadily as others. Some do not send to the summer schools at all, though having children of an age to be greatly benefited by the schools. We notice that the pupils who attended the summer schools are altogether the most forward in the winter schools. Our summer schools are as beneficial and meritorious as the winter schools are; and as the law requires six months of school in a year, all who send to the winter schools have an interest in the summer schools also, inasmuch as they become necessary, however small, to enable the district to draw its share of the public money.

But notwithstanding these hindrances, we think our schools are gradually improving, and have been more successful than usual the past year, and stand on higher ground than at the close of any previous year.

WARREN.

We regret to say that parents seldom meet their children in school, during the regular school exercises, some exhibitory exercises being necessary to bring them out; consequently their knowledge of the true condition of the school, or the real advancement of their children, is of a hearsay kind. In our principal school we cannot ascertain that a visit has been made by a parent or guardian during the term. The standard of qualifications in teachers we have not been able to raise very high, owing to the fact that the compensation paid for services in the small districts will not command the highest talent.

WOODBURY-

The obstacles in the way of a successful progression of our schools are :

Indifference of parents and guardians.

Parsimony.

Employment of a low grade of teachers,—with a few exceptions.

Frequent change of teachers.

Irregular and tardy attendance; all of which obstacles, the Board are laboring industriously, “in season and out of season,” to remove, cherishing the belief that they will ultimately be successful.

School Houses.

NEW HARTFORD.

Repairs and improvements in school-houses have not been made very extensively during the past year. Those which were previously in very good order, are still kept in a satisfactory condition. Others previously in tolerable repair, have not deteriorated much. Those which are in bad condition,—and we regret to say

that there are a few such yet remaining,—have rather advanced in their progress towards dilapidation. In some of them the plastering has begun to fall from the ceiling, the floors allow too much ventilation for the feet, and the sides have begun to take leave of the frame of the building. It is hoped that districts where these defects are to be found, will remedy them speedily.

REDDING.

During the year one new school-house has been erected on Redding Ridge, and will be ready for occupancy at the commencement of the winter term. The structure is a very creditable one to the district,—is provided with ample grounds for the comfort and amusement of the pupils. It is, in every respect, a great advance upon the old “cumberers of the highway,” and the Visitors will not rest satisfied until they see this good example followed in other districts where suitable buildings have not yet been erected.

SALEM.

We have too many old and dilapidated “shanties” that receive the nomenclature of school-houses; a few are decent, but some would not be permitted for a thrifty farmer’s stable. Many of them stand almost in the highway, without any out-houses, and carved most unbecomingly by the jack-knife. Where such indecencies are permitted, it argues a corrupt and vicious mind, and a general neglect on the part of the community in which they are tolerated.

WESTBROOK.

Of our seven school-houses there can be no hesitancy in pronouncing one of them, that in the South East district, a decidedly good one; and it would be equally safe to say of another, that in the Hayden district, that it is in a bad condition. Of the five other school-houses I cannot conscientiously say that any one of them is strictly in “a good condition,”—neither am I prepared to class them in “a bad condition.” *Externally* most of them appear well enough, while their *interior arrangements* are decidedly objectionable. Some are so badly constructed, and so inconvenient, that instead of being pleasant and attractive, as every school-

room should be, they are forbidding and repulsive, and must be physically injurious to the little ones who are daily confined for several hours within their walls.

Teachers.

FARMINGTON.

With scarcely an exception our teachers have been willing to labor, and have proved themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them. Many are the trials, and often thankless are the toils of the school teacher, but any failure of success in the schools of the past year is not to be attributed to any deficiency of interest, or lack of endeavor on the part of our teachers. Inexperience has prevented complete success in some cases, but want of cordial support from fathers and mothers has hindered much more. The efficiency of some of our schools has been seriously crippled by constant change of teachers with every new term of school. Yet there appears to be a growth of right opinion on this point, and in several districts there is an effort to remedy this evil.

GLASTENBURY.

We have had one *very good*, one good, and others *fair* or *quite ordinary*. On an average they have hardly reached a medium degree of excellence according to what we suppose may be the common standard in the State. One reason for this may be in the want of sufficient encouragement and support for teachers. Most of the schools are comparatively small, and without some extra effort and expense cannot offer the wages which thoroughly trained and experienced teachers are able to command. There is not that degree of interest manifested by parents and guardians which their importance and prosperity demand.

We feel the need of a more thoroughly trained and efficient class of teachers. Our teachers do not drill their scholars in the first principles, and great outlines and fundamental elements of all learning, as thoroughly as is necessary to the greatest efficiency and success. We fear they do not see the force of these things sufficiently

themselves. They do not see how much is comprehended in the simplest statements and propositions. If they did, they would not rush along and hurry the pupils over the surface, without pausing to illustrate and enforce what is already in hand.

HAMDEN.

Our general impression with regard to our schools for the past year may be stated in a few words. We think that they will compare favorably with the schools of former years. They are undoubtedly of great and inestimable value as they are, but they are capable of much improvement. They need to be improved. They are not all alike. In some, there is not only order, but there is also life and interest. In others, there is comparatively but little. What makes the difference? What makes one school superior to another? It is principally the teacher. Some of our teachers have been persons of skill and experience in their profession. They have governed their schools with judgment. They have taught thoroughly. The children have understood what they studied, and have felt, at least, some interest in it. But others have not been so well qualified for their work, and, consequently, have not been so successful. What we need for the improvement of our schools is, first of all, a supply of good teachers, and therefore we regard the Normal school as of very great importance. In summer all our teachers were females, and all but two in winter. As a general thing our female teachers are most successful in winter as well as in summer.

NEWTOWN.

Our schools are intrusted to the care of teachers who are entirely too young. The average age of our teachers has been about sixteen years. Teachers thus young and inexperienced, are placed over our schools, in which are some pupils quite as old, simply because they can be *procured cheap*. They pass an examination, but something more is requisite to make a successful teacher than the amount of knowledge the law requires. These teachers do as well as they can, but the dignity, judgment and force of character that are required to enforce obedience, or preserve order, are wanting,—and without them, a school must fail.

ORANGE.

It is to be regretted that our schools are so far from securing the great advantages which are evidently within their reach. This is owing mostly to one great deficiency on the part of their instructors, namely: "They are themselves not sufficiently instructed." How then *can* they impart to others that which they have never learned themselves? In too many instances those examining are obliged carefully to refrain from such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain whether the candidate has the requisite literary qualification, in view of the fact, at the commencement quite apparent, that he will, in the end, be found deficient. But, it may be asked, "why not reject until you find the one who answers the requisitions of 'The Law'?" Because the purse of the district makes a dead letter of "The Law." Where would be the use of this rejection when you knew that the smallness of the sum paid as compensation, is only large enough to bring you to another as poorly qualified as he. Plainly Connecticut cannot obtain a good teacher for twenty, or fifteen, or even ten dollars a month, when Massachusetts and New York will give that same man thirty or twenty-five dollars. In these days, it is with mind as with the produce of a farm,—the best will command, at least, the market price

POMFRET.

The teachers employed in our winter schools were a noble band of instructors. As a whole I have never known a better class of teachers in this town. Without exception they were experienced teachers, who knew how to impart instruction. As a natural consequence, our schools enjoyed last winter a good degree of harmony and prosperity. There was no serious disturbance, nor dissatisfaction with any of the teachers.

The fact that our schools were thus favored, reflects credit upon school committees. We are sorry to say that less care was manifested in the selection of teachers for our summer schools. Consequently, as a whole, our summer schools were not as successful as the winter schools, though most of the teachers were excellent. If we would have good schools, we must obtain good teachers, pay them well and treat them well.

PRESTON.

Generally speaking, the schools of the town, for the past year, have been under the management and tuition of faithful and competent teachers, and the progress and general improvement of the scholars in the various branches taught, have frequently merited and received the hearty approval of the Visitor. In saying this, however, I do not wish to be understood as saying that all have made equal, or even satisfactory, improvement ; for facts would not warrant such a conclusion.

While I am confident that with some of our teachers there is not that devotion to the welfare of the schools under their charge which the great importance of the work committed to their hands demands, there are causes constantly operating to diminish the zeal and efficiency of teachers, for which parents alone are responsible.

Parents may not be aware of the influence which their neglect and seeming indifference exerts ; doubtless many of them have not consulted their duty in regard to it at all ; but whether they know it or not, their continual absence from the school-room, their neglect to seek an acquaintance with the teachers of their children, and every act of theirs which tends to show a lack of interest in the schools, places obstacles in their path, which annoy and discourage them, and which tend to make them feel comparatively indifferent to the work in which they are engaged. Some teachers toil on with a firm resolution to do their work faithfully, regardless of all external circumstances—others do not. The teachers employed the past year have generally passed creditable examinations in the branches prescribed by law. The most common failure arises from want of skill in the government of the schools ; every one who has any correct knowledge in relation to the duties of a teacher, knows full well, that no school can be a good school unless order be established, and a correct system be adopted and carried out. No teacher can be considered a good teacher who does not feel the responsibility he has taken upon himself, and has not the requisite qualifications for establishing good order.

SOUTH WINDSOR.

Of the teachers employed, all but five have been females, and those five were in the winter schools. If we make any distinction, the schools in charge of female teachers compare favorably

with those taught by males,—and in fact our best schools have been under the care of female teachers.

SCOTLAND.

There is a lurking disposition in some, though the number is small, to find fault with the teacher if he is thorough and earnest, and endeavors to maintain discipline and order, while if he is easy and careless, they like him the better. This estimation of the qualities of a teacher is destructive to any school, and pernicious to the scholars, as the appearance of such children of such parents in the school fully testify. A competent teacher should be sustained by all, and incompetent ones we do not want.

In general our teachers have been competent and efficient. They have devoted themselves to their calling, and have endeavored permanently to advance their scholars in their studies. Most of them have succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the committee and of parents.

STAFFORD.

In examining teachers we have found, on the part of male teachers particularly, a very great lack of an acquaintance with the details of the several branches taught in our common schools. Female teachers are, as a general thing, better acquainted with the elements of an English Education, and many of them are not required actually to teach anything beyond the bare elements of the several branches. Consequently we have been much *tried and troubled* in examining candidates for our winter schools. In some of our small and sparsely populated districts, a female teacher could not “board round” because of the distance. The price paid will not remunerate the services of a good teacher, and hence we are *obliged* to appropate some whose acquirements are very slender. We think the teachers employed this year are not inferior to those of former years, but a more careful examination has disclosed most astonishing deficiencies. How our small districts are to be supplied with good teachers is a problem that yet remains unsolved.

WATERFORD.

Our schools, during the past year, have done better as a whole than in the year previous. This is owing chiefly to the large proportion of good teachers employed.

In a few instances in which poor teachers were employed, little progress has been made, and the children have not received an equivalent for the money paid. While we give great praise to some of the committees for their prudence in selecting teachers, we feel it our duty to censure the carelessness and haste of others.

WESTBROOK.

A conviction of the importance of securing a properly qualified corps of teachers for our schools, led to a careful examination of such candidates as were presented by the district committees, and I am happy to believe that the schools of both the winter and summer terms have, for the most part, been well conducted, and it is thought, have been as prosperous as in preceding years. The real fitness of a teacher for his work cannot be fully ascertained by the ordinary examination of a candidate, for it has often happened that one who has passed a highly satisfactory examination before a committee, has signally failed in the *practical business* of the school room. The teacher should know not only *what* to teach, but *how* to teach. He should not only possess the requisite intellectual culture, but should also have learned the best modes of *giving instruction*, and the wisest and fittest methods of managing and governing a school. Hence it is important that *district committees* shall use proper care and caution in the selection of teachers, and when one is found who proves to be competent and successful, he should, if possible, be retained in the same school.

WEST HARTFORD.

It affords us much pleasure to say that the several districts have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of competent and faithful teachers, and that our schools have been, probably, as well managed as those in any other town. It is gratifying to observe that a healthful progress has been made within the last few years, both in the discipline of the schools and in the methods of teaching. Indeed, if in one or two of our schools a little more attention were paid to quietness and good order, we scarcely know what more there could be to desire in the matter of discipline and instruction.

Very soon after the commencement of the winter schools, most of the teachers began to hold meetings, in connection with the Acting Visitor, for mutual consultation and improvement. These

meetings were continued during the winter, and it is believed that the cause of Common School Education received not a little benefit from them.

WINDSOR.

There is a growing conviction among parents and School Committees of the necessity of elevating the standard of qualifications for teachers. With very few exceptions the district committees for the past year have been careful in the selection of teachers, and the number who are properly qualified is on the increase.

B.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

CIRCULAR.

The school law provides for the payment from the State Treasury, of money to school districts, for library purposes, on the following conditions :

Every district in the State which shall raise ten dollars, by tax or subscription, for the school library, or for philosophical and chemical apparatus, is entitled to ten dollars from the State the first year, and five dollars annually, afterward, upon condition that a like sum be raised for the same purpose.

Districts that would avail themselves of this offer from the State, must actually raise the amount required, either by a district tax or by subscription, and send a certificate of the fact to the Superintendent of Common Schools, New Britain, who will draw an order for the same.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR FIRST INSTALLMENT.

(NAME OF TOWN AND DATE.)

To the Superintendent of Common Schools :

This is to certify that District has
raised for the purchase of books for a School Library,

By subscription, - - - - - - - - \$

By taxation, - - - - - - - - -

Amount, - - - - - - - - - \$

In accordance with the provision of the School law you are requested to forward your order to the State Treasurer for the sum of ten dollars, to be expended in like manner.

(Signed, *The Committee, or the Chairman thereof.*)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR SECOND INSTALLMENT.

(NAME OF TOWN AND DATE.)

To the Superintendent of Common Schools :

This is to certify, That the first installment of ten dollars, received by School District from the State Treasury, for the purchase of a School Library, was duly expended for books, approved by the School Visitors of this town.

An additional sum of (*at least five*) dollars has been raised (*by subscription or taxation*) for a similar purpose this year, and you are requested to forward your order to the State Treasurer for the sum of five dollars, to be expended in like manner.

(Signed by the Committee or
the Chairman thereof.) } Committee of said District.

The form for the third and future installments should be similar, except instead of "first installment of ten dollars," should read "second," or "third," &c., "installments of five dollars."

The law requires that the books selected shall be approved by the Board of Visitors for each town.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL BY SCHOOL VISITORS.

(TOWN. DATE.)

This is to certify that the Board of School Visitors of the town of _____, approve of the purchase by _____ school District of said town, for a School Library, the sets in the catalogue recommended by the State Superintendent, numbered _____, the volumes in said catalogue numbered _____ the following books, *viz.*: (Here the Titles.)

(Signed *by majority of Board,*
Acting Visitor, or both of them.)

The Board of each town are also required to make proper rules and regulations for the management, use and safe keeping of such libraries.

C.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

CIRCULAR.

The following from the circular of the Trustees of the Normal School, gives the condition of admittance to that institution.

Any person, either male or female, may apply to the School Visitors of any town for admission to the school, by making a written declaration that "his [or her] object in so applying is to qualify himself [or herself] for the employment of a common school teacher, and that it is his [or her] intention to engage in that employment in this State."

FORM OF APPLICATION.

[Date.]

To the School Visitors of

I hereby respectfully signify my desire to procure a Certificate of Recommendation for admission to the State Normal School.

And I hereby declare that my object in seeking admission to the school is to qualify myself for the employment of a Common School Teacher, and that it is my intention to engage in that employment in this State.

[Signature.]

The School Visitors are authorized to grant a Certificate of Admission to the school, to any person who shall have been found, on examination by them, possessed of the qualifications required of teachers of Common Schools in this State, and suitable in respect to age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in the Normal School.

CERTIFICATE OF RECOMMENDATION.

The following is the form of the certificate which should be given by School Visitors to the candidates whom they recommend for admission.

[Date.]

This is to certify, That,
has been examined by the School Visitors of
Society and approved as possessed of the qualifications required of

teachers of Common Schools in this State, and that he [or she] is hereby recommended by the said Visitors to the Trustees of the State Normal School, as a suitable person, by his [or her] age, character, talents and attainments, to be received as a pupil in that institution.

[Signed by the Chairman.]

Applicants duly recommended by the School Visitors can forward their certificates directly to the Principal of the Normal School at New Britain, who will inform them of the time when they must report themselves to any vacant places in the school.

Any persons once regularly admitted to the school, can remain connected with the same for three years, and will not lose their places by temporary absence in teaching Common Schools in this State; such experience, in connection with the instruction of the institution, being considered a desirable part of a teachers' training.

TERMS.

There are three terms in the year.

The Autumn term commences the third Wednesday in September. The Winter Term commences on the second day of January. The Spring Term commences on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday in April.

The class graduates on the Wednesday before the last Thursday but one in July.

D.

CIRCULARS TO SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The following blank form for district reports was issued from this office in January last, and a sufficient number of copies sent to the Acting Visitors of the different towns to supply all the districts in the State.

This Report is to be made to the Board of School Visitors, on or before the 15th day of Sept. 1861.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Report of School District, No. _____ of the town of _____
for the year ending August 31st, 1861.

<i>Questions.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>
1. Length of winter term, in weeks.	
2. Length of summer term, in weeks.	
3. Number of children registered in winter, boys.	
4. Number of children registered in winter, girls.	
5. Number of children registered in summer, boys.	
6. Number of children registered in summer, girls.	
7. Average attendance in winter, boys.	
8. Average attendance in winter, girls.	
9. Average attendance in summer, boys.	
10. Average attendance in summer, girls.	
11. Number over 16 years of age in winter.	
12. Number over 16 years of age in summer.	
13. Number of male teachers in winter.	
14. Number of female teachers in winter.	
15. Number of male teachers in summer.	
16. Number of female teachers in summer.	
17. Average wages of male teachers, per month, including board.	
18. Average wages of female teachers, per month, including board.	
19. Number of public examinations.	
20. Number of lectures on education.	

*Questions.**Answers.*

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 21. Number of visits from district committee. | . | . |
| 22. Number of visits from school visitors. | . | . |
| 23. Number of visits from others. | . | . |
| 24. Amount of money received from the State Fund. | . | . |
| 25. Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund. | . | . |
| 26. Amount of money received from the town tax. | . | . |
| 27. Amount of money received from district tax. | . | . |
| 28. Amount of money received for tuition. | . | . |
| 29. Amount of money received from other sources. | . | . |
| 30. Amount expended for new school houses, or for repairs. | . | . |
| 31. Amount expended for apparatus. | . | . |
| 32. Amount expended for school library. | . | . |
| 33. Amount expended for teachers' salaries. | . | . |
| 34. Amount expended for other purposes. | . | . |
| 35. Number of volumes in library. | . | . |
| 36. Number of pupils in reading. | . | . |
| 37. Number of pupils in spelling. | . | . |
| 38. Number of pupils in arithmetic. | . | . |
| 39. Number of pupils in grammar. | . | . |
| 40. Number of pupils in geography. | . | . |
| 41. Number of pupils in history. | . | . |
| 42. Number of pupils in book-keeping. | . | . |
| 43. Number of pupils in composition. | . | . |
| 44. Number of pupils in declamation. | . | . |
| 45. Number of pupils in writing. | . | . |
| 46. Number of pupils in drawing. | . | . |
| 47. Number of pupils in algebra. | . | . |
| 48. Number in each of other branches. | . | . |

The above is believed to be a correct report of this District.

District Committee.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }
NEW BRITAIN, January 1st, 1861.

To Committees of School Districts:

The School Laws require "that the committees of every district shall, on or before the 15th day of September in each year, make a written report to the Board of School Visitors." This report should include answers to the inquiries on the opposite page, for the year ending August 31st, 1861.

The School Law, Chapter VI, Section 2d, also provides that no district shall be entitled to receive its share of public money from the State Treasury, unless such report shall have been made.

The questions from No. 36 to No. 48, may be answered for one term, or the winter schools only, except in cities and villages, where the answers should be taken for the term in which there is the largest attendance.

The answers to a part of the questions will be most conveniently obtained while the schools are in session. The blank forms are therefore sent so as to be in the hands of the committee, before the winter schools close.

The District Committee will please preserve this blank till the 31st of August, when the answers should be filled out, and the report transmitted to the School Visitors of the town.

DAVID N. CAMP,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

SCHOOL VISITORS' RETURNS.

The following blank form with inquiries, to be answered by School Visitors, was issued in January last, and sent to School Visitors with the forms for district reports :

C I R C U L A R,

AND INQUIRIES RELATING TO COMMON SCHOOLS, TO BE ANSWERED
BY SCHOOL VISITORS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }
NEW BRITAIN, January 1, 1861. }

To the Acting School Visitors, or the Board of Education :

GENTLEMEN :

You are respectfully requested to answer the following Inquiries, relative to Common Schools, and forward the answers to this Office in the accompanying envelope, on or before the 31st day of October next. Many of the facts required can be obtained from the reports of district committees, which are required by law to be made to the Board of School Visitors before the 15th of September.

When an exact answer to any inquiry cannot be given, please give an approximate one and mark it "estimated."

In replying to enquiries 18 and 19, where the teacher is boarded by the district, please add to the actual wages the estimated value of board. In addition to the answers given on this sheet, it is hoped that the School Visitors will make out a full connected report of the condition of Common Schools as required by Chapter V, Section 3, of the School Laws of 1856.

DAVID N. CAMP,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

*Returns respecting the Common Schools in the town of
for the year ending August 31st, 1861, made by*

(Date)

}

Questions.

Answers.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Number of Districts. | . | . | . | . |
| 2. Number of public or common schools. | . | . | . | . |
| 3. Average length, in weeks, of winter schools. | . | . | . | . |
| 4. Average length, in weeks, of summer schools. | . | . | . | . |
| 5. Number of boys registered in winter. | . | . | . | . |
| 6. Number of girls registered in winter. | . | . | . | . |
| 7. Number of boys registered in summer. | . | . | . | . |
| 8. Number of girls registered in summer. | . | . | . | . |
| 9. Average attendance of boys in winter. | . | . | . | . |
| 10. Average attendance of girls in winter. | . | . | . | . |
| 11. Average attendance of boys in summer. | . | . | . | . |
| 12. Average attendance of girls in summer. | . | . | . | . |
| 13. Number of pupils over sixteen years of age. | . | . | . | . |
| 14. Number of male teachers in winter. | . | . | . | . |
| 15. Number of male teachers in summer. | . | . | . | . |
| 16. Number of female teachers in winter. | . | . | . | . |
| 17. Number of female teachers in summer. | . | . | . | . |
| 18. Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board. | . | . | . | . |
| 19. Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board. | . | . | . | . |
| 20. Number of teachers who have taught the same school two or more successive terms. | . | . | . | . |
| 21. Number of teachers who have attended the Normal School. | . | . | . | . |

*Questions.**Answers.*

22. Number of districts in which no legal school has been kept, and the reason.
23. Amount of money received from the School Fund.
24. Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.
25. Amount of money received from other funds or contributions.
26. Amount of town tax for schools during the year. .
27. Number of districts which receive tuition from resident pupils.
28. Estimated amount of such assessments, or tuition, during the year.
29. Number of districts which have assessed a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.
30. Amount so assessed during the year, exclusive of amount raised for school-houses.
31. Amount of money expended for new school houses.
32. Amount of money expended for repairs of school-houses.
33. Amount of money expended for apparatus.
34. Amount of money expended for school libraries, .
35. Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.
36. Amount of money expended for other purposes. . .
37. Number of new school-houses erected during the year.
38. Number of school-houses in good condition.
39. Number of school-houses in bad condition.
40. Number of school-houses without out-buildings. . .
41. Number of school-houses with enclosed yards. . . .
42. Number of schools of two grades.
43. Number of schools of three or more grades.
44. Number of private schools.
45. Estimated number of pupils in private schools. . .
46. Estimated amount paid for tuition in these schools.
47. Number of districts which have any school apparatus.
48. Number of districts which have outline maps. . . .
49. Number of districts which have a school library.
50. Aggregate number of volumes in the same.
51. Number of lectures on education.

<i>Questions.</i>	<i>Answers.</i>
52. Number of visits by school visitors. . .	.
53. Number of visits by parents and others. .	.
54. Number of pupils in reading.
55. Number of pupils in spelling.
56. Number of pupils in arithmetic.
57. Number of pupils in grammar.
58. Number of pupils in geography.
59. Number of pupils in history.
60. Number of pupils in each of other studies. .	.
61. Has a uniformity of text-books been secured? .	.
62. What, in your opinion, is needed to make our Com- mon schools more efficient?

REMARKS.

School Visitors are requested to insert on this page any statements which are not included in the answers to the foregoing inquiries, and which are important in their relation to the cause of Public Education.

E.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The following statistical tables have been made up from the reports required by law of District Committees and School Visitors.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.
Hartford,.....	10	12	24	16	14	10	52	57	70	28	6803	1337
Avon,.....	6	6	17	16	1	0	5	6	27	18	276	100
Berlin,.....	9	9	18	13	2	0	9	8	27	20	638	177
Bloomfield,....	9	9	16	18	6	0	5	9	30	16	401	242
Bristol,.....	12	12	18	17	8	2	8	11	36	18	1058	260
Burlington,....	9	9	16	17	5	0	4	9	26	13	384	183
Canton,.....	9	8	15	17	6	1	7	11	28	17	616	221
*East Hartford,	10	10	22	18	7	0	3	10	34	16	799	328
East Granby,..	6	7	16	16	1	0	6	6	41	12	251	118
East Windsor,..	12	15	16	14	7	0	8	14	29	15	835	260
Enfield,.....	14	24	16	16	7	1	17	22	37	20	1693	336
Farmington,..	10	11	18	17	3	3	12	12	45	20	1070	522
Glastenbury,..	17	19	17	16	8	0	11	17	27	16	1031	480
Granby,.....	11	12	15	17	2	1	9	9	19	14	543	213
Hartland,.....	8	9	12	16	2	0	7	9	24	16	224	177
Manchester,..	9	9	16	17	7	0	6	10	32	18	1015	264
Marlborough,..	4	4	16	18	4	0	0	3	30	14	205	120
New Britain,..	6	12	17	16	3	1	12	14	50	20	1416	150
Rocky Hill,....	4	4	18	20	3	0	1	4	32	12	347	170
Simsbury,.....	13	12	15	17	5	0	7	12	23	14	603	237
South Windsor,	11	11	15	14	5	0	6	12	25	17	514	215
Suffield,.....	11	14	18	19	8	1	7	12	31	21	936	491
Southington, ..	11	11	18	17	5	0	8	12	35	19	833	282
Wethersfield,..	10	10	16	21	4	0	6	10	29	15	640	292
Windsor,.....	10	11	16	19	9	0	2	10	30	16	686	197
West Hartford,	7	7	17	17	1	0	6	7	20	19	398	103
Windsor Locks,	2	4	20	18	1	0	3	3	30	20	498	109

* Partly from Report of previous year.

HARTFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from other funds or contributions.	Amount of town tax for schools, during the year.	Number of districts which assess a "Kate Bill," or receive tuition from resident pupils.	Estimated amount of such assessment, or tuition, during the year.	Number of districts which have assessed a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.	Amount so assessed during the year, exclusive of the amount raised for school houses.	Amount of money expended for new school houses.	Amount of money expended for repair of school houses.	Amount of money expended for apparatus.	Amount of money expended for school libraries.
Hartford,.....	6290	5943	....	....	10	....	10000	272	189	14
Avon,.....	110	135	0	0	3	66	0	4	0	0
Berlin,.....	78	588	1	138	1	44	450	35	....	....
Bloomfield,.....	15	244	8	....	2	0	0	200	0	0
Bristol,.....	107	462	9	1534	5	1262	0	1248	30	87
Burlington,.....	74	146	9	....	0	0	0	20	0	0
Canton,.....	0	297	6	305	3	1833	0	256	140	20
East Hartford,.....	0	....	4	134	2	133	6000	150	0	0
East Granby,.....	....	153	1	40	0	....	....	100	....	....
East Windsor,.....	47	324	1	20	8	639	0	222	9	8
Enfield,.....	....	864	2	65	10	2046	....	115	....	24
Farmington,.....	161	0	0	0	9	1542	0	151	0	0
Glastenbury,.....	10	407	6	411	9	301	....	49	0	0
Granby,.....	....	184	1	13	....	....	....	15	....	21
Hartland,.....	36	117	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manchester,.....	0	424	5	227	1	37	....	62	0	0
Marlborough,.....	110	90	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
New Britain,.....	231	711	0	0	3	758	0	960	25	0
Rocky Hill,.....	15	164	0	1	2	3	....	25	....	0
Simsbury,.....	34	333	10	150	0	0	0	0	3	20
South Windsor,.....	104	361	3	210	3	207	0	6	0	33
Suffield,.....	172	967	0	0	7	574	0	132	10	25
Southington,.....	287	497	4	177	5	239	0	188	17	0
Wethersfield,.....	130	425	5	198	2	26	0	41	3	0
Windsor,.....	64	590	5	213	3	295	0	175	7	20
West Hartford,.....	42	285	1	55	4	207	....	13	15	0
Windsor Locks,.....	....	182	0	0	2	209	0	70	0	0

HARTFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses destitute of out-buildings.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of private schools.	Estimated number of pupils in these schools.
Hartford,	25258	3518	1	8	4	0	1	5	4	200
Avon,	860	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	20
Berlin,	865	....	1	5	4	0	1	0	1	35
Bloomfield,	1169	164	0	6	3	3	0	0	1	50
Bristol,	2912	199	0	10	2	8	0	1	1	20
Burlington, .....	.....	.....	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	0
Canton,	2290	238	0	7	1	0	1	1	2	40
East Hartford,	2368	160	1	5	1	0	1	0	....	....
East Granby, .....	.....	.....	3	0	0	0	1	....	1	10
East Windsor,	1938	115	0	8	3	1	1	1	3	60
Enfield,	2744	1915	....	13	2	2	4	1	2	26
Farmington,	5245	40	0	9	2	2	4	0	4	130
Glastenbury,	2631	90	0	16	1	0	1	0	3	80
Granby,	805	.....	11	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Hartland,	530	....	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manchester,	1826	167	0	7	1	0	2	1	3	80
Marlborough,	300	....	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Britain,	4048	....	0	6	0	0	2	1	3	60
Rocky Hill,	700	80	0	4	....	1	0	0	2	25
Simsbury,	1200	134	0	10	3	4	0	0	3	50
South Windsor,	1065	73	0	8	3	2	0	0	3	65
Suffield,	2181	152	0	10	1	0	3	0	2	200
Southington,	1880	42	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wethersfield,	1563	109	0	9	1	2	0	0	1	80
Windsor,	1717	55	0	8	2	1	1	0	1	11
West Hartford,	1018	45	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Windsor Locks,	335	365	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	65

HARTFORD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Estimated amount paid for tuition in these schools.	Number of districts which have outline maps.	Number of districts which have a school library.	Aggregate number of volumes in the same.	Number of pupils in Reading.	Number of pupils in Arithmetic.	Number of pupils in Grammar.	Number of pupils in Geography.	Number of pupils in History.	Number of pupils in Book-keeping.	Number of pupils in Drawing.	Number of pupils in Algebra.
Hartford, .....	.....	9	4	1884	3576	2486	787	1660	420	22	.....	.....
Avon,	400	4	4	149	145	96	33	66	16	.....	1	2
Berlin,	406	8	4	400	220	130	48	93	6	.....	12	.....
Bloomfield,	600	6	7	260	239	146	50	101	13	.....	.....	.....
Bristol,	100	8	8	528	628	387	105	334	58	.....	.....	.....
Burlington,	0	1	1	44	340	154	25	114	23	.....	.....	.....
Canton,	150	7	3	500	515	414	99	312	84	26	60	24
East Hartford, ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Granby, ..	150	1	1	34	90	70	30	60	5	.....	.....	.....
East Windsor, ..	250	4	7	325	950	337	128	261	38	.....	21	13
Enfield,	100	14	5	344	1035	548	164	341	48	.....	.....	.....
Farmington,	2500	4	2	137	554	323	78	227	38	.....	23	20
Glastenbury, ..	700	12	4	111	572	414	110	286	65	8	59	4
Granby, .....	.....	7	7	223	268	214	34	138	17	.....	.....	.....
Hartland, .....	.....	1	2	170	117	82	19	51	10	.....	.....	.....
Manchester,	900	9	6	273	456	224	72	190	19	17	131	.....
Marlborough, ..	0	4	2	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Britain, ..	300	6	2	189	888	586	188	525	81	27	286	45
Rocky Hill,	175	3	1	21	200	80	40	45	20	.....	8	.....
Simsbury,	350	11	8	200	365	176	30	150	10	3	.....	.....
South Windsor, ..	950	8	7	493	239	167	49	103	24	.....	.....	2
Suffield, .....	.....	8	6	278	559	336	102	246	30	5	.....	.....
Southington, ...	0	7	1	80	461	278	64	274	48	.....	43	.....
Wethersfield, ..	800	5	.....	.....	.....	313	197	42	135	27	14	.....
Windsor,	100	5	8	675	408	278	69	193	15	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford, ..	0	6	0	0	235	162	135	122	192	.....	79	2
Windsor Locks, ..	400	2	0	0	237	152	13	90	6	.....	.....	.....

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.														
	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.		
New Haven,...	1	16	21	22	9	9	51	51	100	28	8838	1271		
Branford,.....	8	8	17	18	5	0	4	9	31	19	631	190		
Bethany,.....	7	7	15	17	3	1	4	5	26	17	291	167		
Cheshire,.....	12	12	15	17	4	0	8	12	30	19	558	....	
Derby,.....	6	6	21	19	4	3	13	15	60	22	1694	149		
East Haven,....	8	8	16	16	4	2	5	7	30	18	652	98		
Fair Haven,....	1	7	22	22	1	1	7	7	30	20	738	108		
Guilford,.....	15	15	18	15	6	0	11	15	24	13	686	361		
Hamden,.....	13	10	17	21	2	0	8	10	24	20	672	257		
Madison,.....	13	13	17	17	11	0	4	14	26	15	565	291		
Meriden,.....	13	17	21	18	4	2	15	16	58	21	1631	261		
Middlebury,....	6	6	16	19	3	0	2	6	28	15	164	125		
Milford,.....	12	12	16	15	5	1	7	11	21	15	791	320		
Naugatuck,....	6	9	18	17	3	1	7	10	40	18	639	74		
North Branford,	7	7	18	13	4	0	2	6	27	18	295	153		
North Haven,...	8	7	18	20	3	0	4	7	25	16	442	201		
Orange,.....	7	8	17	16	6	0	3	8	26	15	524	191		
Oxford,.....	13	12	20	16	6	1	6	11	27	19	386	205		
Prospect,.....	5	5	12	19	1	0	3	5	25	16	174	83		
Seymour,.....	6	6	19	21	3	0	3	6	25	19	528	110		
Southbury,....	10	10	20	20	8	1	2	9	28	20	302	100		
Wallingford,...	10	10	16	16	5	0	7	12	34	19	758	364		
Waterbury,....	11	21	16	16	5	25	5	25	50	17	2765	145		
Woodbridge,....	5	4	18	22	2	0	2	4	35	25	221	149		
Wolcott,.....	6	6	16	16	2	0	4	6	27	20	175	123		
Westville,.....	3	3	22	20	1	2	....	....	34	20	400	175		

NEW HAVEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses destitute of outbuildings.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of private schools.	Estimated number of pupils in these schools.
New Haven,.....	23239	8843	0	...	0	0	2	7	...	...
Branford,.....	1596	186	1	7	0	0	1	0	2	40
Bethany,.....	873	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	40
Cheshire,.....	1400	0	2	11	1	12	0	0	1	20
Derby,.....	5166	700	0	5	1	0	2	2	1	28
East Haven,.....	1200	0	0	6	2	0	2	0	1	30
Fair Haven,.....	2100	250	0	3	1	0	0	1	4	125
Guilford,.....	1973	104	0	12	3	2	1	0	3	100
Hamden,.....	1966	64	1	7	5	0	0	0	3	75
Madison,.....	...	23	0	12	1	1	1	0	2	50
Meriden,.....	6291	206	0	13	0	0	3	1	5	150
Middlebury,.....	470	18	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Milford,.....	1455	103	0	11	0	4	0	0	4	90
Naugatuck,.....	2182	0	0	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
North Branford,.....	1182	70	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	14
North Haven,.....	1134	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	12
Orange,.....	564	33	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	100
Oxford,.....	...	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	1	40
Prospect,.....	576	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour,.....	1100	85	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	50
Southbury,.....	...	...	0	7	3	2	0	0	1	20
Wallingford,.....	1884	255	0	8	2	2	2	0	1	30
Waterbury,.....	5595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodbridge,.....	625	80	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Wolcott,.....	648	160	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Westville,.....	720	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	...

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.		Number of public or common schools.		Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.		Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.		Number of male teachers in winter.		Number of male teachers in summer.		Number of female teachers in winter.		Number of female teachers in summer.		Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.		Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.		Amount of money received from the School Fund.		Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.	
New London,...	7	21	22	21	7	6	18	21	46	20	2749	....											
Bozrah,.....	7	7	20	18	7	1	0	6	28	18	391	166												
Colchester,....	14	17	17	14	8	1	9	17	24	18	843	151												
East Lyme,....	9	9	18	15	7	0	2	9	23	13	520	277												
Franklin,.....	10	12	16	14	8	0	4	12	26	18	697	183												
Groton,.....	11	16	16	13	12	4	5	12	28	15	1321	326												
Griswold,.....	14	15	17	9	12	0	3	15	25	14	720	341												
Lebanon,.....	16	16	17	16	8	1	8	15	30	19	611	391												
Lisbon,.....	10	9	19	12	7	0	2	7	22	15	385	180												
Ledyard,.....	14	14	19	10	11	1	3	12	24	14	514	324												
Lyme,.....	7	7	17	15	3	0	4	7	22	18	406	211												
Montville,....	13	12	18	16	10	0	3	13	26	14	594	302												
Norwich,.....	9	17	20	16	10	4	10	15	31	15	1344	335												
West Chelsea, ..	1	8	22	22	1	1	9	7	70	22	696	....											
Norwich City, ..	1	12	28	14	1	1	16	16	100	32	1154	239												
Norwich Town, ..	1	1	22	22	1	1	2	2	75	28	288	66												
Old Lyme,	8	8	16	13	5	1	3	7	24	14	410	225												
No. Stonington, .	11	15	16	11	12	1	3	14	26	12	626	357												
Preston,.....	12	13	19	13	11	1	2	12	36	22	686	298												
Salem,.....	8	8	16	15	17	0	1	7	30	16	267	148												
Stonington,....	16	25	12	12	17	6	10	23	32	19	1850	524												
Waterford,.....	11	11	18	19	8	0	3	11	25	13	840	241												

NEW LONDON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from other funds or contributions.	Amount of town tax for schools during the year.	Number of districts which assess a "Rate-Bill," or receive tuition from resident pupils.		Estimated amount of such assessments, or tuition, during the year.	Number of districts which have assessed a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.		Amount so assessed during the year, exclusive of the amount raised for school houses.	Amount of money expended for new school houses.	Amount of money expended for repairs of school houses.	Amount of money expended for apparatus.	Amount of money expended for school libraries.
New London,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bozrah,.....	.....	151	7	263	0	0	0	25	4	11		
Colchester,.....	750	477	1	26	1	490	600	21	0	0		
East Lyme,.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2	800		
Franklin,.....	180	193	10	150	0	0	5000	200	8	20		
Groton,.....	41	645	8	1703	2	44	200	47	8	0		
Griswold,.....	25	310	1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Lebanon,.....	139	344	16	.....	0	0	0	814	0	0		
Lisbon,.....	30	266	1	6	.....	.....	.....	11	0	0		
Ledyard,.....	93	201	14	317	0	0	1010	2	0	0		
Lyme,.....	31	121	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	6		
Montville,.....	125	300	3	175	0	0	0	338	2	0		
Norwich,.....	267	1271	.....	30	.....	5228	.....	434	0	22		
West Chelsea,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich City,.....	11904	757	0	0	1	6700	.....	1992	50	10		
Norwich Town,.....	27	188	1	315	1	650	0	20	0	5		
Old Lyme,.....	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
North Stonington,.....	52	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Preston,.....	55	286	5	291	4	777	0	194	0	0		
Salem,.....	10	109	0	0	0	0	500	200	0	0		
Stonington,.....	.....	1174	8	829	4	497	967	602	0	32		
Waterford,.....	0	308	4	158	0	0	700	22	12	0		

NEW LONDON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses destitute of out-buildings.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of private schools.	Estimated number of pupils in these schools.
New London,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bozrah,.....	951	100	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colchester,.....	2305	621	1	13	1	0	0	1	2	100
East Lyme,.....	.....	50	.....	9	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Franklin,.....	1482	185	1	4	5	2	0	1	0	0
Groton,.....	3684	261	1	11	1	1	2	1	3	60
Griswold,.....	1330	23	0	14	0	0	1	0	3	100
Lebanon,.....	1861	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	1	12
Lisbon,.....	1002	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	42
Ledyard,.....	1950	118	1	9	5	8	0	0	0	0
Lyme,.....	617	56	0	6	1	3	0	0	1	25
Montville,.....	.....	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0
Norwich,.....	5131	2299	0	9	1	0	1	2	0	0
West Chelsea,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwich City,.....	5866	3534	0	4	0	0	2	2	4	70
Norwich Town,.....	15	50	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	40
Old Lyme,.....	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	4	40
North Stonington,.....	1642	275	0	12	3	2	0	0	2	30
Preston,.....	1912	1435	0	10	2	0	1	0	1	50
Salem,.....	681	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Stonington,.....	5044	338	1	8	6	6	3	2	6	.....
Waterford,.....	1574	52	0	8	3	6	0	0	0	0

NEW LONDON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Estimated amount paid for tuition in these schools.	Number of districts which have outline maps.	Number of districts which have a school library.	Aggregate number of volumes in the same.	Number of pupils in Reading.	Number of pupils in Arithmetic.	Number of pupils in Grammar.	Number of pupils in Geography.	Number of pupils in History.	Number of pupils in Book-keeping.	Number of pupils in Drawing.	Number of pupils in Algebra.
New London,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bozrah,.....	0	3	4	315	425	247	77	166	17	...	...	...
Colchester,....	26	12	3	120	490	416	70	150	20	...	...	20
East Lyme,....	...	...	...	...	375	200	53	156	3	1	48	3
Franklin,.....	0	7	1	10	276	214	31	82	46	...	...	...
Groton,.....	500	3	...	...	746	489	189	406	41	17	11	44
Griswold,.....	190	0	3	150	410	313	106	205	45	7	31	17
Lebanon,.....	75	10	7	88	417	322	119	42	38	...	...	37
Lisbon,.....	100	2	0	0	207	162	51	77	19	...	...	16
Ledyard,.....	0	0	0	0	372	251	106	161	25	2	5	11
Lyme,.....	250	5	6	190	187	160	61	161	23	...	...	...
Montville,....	0	2	0	0	360	226	70	172	25	...	...	...
Norwich,.....	0	5	3	229	1019	778	157	527	57	...	...	...
West Chelsea,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwich City,...	280	1	1	50	825	624	183	427	70	...	...	...
Norwich Town,...	300	1	1	63	164	152	48	144	20	...	...	17
Old Lyme,.....	1200	3	1	25	231	158	40	121	17	...	...	...
No. Stonington,.	100	0	4	282	396	279	111	155	20	...	...	...
Preston,.....	200	0	1	50	390	300	88	199	35	4	...	24
Salem,.....	0	1	1	30	196	60	36	70	17	...	...	4
Stonington,....	...	7	7	353	1263	939	307	626	139	48	15	49
Waterford,.....	0	1	0	0	524	361	64	250	60	...	20	...

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.
Fairfield,	17	17	20	19	14	5	6	13	25	20	1595	444
Bridgeport,	10	24	20	21	8	8	22	21	46	22	3624	437
Bethel,	5	5	22	23	5	0	1	6	34	18	439	79
Brookfield,	9	8	20	22	4	0	4	8	28	20	357	189
Danbury,	14	14	22	20	11	4	11	16	30	17	2066	511
Darien,	4	4	24	24	4	3	1	2	30	20	483	42
Easton,	8	8	20	19	7	1	1	7	26	19	364	131
Greenwich,	21	19	20	21	4	2	9	12	36	23	2070	430
Huntington,	12	11	15	18	2	0	8	11	26	18	326	170
Monroe,	7	7	19	21	5	0	2	7	26	15	411	125
New Fairfield, ..	7	7	18	21	2	0	5	7	30	20	277	141
New Canaan,	11	11	20	19	4	2	10	10	24	16	940	271
Newtown,	20	20	21	19	10	1	10	18	21	25	1000	442
Norwalk,	9	9	20	19	9	5	10	15	26	17	2273	446
Redding,	10	10	24	18	6	3	4	5	29	16	493	25
Ridgefield,	15	13	20	18	7	3	6	10	20	14	675	312
Sherman,	6	6	16	21	5	0	1	6	21	15	300	147
Stamford,	15	15	20	21	6	6	16	16	42	22	2040	237
Stratford,	8	8	19	21	3	0	5	8	25	17	626	247
Trumbull,	7	7	19	20	5	1	1	6	31	17	393	191
Weston,	7	7	20	20	7	3	0	4	26	12	358	154
Westport,	10	10	19	20	8	2	1	8	25	18	1011	345
Wilton,	10	9	21	22	5	4	4	5	26	16	685	324

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from other funds or contributions.		Amount of town tax for schools during the year.		Number of districts which assess a "Rate-Bill," or receive tuition from resident pupils.		Estimated amount of such assessments, or tuition, during the year.		Number of districts which have assessed a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.		Amount so assessed during the year, exclusive of the amount raised for school houses.		Amount of money expended for new school houses.		Amount of money expended for repairs of school houses.		Amount of money expended for apparatus.		Amount of money expended for school libraries.	
Fairfield,.....	221	901	7	472	5	144	.....	7	3	30					7	3				
Bridgeport,.....	89	2350	4	556	6	.....	12000	446	171	26					550	2	7	0		
Bethel,.....	.....	213	5	650	0	0	.....	2	7	0					0	8	0	53		
Brookfield,.....	28	215	6	380	0	0	.....	0	8	0					0	0	0	53		
Danbury,.....	136	114	14	100	0	0	615	190	30	20					615	190	30	20		
Darien,.....	0	72	4	165	0	6	.....	0	0	0					0	0	0	0		
Easton,.....	150	208	8	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich,.....	56	929	17	.....	2	727	800	83	4	160					800	83	4	160		
Huntington,.....	12	215	4	254	5	46	545	23	22	0					545	23	22	0		
Monroe,.....	52	125	7	317	.....	.....	.....	106	0	0					.....	106	0	0		
New Fairfield,.....	13	145	.....	.....	0	0	.....	4	0	0					0	4	0	0		
New Canaan,.....	22	363	7	709	2	125	.....	9	0	19					0	9	0	19		
Newtown,.....	72	513	20	1295	0	0	.....	165	20	14					0	165	20	14		
Norwalk,.....	212	1166	9	.....	2	.....	.....	102	10						0	.....	102	10		
Redding,.....	491	.....	10	274	.....	.....	615	34	12	10					.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgefield,.....	50	385	10	500	0	0	.....	120	4	10					0	120	4	10		
Sherman,.....	0	134	1	58	0	0	.....	35	0	40					0	35	0	40		
Stamford,.....	228	1230	14	1507	1	2700	.....	653	35	10					0	653	35	10		
Stratford,.....	84	444	5	215	1	0	.....	70	4	0					0	70	4	0		
Trumbull,.....	42	191	5	.....	0	0	689	4	6	54					689	4	6	54		
Weston,.....	.....	145	7	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport,.....	39	607	3	104	0	0	1478	337	4	10					.....	337	4	10		
Wilton,.....	20	257	9	695	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0					.....	5	0	0		

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses destitute of outbuildings.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of private schools.	Estimated number of pupils in these schools.
Fairfield,.....	3856	95	0	13	14	1	1	0	5	92
Bridgeport,.....	9411	2048	3	6	12	2	3	12	....	....
Bethel,.....	1280	55	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	60
Brookfield,.....	1379	86	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	33
Danbury,.....	4950	100	1	13	1	0	4	1	17	350
Darien,.....	1366	24	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	15
Easton,.....	1036	27	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Greenwich,.....	224	1	17	3	0	1	0	0	4	200
Huntington,.....	864	105	2	8	4	0	0	0	1	15
Monroe,.....	1051	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	2	30
New Fairfield,.....	11	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
New Canaan,.....	2497	329	0	9	2	0	1	0	1	30
Newtown,.....	2963	360	0	19	1	2	0	0	3	70
Norwalk,.....	7300	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	11	200
Redding,.....	289	72	1	4	6	1	0	0	4	30
Ridgefield,.....	1675	150	0	9	6	0	0	0	2	40
Sherman,.....	660	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	15
Stamford,.....	6993	526	0	4	9	2	2	1	8	200
Stratford,.....	2099	68	0	6	2	1	0	0	2	100
Trumbull,.....	1515	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	15
Weston,.....	1212	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	20
Westport,.....	1858	36	1	9	1	0	0	0	8	25
Wilton,.....	1950	80	0	9	1	0	0	0	4	86

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Estimated amount paid for tuition in these schools.	Number of districts which have outline maps.	Number of districts which have a school library.	Aggregate number of volumes in the same.	Number of pupils in Reading.	Number of pupils in Arithmetic.	Number of pupils in Grammar.	Number of pupils in Geography.	Number of pupils in History.	Number of pupils in Book-keeping.	Number of pupils in Drawing.	Number of pupils in Algebra.
Fairfield,.....	1300	9	3	102	671	425	116	298	36	....	....	....
Bridgeport,.....	....	6	3	470	1803	1150	147	787	123	42	119	48
Bethel,.....	900	....	0	262	209	88	164	18	1	26	15	....
Brookfield,.....	3800	4	3	152	189	143	58	104	10	0	14	8
Danbury,.....	3000	7	2	50	892	624	170	492	80	....	....	50
Darien,.....	200	2	1	27	206	182	66	94	4	....	....	....
Easton,.....	0	....	0	0	207	154	61	148	13	....	....	....
Greenwich,.....	2200	17	6	522	676	531	104	272	59	....	....	....
Huntington,....	301	0	0	0	188	117	45	111	4	....	....	....
Monroe,.....	360	2	1	32	269	213	91	173	6	4	30	5
New Fairfield,...	0	1	1	60	163	122	43	107	6	2	11	....
New Canaan,...	600	6	3	325	958	710	250	631	16	....	....	....
Newtown,.....	900	4	12	747	515	403	128	274	11	....	....	....
Norwalk,.....	2400	3	2	441	1027	765	274	378	60	36	65	49
Redding,.....	480	2	2	142	216	201	56	162	10	....	4	6
Ridgefield,.....	800	1	2	78	320	210	42	156	10	....	....	....
Sherman,.....	315	3	2	80	193	126	52	98	0	....	2	1
Stamford,.....	4000	10	4	500	1040	625	151	857	240	52	121	117
Stratford,.....	1600	2	0	0	241	179	65	159	14	1	7	....
Trumbull,.....	180	3	3	220	206	150	63	135	25	....	....	....
Weston,.....	2500	....	2	80	185	110	12	90	....	....	....	....
Westport,.....	1920	6	5	170	386	291	62	212	14	....	....	....
Wilton,.....	400	2	0	0	333	248	76	172	6	....	....	7

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	TOWNS.											
	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.
Litchfield,.....	22	22	15	19	11	0	10	21	24	15	904	344
Barkhamsted,...	11	11	13	16	9	1	2	10	24	12	380	264
Bethlem,	8	8	15	19	4	0	4	8	22	12	244	140
Bridgewater,...	5	5	17	20	4	0	2	6	23	14	357	137
Canaan,	10	9	15	14	5	0	4	9	28	17	506	125
Colebrook,....	10	11	15	15	6	0	5	11	24	17	438	205
Cornwall,.....	17	17	14	21	11	0	6	17	23	16	711	264
Goshen,....	12	12	15	20	6	0	5	12	22	15	424	428
Harwinton,....	12	12	16	17	3	0	9	12	25	16	355	234
Kent,	13	13	16	21	8	0	5	13	24	16	597	206
Morris,	6	6	15	17	5	0	1	6	19	14	236	39
New Hartford,.	10	10	16	16	7	1	6	10	27	13	934	328
New Milford,...	18	18	17	21	14	1	5	18	28	17	1065	460
Norfolk,	13	13	14	16	4	0	9	13	25	15	563	99
North Canaan,.	5	5	18	22	5	1	0	4	27	15	451	178
Plymouth,....	12	18	16	17	6	0	13	17	36	18	935	173
Roxbury,	7	7	16	24	5	0	2	7	20	16	298	69
Salisbury,....	14	14	17	19	5	0	8	14	32	15	991	199
Sharon,	18	18	20	16	6	0	11	18	22	17	803	200
Torrington,...	11	15	15	19	4	1	10	13	34	16	716	254
Warren,	8	8	13	18	3	0	3	8	27	12	207	147
Washington,...	12	12	17	18	6	0	4	10	27	14	506	249
Watertown,...	9	9	17	18	8	2	8	0	26	15	470	231
Winchester,...	10	9	16	19	5	0	6	11	32	16	895	136
Woodbury, ...	14	13	17	18	6	0	7	13	24	17	574	316

LITCHFIELD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from other funds or contributions.	Amount of town tax for schools, during the year.	Number of districts which assess a "Rate Bill," or receive tuition from resident pupils.	Estimated amount of such assessment, or tuition, during the year.	Number of districts which have assessed a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.	Amount so assessed during the year, exclusive of the amount raised for school houses.	Amount of money expended for new school houses.	Amount of money expended for repair of school houses.	Amount of money expended for apparatus.	Amount of money expended for school libraries.
Litchfield,.....	96	525	6	226	9	277	500	53	4	80
Barkhamsted,.....	0	168	8	135	0	0	0	7	3	10
Bethlem,.....	13	172	2	100	0	0	900	0	0	0
Bridgewater,.....	12	170	3	182	1	34	0	50	0	0
Canaan,.....	...	212	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	0
Colebrook,.....	104	215	4	85	0	0	0	37	0	14
Cornwall,.....	0	247	17	500	6	80	200	30	0	5
Goshen,.....	74	298	3	72	0	0	0	24	0	0
Harwinton,.....	0	227	5	84	1	58	0	6	0	10
Kent,.....	...	185	9	320	4	289	1075	289	0	0
Morris,.....	...	108	...	...	...	...	0	56	0	0
New Hartford,.....	3	237	3	369	5	195	0	145	20	0
New Milford,.....	142	578	12	556	0	0	0	212	10	21
Norfolk,.....	80	269	12	500	3	196	0	97	0	0
North Canaan,.....	0	249	1	44	0	0	0	1	0	0
Plymouth,.....	0	450	6	400	0	0	0	75	15	50
Roxbury,.....	0	109	6	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salisbury,.....	54	654	6	254	...	...	...	99	19	0
Sharon,.....	70	400	1	150	0	0	0	...	...	...
Torrington,.....	47	332	1	600	0	0	3560	1	20	0
Warren,.....	0	170	7	175	0	0	0	10	0	0
Washington,.....	...	314	4	120	0	0	234	23	0	0
Watertown,.....	...	271	3	76	4	140	...	...	6	5
Winchester,.....	0	552	4	122	0	0	...	...	13	0
Woodbury,.....	162	368	12	393	0	0	0	577	0	0

LITCHFIELD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses destitute of out-buildings.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of private schools.	Estimated number of pupils in these schools.
Litchfield,.....	2307	333	1	15	0	0	0	0	4	100
Barkhamsted,.....	1302	0	0	8	3	3	0	0	0	0
Bethlem,.....	647	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridgewater,.....	774	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	14
Canaan,.....	600	0	0	7	2	2	0	0	1	20
Colebrook,.....	943	11	0	4	6	3	1	0	1	15
Cornwall,.....	1500	380	1	17	0	1	0	0	0	0
Goshen,.....	1004	101	0	7	2	1	0	0	1	44
Harwinton,.....	948	24	0	11	1	0	0	0	2	12
Kent,.....	1331	34	1	5	4	5	0	0	1	20
Morris,.....	629	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	52
New Hartford,.....	1085	130	0	5	5	0	4	0	0	0
New Milford,.....	4002	298	0	14	4	5	1	0	2	90
Norfolk,.....	1000	650	0	7	6	6	0	0	3	60
North Canaan,.....	855	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Plymouth,.....	3288	140	0	10	2	0	2	2	6	125
Roxbury,.....	.....	.....	0	5	2	1	0	0	1	35
Salisbury,.....	2122	102	0	13	1	4	4	0	3	122
Sharon,.....	1286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington,.....	2358	0	2	9	2	1	0	1	2	40
Warren,.....	7	0	0	6	2	3	0	0	2	4
Washington,.....	1200	.....	1	9	3	3	0	0	3	100
Watertown,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester,.....	1374	123	0	1	1	.....	0	1	8	160
Woodbury,.....	1567	154	0	5	4	2	0	0	2	50

LITCHFIELD COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Estimated amount paid for tuition in these schools.	Number of districts which have outline maps.	Number of districts which have a school library.	Aggregate number of volumes in the same.	Number of pupils in Reading.	Number of pupils in Arithmetic.	Number of pupils in Grammar.	Number of pupils in Geography.	Number of pupils in History.	Number of pupils in Book-keeping.	Number of pupils in Drawing.	Number of pupils in Algebra.
Litchfield,	3150	7	6	240	760	373	115	374	20	14	5	6
Barkhamsted, . .	0	1	4	96	260	166	50	122	12	.....	.....	.....
Bethlem,	0	3	0	0	227	139	30	115	11	1	10	.....
Bridgewater, . .	170	2	0	0	206	132	45	83	9	.....	.....	.....
Canaan,	320	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook,	60	2	1	41	569	189	56	81	21	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall,	0	0	1	60	435	240	180	190	80	.....	.....	.....
Goshen,	763	2	2	65	243	156	48	140	10	.....	12	1
Harwinton, . . .	250	3	3	126	283	189	42	151	27	.....	43	2
Kent,	210	0	0	0	412	227	64	165	2	1	90	5
Morris,	310	3	0	0	156	126	48	76	30	.....	.....	1
New Hartford, . .	0	8	3	250	387	209	55	182	28	.....	66	14
New Milford, . .	750	14	3	416	724	477	152	360	28	16	35	8
Norfolk,	300	7	1	40	270	169	43	102	42	.....	.....	.....
North Canaan, . .	0	3	0	0	223	144	45	90	16	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth,	300	9	5	1000	430	306	69	234	19	9	.....	32
Roxbury,	150	2	0	125	112	80	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salisbury,	845	4	1	60	486	336	106	148	31	.....	.....	27
Sharon, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington, . . .	200	6	5	224	469	329	99	242	32	.....	.....	.....
Warren,	40	2	0	0	253	112	28	90	5	3	40	10
Washington, . . .	1000	8	0	0	235	179	44	103	37	6	.....	.....
Watertown, . . . .	.....	.....	1	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester, . . .	1600	8	3	77	682	423	63	297	59	8	8	1
Woodbury,	500	6	1	12	361	235	62	208	16	3	.....	4

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.
Brooklyn,.....	9	11	14	13	8	0	3	10	29	14	608	216
Ashford,	10	10	13	12	8	0	2	10	21	16	380	156
Canterbury,...	12	12	17	11	11	1	1	10	29	14	554	288
Chaplin,	7	7	14	11	4	0	3	7	24	13	250	134
Eastford,	8	17	14	16	6	0	3	8	22	18	384	178
Hampton,.....	7	7	17	14	5	0	2	7	20	13	239	170
Killingly,.....	18	22	17	13	14	3	8	18	32	17	1439	461
Plainfield,.....	14	14	19	14	12	2	2	11	25	16	1071	366
Pomfret,.....	10	10	17	13	7	0	3	10	29	14	423	246
Putnam,	7	7	18	15	6	2	3	7	31	17	930	259
Scotland,.....	5	10	17	14	3	0	2	5	28	17	206	61
Sterling,.....	9	9	14	10	6	1	3	8	23	15	332	179
Thompson,...	13	13	15	16	12	3	3	11	31	17	1064	....
Voluntown,...	10	10	18	11	8	0	2	10	24	14	428	....
Windham,.....	11	16	17	15	9	2	7	14	27	13	1314	387
Woodstock,...	17	36	15	13	12	0	6	17	31	18	1015	383

WINDHAM COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money received from other funds or contributions.		Amount of town tax for schools during the year.		Number of districts which assess a "Rate-Bill," or receive tuition from resident pupils.		Estimated amount of such assessments, or tuition, during the year.		Number of districts which have assessed a property tax for support of schools, exclusive of town tax.		Amount so assessed during the year, exclusive of the amount raised for school houses.		Amount of money expended for new school houses.		Amount of money expended for repairs of school houses.		Amount of money expended for apparatus.		Amount of money expended for school libraries.	
Brooklyn,.....	65	304	3	8	2	249						0	273		3				0	
Ashford,.....	5	0	2	160	...	...						327	91		5				0	
Canterbury,.....	189	226	8	232	0	0						525	20		0				29	
Chaplin,.....	52	82	0	0	0	0						0	24		0				0	
Eastford,.....	0	121	1	14	1	19						0	81		0				0	
Hampton,.....	41	139	3	53	...	...							6		0				0	
Killingly,.....	13	476	5	160	6	931						280	749		16				3	
Plainfield,.....	0	461	3	40	0	0						1500	101		32				0	
Pomfret,.....	35	320	5	75	4	75						475	230		0				0	
Putnam,.....	14	278	7	220	0	0						840	32		0				0	
Scotland,.....	37	84	2	89	...	...							31		...				...
Sterling,.....	9	120	4	68	0	0						0	2		8				0	
Thompson, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...							325		...				...
Voluntown,.....	...	...	9	70	0	0						800	35		3				0	
Windham,.....	...	464	5	...	...	...						0	50		0				0	
Woodstock,.....	164	498	2	61	5	163						0	524		5				57	

WINDHAM COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Estimated amount paid for tuition in these schools.	Number of districts which have outline maps.	Number of districts which have a school library.	Aggregate number of volumes in the same.	Number of pupils in Reading.	Number of pupils in Arithmetic.	Number of pupils in Grammar.	Number of pupils in Geography.	Number of pupils in History.	Number of pupils in Book-keeping.	Number of pupils in Drawing.	Number of pupils in Algebra.
Brooklyn,.....	0	5	5	127	275	211	128	165	36	4	57	35
Ashford,.....	120	.....	.....	.....	281	184	73	134	18	.....	.....	.....
Canterbury,...	250	6	5	267	384	290	111	226	59	.....	5	51
Chaplin,	65	1	1	40	196	135	64	82	20	.....	.....	.....
Eastford,.....	14	7	5	120	219	152	65	84	5	.....	.....	7
Hampton,.....	150	6	2	80	179	141	45	81	31	.....	.....	.....
Killingly,.....	780	9	4	275	799	564	246	286	72	.....	.....	40
Plainfield,.....	300	6	6	82	839	464	168	305	15	.....	.....	8
Pomfret,.....	200	5	3	80	310	230	114	192	55	.....	.....	.....
Putnam,	50	6	2	142	459	163	93	118	20	23	.....	16
Scotland,	0	3	0	0	188	130	47	77	17	1	.....	21
Sterling,.....	58	0	3	141	195	120	52	62	6	.....	.....	4
Thompson,.....	.....	.....	1	42	611	363	144	287	67	2	15	22
Voluntown, ...	0	2	3	120	355	131	55	92	6	.....	.....	.....
Windham,.....	1400	8	4	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock,....	225	9	6	300	665	436	143	298	66	2	75	11

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.
Middletown, ..	20	20	19	18	6	1	15	20	34	18	1141	906
*Middlet'n City,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester,	4	4	19	17	3	0	1	4	29	15	276	134
Clinton,	6	7	20	17	4	0	3	7	21	20	441	191
Cromwell,	5	5	22	15	4	0	2	4	32	15	491	148
Chatham,	11	12	16	14	5	0	8	12	31	18	532	282
Durham,	6	6	17	16	2	0	4	6	24	17	349	172
East Haddam, ..	17	19	15	14	8	0	11	18	26	13	959	405
Essex,	6	6	21	17	3	0	4	6	37	18	496	207
Haddam,	14	14	18	17	9	0	5	14	27	16	656	73
Killingworth, ..	8	16	18	17	6	0	3	8	24	12	330	191
Old Saybrook, ..	4	4	20	18	3	0	1	11	28	20	319	122
Portland,	7	7	20	18	6	2	7	8	39	17	1138	261
Saybrook,	4	5	21	20	4	1	0	4	41	18	322	128
Westbrook,	7	7	18	16	4	0	3	6	22	14	321	173

* No returns.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses destitute of out-buildings.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of private schools.	Estimated number of pupils in these schools.
Middletown,	3558	342	0	15	5	0	1	0	0	0
Middletown City, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester,	741	100	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	35
Clinton,	1248	146	0	6	0	0	1	0	2	50
Cromwell,	1139	100	0	2	3	5	1	0	3	90
Chatham,	1777	105	0	5	6	0	2	0	1	30
Durham,	891	65	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	30
East Haddam,	2201	41	1	9	4	1	2	0	1	25
Essex,	1224	64	0	3	3	0	1	0	4	125
Haddam,	1870	0	0	6	3	3	0	0	3	39
Killingworth,	975	28	0	.....	0	0	1	0	0	450
Old Saybrook,	780	50	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	60
Portland,	3051	1067	0	6	1	0	1	1	1	16
Saybrook,	1386	108	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	20
Westbrook,	741	51	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	47

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of public or common schools.	Average length, in weeks, of winter schools.	Average length, in weeks, of summer schools.	Number of male teachers in winter.	Number of male teachers in summer.	Number of female teachers in winter.	Number of female teachers in summer.	Average wages, per month, of male teachers, including board.	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, including board.	Amount of money received from the School Fund.	Amount of money received from the Town Deposit Fund.
Andover,	4	4	16	16	4	0	0	4	23	20	158	100
Bolton,	5	5	16	14	4	0	3	5	19	13	196	112
Columbia,	7	7	17	13	6	0	1	7	23	9	259	143
Coventry,	10	10	16	17	8	0	2	10	30	16	558	276
Ellington,	9	9	16	14	3	0	6	9	23	14	415	210
Hebron,	10	10	16	15	7	0	4	10	28	15	409	230
Mansfield,	16	16	16	13	12	1	4	15	26	17	546	410
Somers,	10	11	14	14	5	0	6	10	28	15	461	....
Stafford,	18	22	13	12	13	1	9	20	30	21	981	389
Tolland,	12	11	15	14	6	0	6	11	27	20	449	257
Union,	6	12	14	13	4	0	2	6	23	15	199	102
Vernon,	8	13	17	19	5	2	8	10	45	17	1011	173
Willington,	9	9	14	13	7	0	2	9	20	10	387	207

TOLLAND COUNTY—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount of money expended for teachers' salaries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.	Number of new school houses erected during the year.	Number of school houses in a good condition.	Number of school houses in a bad condition.	Number of school houses destitute of out-buildings.	Number of schools of two grades.	Number of schools of three or more grades.	Number of private schools.	Estimated number of pupils in these schools.
Andover,.....	688	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	15
Bolton,.....	441	19	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia,.....	670	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	35
Coventry,.....	1139	31	0	10	0	0	0	0	2	40
Ellington,.....	856	19	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hebron,.....	992	64	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mansfield,.....	1950	....	0	6	4	1	0	0	1	40
Somers,.....	....	....	0	9	1	0	1	0	1	30
Stafford,.....	2318	181	0	6	4	4	4	0	3	70
Tolland,.....	980	39	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0
Union,.....	472	10	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	42
Vernon,.....	2661	242	0	6	2	0	3	1	2	25
Willington,.....	720	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	1	20

LIST OF TEACHERS' CONVENTIONS OR INSTITUTES,

HELD IN CONNECTICUT, FROM 1839 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

At Hartford,	in October, 1839.
“	“ November, 1846.
Winsted,	“ April, 1847.
Litchfield,	“ “ “
Tolland,	“ September, “
Middletown,	“ “ “
Brooklyn,	“ “ “
Essex,	“ “ “
New Milford,	“ “ “
New London,	“ “ “
Hebron,	“ “ “
Manchester,	“ “ “
Norwich,	“ October, “
New Haven,	“ “ “
Norwalk,	“ “ “
Goshen,	“ “ “
Danbury,	“ “ “
Waterbury,	“ “ “
Farmington,	“ “ “
South Woodstock,	“ “ “
Meriden,	“ April, 1848.
Birmingham,	“ September, “
Deep River,	“ “ “
Portersville,	“ “ “
Canterbury,	“ “ “
Berlin,	“ “ “
Watertown,	“ “ “
Windsor,	“ “ “
Durham,	“ “ “

At Guilford,	.	.	.	in October,	1848.
Newtown,	.	.	.	" "	"
Stamford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Danielsonville,	.	.	.	" "	"
Mansfield Center,	.	.	.	" "	"
Norfolk,	.	.	.	" "	"
Ellington,	.	.	.	" "	"
Lebanon,	.	.	.	" "	"
Plymouth,	.	.	.	" "	1849.
Haddam,	.	.	.	" "	"
Meriden,	.	.	.	" "	"
Vernon,	.	.	.	" "	"
Pomfret,	.	.	.	" "	"
Greeneville,	.	.	.	" "	"
Suffield,	.	.	.	" November,	"
Bridgeport,	.	.	.	" "	"
Fairfield,	.	.	.	" September,	1850.
Wolcottville,	.	.	.	" "	"
Avon,	.	.	.	" October,	"
Wallingford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Ansonia,	.	.	.	" "	"
Quinebaug,	.	.	.	" "	"
New London,	.	.	.	" "	"
East Haddam,	.	.	.	" "	"
Rockville,	.	.	.	" "	"
Greenwich,	.	.	.	" November,	"
Cornwall,	.	.	.	" "	"
Thompsonville,	.	.	.	" "	"
New Preston,	.	.	.	" October,	1851.
Stafford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Colchester,	.	.	.	" "	"
Naugatuck,	.	.	.	" "	"
Norwalk,	.	.	.	" "	"
Essex,	.	.	.	" "	"
Glastenbury,	.	.	.	" "	"
Ashford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Clinton,	.	.	.	" "	1852.
Kent,	.	.	.	" "	"

At Hampton,	.	.	.	in October,	1852.
New London,	.	.	.	" "	"
New Haven,	.	.	.	" November,	"
Hartford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Stratford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Tolland,	.	.	.	" "	"
Southington,	.	.	.	" "	"
Columbia,	.	.	.	" "	1853.
East Haven,	.	.	.	" "	"
Middletown,	.	.	.	" "	"
Brookfield,	.	.	.	" "	"
Winsted,	.	.	.	" "	"
Thompson,	.	.	.	" "	"
Mystic,	.	.	.	" "	"
Waterbury,	.	.	.	" October,	1854.
Bristol,	.	.	.	" "	"
Norwich,	.	.	.	" "	"
Willimantic,	.	.	.	" November,	"
Rockville,	.	.	.	" "	"
Litchfield,	.	.	.	" "	"
Clinton,	.	.	.	" "	"
Danbury,	.	.	.	" "	"
South Coventry,	.	.	.	" September,	1855.
Essex,	.	.	.	" October,	"
Falls Village,	.	.	.	" "	"
Bridgeport,	.	.	.	" "	"
Cheshire,	.	.	.	" "	"
Windsor,	.	.	.	" "	"
Colchester,	.	.	.	" November,	"
Danielsonville,	.	.	.	" "	"
Haddam,	.	.	.	" September,	1856.
Woodbury,	.	.	.	" "	"
New London,	.	.	.	" October,	"
Branford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Newtown,	.	.	.	" "	"
Somers,	.	.	.	" "	"
West Hartford,	.	.	.	" "	"
Brooklyn,	.	.	.	" "	"

At Deep River,	in April, 1857.
Rockville,	" May, "
Woodstock,	" September, "
Thompsonville,	" October, "
Birmingham,	" " "
New Canaan,	" " "
New Hartford,	" " "
Lyme,	" " "
Stafford Springs,	" April, 1858.
Portland,	" " "
Fair Haven,	" September, "
Greenwich,	" October, "
Stonington,	" " "
East Hartford,	" " "
Willimantic,	" " "
Salisbury,	" November, "
West Willington,	" April, 1859.
New Britain,	" May, "
Danielsonville,	" June, "
Redding,	" September, "
Seymour,	" " "
Norfolk,	" October, "
Saybrook,	" " "
Waterford,	" " "
Pomfret,	" " "
Vernon,	" March, 1860.
Meriden,	" April, "
East Haddam,	" " "
Glastenbury,	" October, "
Bridgeport,	" " "
New Milford,	" " "
Norwich Town,	" " "
Canterbury,	" November, "

CONTENTS.

APPENDIX A.

Extracts from School Visitors' Reports, - - - - - 55

1. CHANGE OF TEACHERS.

Meriden, - - - - - 55
Wallingford, - - - - - 55
Westbrook, - - - - - 56

2. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

Canton, - - - - - 56
Colebrook, - - - - - 56
Glastenbury, - - - - - 57
Newtown, - - - - - 57
Preston, - - - - - 58
South Windsor, - - - - - 58

3. GENERAL REMARKS.

Barkhamsted, - - - - - 59
Bethany, - - - - - 59
Bloomfield, - - - - - 59
Cheshire, - - - - - 60
Colebrook, - - - - - 60
East Granby, - - - - - 61
Enfield, - - - - - 61
Essex, - - - - - 62
Franklin, - - - - - 62
Glastenbury, - - - - - 63
Hampton, - - - - - 63
Lebanon, - - - - - 63
Meriden, - - - - - 64
Naugatuck, - - - - - 64
New Britain, - - - - - 64
Oxford, - - - - - 66
Salem, - - - - - 66
Salisbury, - - - - - 67
Stafford, - - - - - 67
Stonington, - - - - - 68
Suffield, - - - - - 68
Waterbury, - - - - - 68
Winchester, - - - - - 69
Windsor, - - - - - 69

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

East Lyme, - - - - -
Haddam, - - - - - 70
Hartford, - - - - - 70
New Haven, - - - - - 72
Newtown, - - - - - 73
Stamford, - - - - - 73
South Windsor, - - - - - 74
West Hartford, - - - - - 74

5. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Canterbury, - - - - - 74
Pomfret, - - - - - 75
Wallingford, - - - - - 75
Warren, - - - - - 75

6. OBSTACLES TO IMPROVEMENT.

Huntington, - - - - - 76
Ledyard, - - - - - 76
Warren, - - - - - 77
Woodbury, - - - - - 77

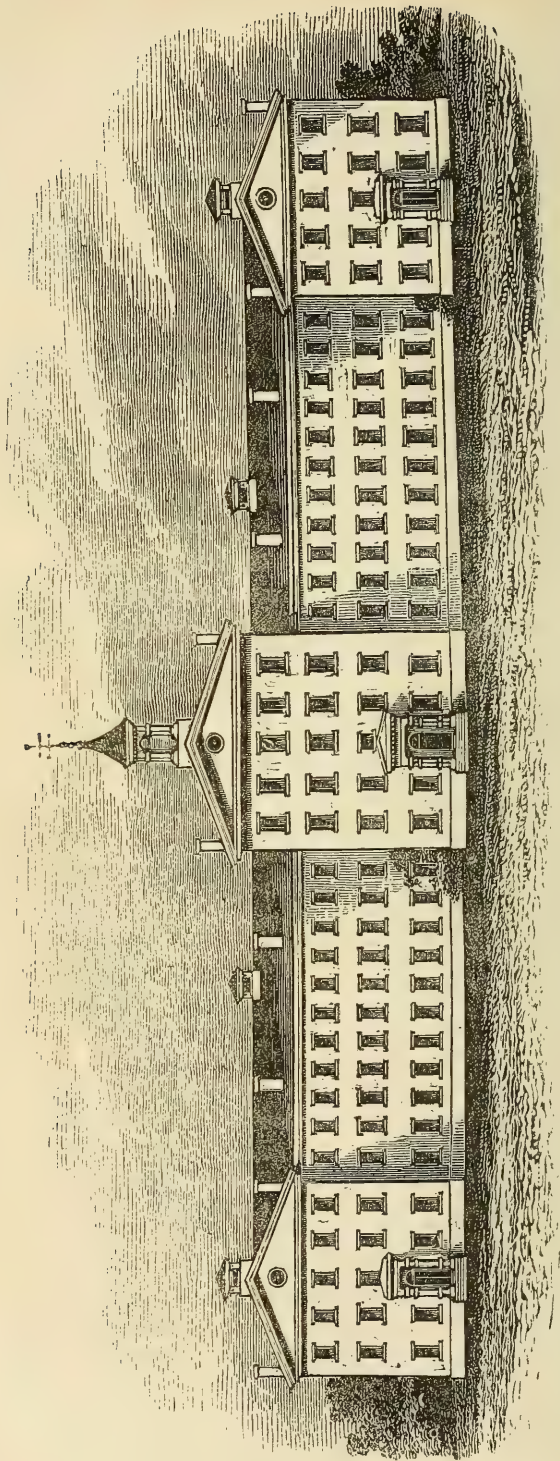
7. SCHOOL HOUSES.

New Hartford, - - - - - 77
Redding, - - - - - 78
Salem, - - - - - 78
Westbrook, - - - - - 78

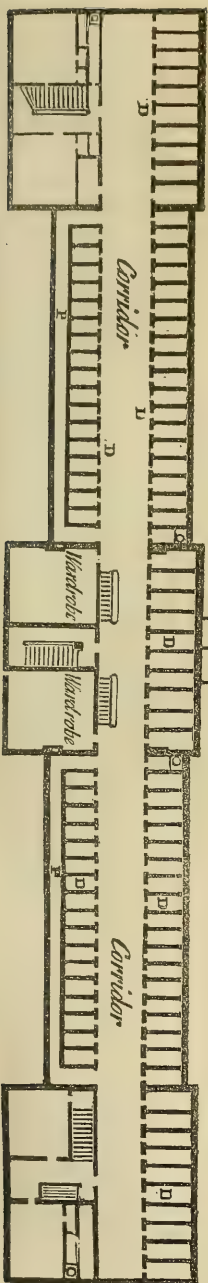
8. TEACHERS.

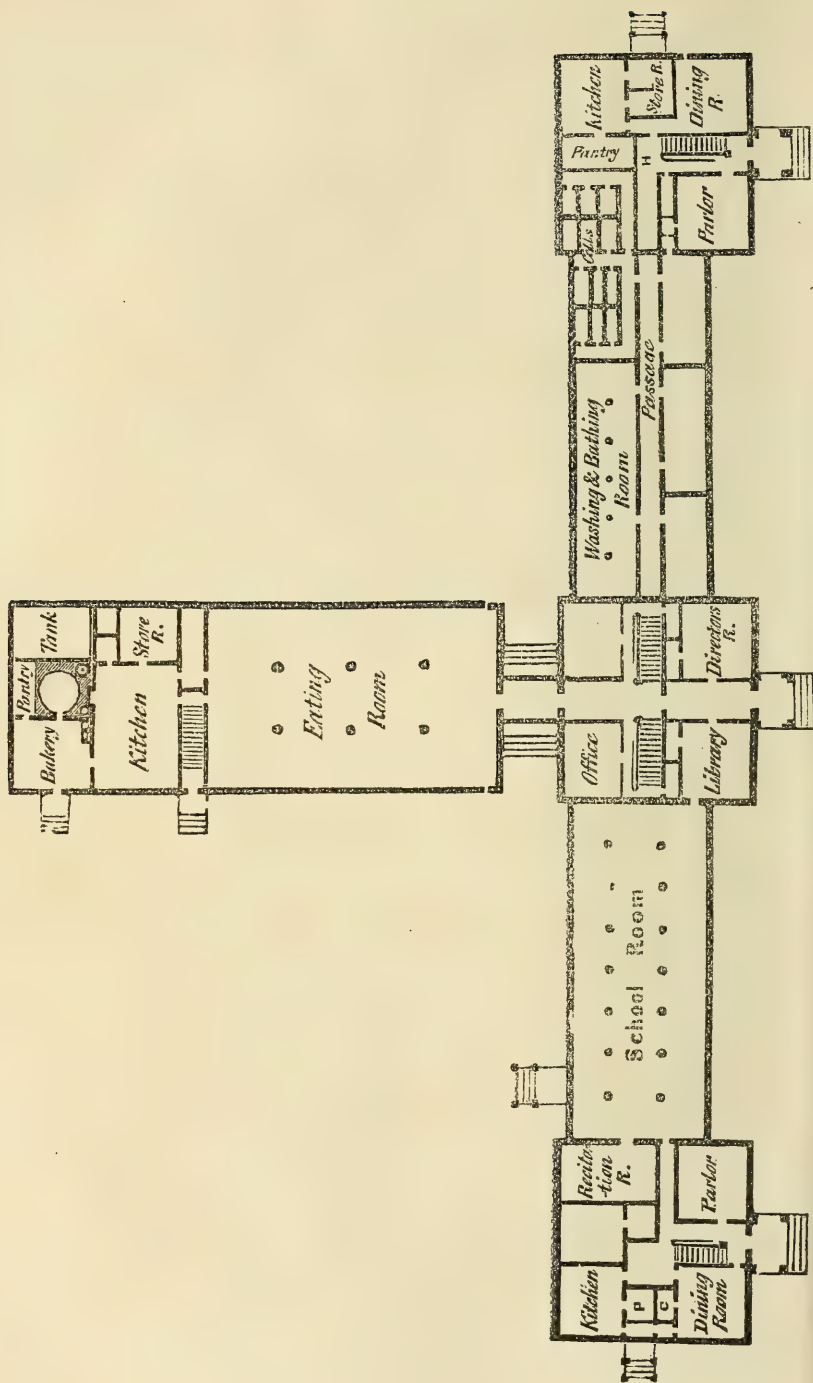
Farmington, - - - - - 79
Glastenbury, - - - - - 79
Hamden, - - - - - 80
Newtown, - - - - - 80
Orange, - - - - - 81
Pomfret, - - - - - 81
Preston, - - - - - 82
South Windsor, - - - - - 82
Scotland, - - - - - 83
Stafford, - - - - - 83
Waterford, - - - - - 83
Westbrook, - - - - - 84
West Hartford, - - - - - 84
Windsor, - - - - - 85

APPENDIX B.		Form of Application, - - -	88
School Libraries, - - - -	86	Certificate of Recommendation, -	88
Circular, - - - -	86	Terms, - - - -	89
Certificate for first installment,	86	APPENDIX D.	
Certificate for subsequent install-		Circulars to School Officers, -	90
ments, - - - -	86	District Committees' Report, -	90
Certificate of Approval by School		School Visitors' Return, - -	92
Visitors, - - - -	87	APPENDIX E.	
APPENDIX C.		Statistical Tables, - - -	96
State Normal School, - - -	88		
Circular, - - - -	88		



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.





NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

OF

CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR 1861,

ITS OFFICERS, BY-LAWS, REGULATIONS, &c., AND THE REPORTS OF THE TREASURER,
SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

—•—
Printed by Order of the Legislature.
—•—

NEW HAVEN :
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

THE NAMES, RESIDENCE AND EXPIRATION
 OF COMMISSION OF THE
 TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ :

PHILLIP RIPLEY,	HARTFORD,	Hartford Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	1861.
HIRAM FOSTER,	MERIDEN,	New Haven Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	1861.
HORACE GAYLORD,	ASHFORD,	Windham Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	1862.
DANIEL G. PLATT,	WASHINGTON,	Litchfield Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	1863.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	MIDDLETOWN,	Middlesex Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	1863.
HENRY McCREA,	ELLINGTON,	Tolland Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	1864.
WILLIAM P. BENJAMIN,	NEW LONDON,	New London Co.
TERM EXPIRES, - - - - -	- - - - -	1864.

PHILLIP RIPLEY, CHAIRMAN,
 HIRAM FOSTER, SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
 PHILLIP RIPLEY, HIRAM FOSTER, WM. P. BENJAMIN.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
 HIRAM FOSTER.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the General Assembly, May Session, 1861 :

The Trustees of the State Reform School herewith present their Ninth Annual Report for the year ending 31st March.

The Reports of the Superintendent, who is also Treasurer and Physician, herewith annexed, will give, in detail, the condition of the school, and the receipts and expenditures of the Institution for the past year.

No resident chaplain has been employed for the three past years. The officers, with the continued valuable assistance of the ladies and gentlemen of Meriden, have maintained the proper instruction of the Sunday school, with much advantage to the boys. The several clergymen of the town have, in rotation, held religious services every Sunday afternoon, during the year. Constant watchfulness and care has been used to reform the minds and habits of our wayward boys; to instill principles of self-reliance and respect; to make them truthful, and earnest to attain high moral standing in the school; and to acquire those habits of skill and industry, whereby, by useful industry, to attain respectable standing and support in future life. In a great majority of cases these efforts have been successful; more than three-fourths of the whole number of boys who have left the institution, so far as known, are respectable young men; and of those who have failed to become so, a very large proportion of the number were committed for so short a period of time as to preclude the possibility of moral reform. Full reform can only be accomplished by committing every

candidate, who needs its reforming influence, to the institution during his minority, to be discharged by the Trustees, as at present, whenever good standing and character is established.

During the past year three or four boys, probably over sixteen years, and one under ten years of age, have been committed, but as the Trustees in duty are bound to obey the order of Court, the boys have been received and provided for, as usual. The education of the boys is under the care of our long-tried and able assistant superintendent, assisted by a faithful female teacher.

When received, most of the boys, from neglect, are lamentably ignorant of books, but, by much care and patient teaching their progress is probably equal to those of any common school in the State.

The farm has improved under the care and long experience of Mr. L. P. Chamberlain. The crops were larger than ever before, and considerable quantities of apples, grapes, and other fine fruits give evidence of successful culture, and promise of valuable supplies hereafter. The farm is much improved, and is really worth more than double its original cost. The mechanical employment of the boys has been more beneficial and profitable than heretofore, and having ample accommodations for *two hundred*, full employment could be provided on the farm and in the workshops, for that number.

There can be no doubt there are in the *State* a much larger number, who would be greatly benefited by a residence in this truly humane institution, and the public would be relieved from the expense and annoyance of maintaining them in their present habits of useless vagrancy or petty crime.

Dr. E. W. Hatch, our superintendent, continues to give entire satisfaction to the Trustees; has been a careful, prudent manager, and efficient in the discharge of his various duties.

Mr. S. B. Little, so long the faithful assistant superintendent and teacher, continues his valuable services. The other officers and employees have faithfully discharged their several duties, and the year past has been of unusual quiet, harmony, and progress in the institution.

New appointment of Trustees of Hartford and New Haven counties will be required for those whose terms expire the present year.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT YEAR AND THREE MONTHS.

Salaries and wages,	\$4,200.00
Provisions and groceries,	3,200.00
Books and stationery,	175.00
Clothing for 110 boys, at \$6 each,	660.00
Shoes " " " " 2 "	220.00
Fuel and lights,	730.00
Freight,	125.00
Furniture,	200.00
Incidentals,	75.00
Postage,	30.00
Ordinary repairs,	550.00
Painting institution,	400.00
Traveling expenses,	200.00
Barn and piggery,	700.00
Farm stock, seeds, and tools,	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,965.00
	7,520.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,445.00
Board of 110 boys, at \$1 each,	\$5,720.00
Earnings of "	1,500.00
Farm products sold,	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,520.00

All which is respectfully submitted.

PHILLIP RIPLEY, W. P. BENJAMIN, HIRAM FOSTER, BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, D. P. NICHOLS, D. G. PLATT,	} Trustees.
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STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, }
MERIDEN, April 3, 1861. }

Personally appeared, Phillip Ripley, W. P. Benjamin, Hiram Foster, Wm. B. Douglas, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing report, by them subscribed.

Before me,

D. P. NICHOLS, *Notary.*

Personally appeared, D. G. Platt, D. P. Nichols, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing report, by them subscribed.

Before me, HIRAM FOSTER,

Justice of the Peace.

MERIDEN, April 3, 1861.

BY-LAWS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT AND REGULATION OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

*Adopted by the Board of Trustees, at a regular meeting holden
at Meriden on the 5th of Oct., A. D. 1853.*

THE TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees shall be organized at the regular meeting in July, annually, by the election by ballot, of a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee of three members, except the Executive Committee for the present year, who shall be elected at the meeting held at the time of the adoption of these by-laws.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The Chairman shall preside at each meeting when present. In his absence, one may be appointed by the Board for the time.

The Chairman shall call special meetings, whenever requested by any two members of the Board. Such meetings may be holden wherever the Chairman may direct.

The regular meetings of the Board shall be holden quarterly, at the Institution in Meriden, on the first Wednesdays of January, April, July, and October, in each year, the annual meeting being in July.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such other times and places as their duties may require, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board.

The Secretary shall keep in a book, prepared for that purpose, a record of the proceedings of the Board, which shall be subject to the examination of each member.

He shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements and notices which may be directed by the Board or the Chairman, and shall give notice through the mail, or otherwise, to each member, of the time and place of each meeting of the Board.

THE OFFICERS.

SEC. 2. The following named officers of the State Reform School shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required by the Institution, viz, a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a Chaplain, Physician, Matron, Steward, Teachers, Overseers of the Workshop, and a Farmer.

The several officers shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered, in writing, except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

It shall be the duty of all officers and assistants to remain constantly at the Institution, and no one of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

All the subordinate officers, in addition to their appropriate duties, shall act as aids to the Superintendent, in preserving order and quiet among the delinquents, in guarding against escape, and generally in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall, from time to time, be required of them by the Superintendent.*

SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates, the business and interests of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

He shall keep a journal, and daily make record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

* Dr. E. W. Hatch is acting as physician also.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received, and copies of those sent, so far as of importance for reference. As Treasurer of the Institution, in suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Comptroller the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book, he shall keep an account of all purchases, and the cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every available part of the premises, and have a watchful care over all the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health, from want of sufficient clothing, by day or by night, from wet feet, or from any other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons, for any temporary services, not provided for in these by-laws, and report the same to the Executive Committee.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the board the number of boys committed to the Reform School, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At each April meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, up to the 31st of March; also, a full schedule of all the property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the Steward and Farmer.

He shall, at all times, be ready to perform whatever other

services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution.

SEC. 4. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of his superior during his absence or inability.

It shall also be his duty to aid in the discipline, instruction, supervision and general management of the Institution, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of impropriety of conduct, neglect of duty, or violation of the rules and by-laws which may come to his knowledge.

He shall keep the account books of the Institution, and books in which shall be recorded the admissions, histories and discharges of the boys, and shall be responsible for their neatness and accuracy. He shall make out and record the indentures, and do all other necessary writing which may be required.

He shall receive and attend visitors, and see to the proper intercourse between the boys and their friends.

He shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and may, by the direction of the Superintendent, examine *their* letters before being sent away.

SEC. 5. The Superintendent acting as Chaplain shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional exercises with the boys morning and evening, have charge of the Sabbath School, conduct the religious worship in the chapel on the Sabbath, and obtain such aid from the Reverend Clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary, and on all other days set apart for religious observance, and to officiate at funerals.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty, in such manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such times as may be determined on, by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think will be for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his other duties, and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in April, the Chaplain shall furnish his report, embracing the condition of this department, and facts respecting the reformatory influences effectively made use of in this Institution.

THE PHYSICIAN.*

SEC. 6 The Physician shall visit the school and inspect inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once a week, and as much oftener as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

He shall acquaint himself with the condition of the boys, and give such direction to the Matron respecting the care and treatment of the sick, as shall be suited to their wants.

He shall also make any examination and suggestions he may think proper as to the best means of preserving health, and with reference to the general sanitary condition of the Institution.

He shall present to the Trustees, at their meeting in April, a true and full report of the state of health among the boys during the past year.

THE MATRON.

SEC. 7. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family, the sewing rooms, laundry and hospital, and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in these apartments.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their appropriate duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all the regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the Physician are

* The Superintendent performs the duty of Physician since 1st July, 1855.

strictly complied with ; and she shall have a maternal regard for the health and physical welfare of the boys.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

THE STEWARD.

SEC. 8. The Steward shall have the general oversight of the domestic arrangement of the boys, their food and clothing. He shall see that the tables are seasonably and properly furnished for each meal, and shall have the care of all apartments used or occupied by the boys, except such as are assigned to the Matron.

He shall have the care of all rooms and cellars, in which provisions, stores and general furnishing articles are kept, and of all apartments used for the boys' clothing, bedding and materials for the same.

He shall personally deliver all articles for them, as the daily wants of the house may require, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and good order of all apartments and articles under his charge and supervision. He shall keep accurate accounts of all supplies placed in his care, and of the time and quantity, as they are re-delivered for use, which accounts shall be subject to examination by the Superintendent and Trustees. He shall make such arrangements with the persons having charge of the culinary department of the boys, as to secure the presence of one or both at all the meals, to see that the food is properly prepared, economically distributed and used.

He shall keep all the boys comfortably and properly clad, and see that their bathing and dressing is conducted in a proper and satisfactory manner.

TEACHERS.

SEC. 9. The Teacher or Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Super-

intendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms, and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus and fixtures provided for the same, and by strict personal examination see that no injury or waste is suffered.

It shall be the duty of the male Teachers to see the boys to their beds, to close and secure the doors of their dormitories, to see that they rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and make their beds in a proper manner, and attend to their washings, before assembling in the chapel in the morning; and when they come from their work, to assemble in the school-rooms.

In conjunction with the overseers of the workshops, and by a just and equal division of these duties, to be approved by the Superintendent, the Teachers shall have charge of the boys' recreations, take charge of them at their meals, and have charge of them during the night.

The Teachers shall assist in the Sabbath School and in vocal music, and the principal Teacher shall act as librarian to the boys.

OVERSEERS OF THE WORKSHOPS.

SEC. 10. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools, apparatus, stock and materials, furnished or used in the shops, and see that the same are carefully preserved, worked with prudence and economy, and properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate accounts of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done, and of

all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleanliness, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops. They shall have charge of the boys during work hours, in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place as may be appointed by the Superintendent, at the ringing of the bell at the close of work. They shall see that the boys are furnished with shoes properly fitted.

In conjunction with the Teachers, they shall have the oversight of the boys' recreations, take charge of them during their meals, and after they retire at night. They shall also assist the Teachers, if requested, in their duties on the Sabbath and in the Sabbath School.

WATCHMEN.

SEC. 11. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more Watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The Watchman on duty shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings, for the purpose of using due vigilance of all occurrences, to prevent escapes, and to discover and prevent danger from fire. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damage by fire, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times, as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

THE FARMER.

SEC. 12. The Farmer shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order and economical use of everything connected therewith. He shall carry forward all designated improvements, shall have charge of all the help and the boys employed on the farm, and shall be responsible for the labor and

conduct of the same during the hours of work. Every evening he shall inform the Superintendent of what work he intends shall be done by the boys on the following day, and the place or places where they are to be employed, that in assigning boys to the work, proper regard may be had to their age, character, qualifications and exposure, and that such assignments may be made as will most effectually guard against escapes, and secure the best advantage from their labor. He shall have charge of the boys while thus employed, shall receive and return them punctually as required by the Superintendent, and see that the rules of the Institution respecting their discipline are strictly observed while they are under his care.

He shall cause all supplies, and whatever else may be required for the Institution, to be drawn by the teams of the farm, and shall perform any other labor or services with men, boys or teams, at the request of the Superintendent, when not inconsistent with his duties upon the farm. He shall keep an accurate account of the labor performed, and of every kind of produce raised or furnished on the farm. He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith. In no case shall he be absent from the premises without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY.

SEC. 13. It is necessary that a Library of well-selected books and maps, and of Sunday-School books, should be kept at the State Reform School, for the use and improvement of the delinquents, and it is thought proper to solicit donations for the supply and increase of such Library.

The Superintendent, the Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means to promote this department of the Institution, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at their quarterly meetings,

the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all donations received for this object.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SEC. 14. The distribution of time for each working day shall be from six to eight hours for labor, four hours for school, not less than nine hours for sleep, and five hours to devotional exercises, incidental duties, and recreations.

The time of rising in the morning shall be at five o'clock, from the first of March to the first of November, and at six o'clock during the other four months.

The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock, from the first of November until the first of March, and eight and a half o'clock the remainder of the year.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

No lights shall be used in any of the outbuildings, the cellars, workshops, dormitories or laundry, without being enclosed in glass or in a lantern.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drink shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the Physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor, nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No tobacco shall be furnished or allowed to the delinquents, in any form.

No person regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his duties, without permission from the Superintendent or the Executive Committee.

All persons employed at the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their respective duties, which are enjoined in these by-laws, or required by the Superintendent.

Each officer should feel it incumbent on him to see that all the rules and regulations are strictly observed, and should promptly report any failures therein. As the great object is *reform*, the intercourse of *all* with boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the Institution.

SEC. 15. Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; and that person shall be held responsible for the safe keeping until returned into the house or yard, or intrusted to the care of another person duly authorized.

No officer shall permit any boy to examine his keys, or to pass out of the yard, without permission from the Superintendent.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent.

The teachers or overseers having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, or mark or deface the buildings, fixtures, or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises and the religious services on the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned him; but as this Institution is to be a family, as well as a school for detention and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation, which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore, *all* must be expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of these rules and regulations, by holding themselves ready at all times for any emergency, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

SEC. 16. If any delinquent shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of the Superintendent, or other officer having charge over him, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the labor or duty assigned him, or shall strike or resist an officer, or shall willfully or by gross negligence or carelessness injure any pro-

perty of the Institution, or shall strike or otherwise abuse a fellow-delinquent, or shall be guilty of using indecent or profane language, or shall attempt to escape, or shall knowingly be guilty of any other violation of the rules of the Institution or of good order, *he shall be punished*, either by the officer having charge at the time the offense is committed, or by the Superintendent, or under his direction.

In cases of a combination among the delinquents to resist the authority of the officers, and in flagitious cases of willful offenses, punishment should be promptly administered. In other cases great forbearance and caution should be observed, but *some* punishment should follow the commission of every offense of a serious character.

With regard to minor offenses, and indiscretions, gentle admonition and reproof should be adopted.

In all cases, care should be taken to impress the delinquents with the conviction that the object in administering punishment is to subdue their vicious passions, and to promote their welfare individually and secure the good of the Institution, and at the same time to convince them beyond a doubt that discipline and good order will be maintained at all hazards.

For the first offense the punishment should be as light as the end to be attained by it will allow. In cases of repetition of the offense, or of oft-repeated transgression, the punishment should be increased in severity.

Punishment may be inflicted by the deprivation of amusement and recreation, by withholding some favorite articles of food or some privilege or indulgence, by loss of rank and standing in the class, by imposing some irksome duty, by close or solitary confinement for a limited period, and when it becomes absolutely necessary to maintain good order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Institution, by corporeal infliction by the Superintendent or under his direction.

These by-laws or any part thereof may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

The Superintendent presents this as the ninth annual report of the Institution. Whole number connected with the Institution since its opening, March, 1854, is 378.

Number at the date of the last report,	81
--	----

Number received from April 1st, 1860, to	
--	--

April 1st, 1861, is from Hartford County,	21
---	----

New Haven County,	12
-------------------	----

New London County,	1
--------------------	---

Middlesex County,	1
-------------------	---

Tolland County,	4
-----------------	---

Windham County,	1
-----------------	---

Fairfield County,	13
-------------------	----

Litchfield County,	2
--------------------	---

Boarders,	5
-----------	---

Returned for cause,	5
---------------------	---

Total received the past year,	65
-------------------------------	----

Total number during the year,	146
-------------------------------	-----

Discharged in various ways,	34
-----------------------------	----

Leaving in the Institution April 1st, 1861,	112
---	-----

The monthly visits of the Trustees, and their prompt attendance on the meetings of the Board, have, in a great measure,

familiarized them with the details of the Institution and its practical workings. The change in the law of the last session of the Legislature has been of great practical benefit to the Institution, by increasing the number of its inmates. It is a subject of regret to all connected with the school that the committing magistrates are not more mindful of the law limiting the boys committed to the age of sixteen. Some have been committed the past year whose appearance would indicate that they were much older than that, and they have readily admitted the fact to us, but in the court have stated their age to be under sixteen, in order to be sent to the school. I am not at liberty to go behind the mittimus, and have received all that came.

HEALTH.

The general health of the boys has been good. There has been no death in the Institution. But one boy, (Henry Freeman of Farmington,) who was ill, was allowed, at the request of his friends, to go home, lived only three months, and died of consumption. The result would have been doubtless the same had he remained. One other boy has confirmed phthisis and is now with his friends.

We have had one case of acute rheumatism, four cases of lung fever, and some other slight diseases incident to the various seasons of the year. The school is now in perfect health.

INSTRUCTION.

Mr. S. B. Little, the Assistant Superintendent, has the general charge of the school, assisted by Miss L. Ludington. The principal branches taught are the common English. We pay particular attention to reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. We write one hour each day for six months in the year. Our larger boys have been in school the past year only till 8 o'clock A. M., the smaller ones till 9. In the evening we commence at 1-4 past 5 and close at 8. The school is accessible to visitors at all hours when in session, but they are

admitted to no other parts of the Institution during school hours.

The Religious Exercises, morning and evening, have been conducted by the Superintendent. The Sabbath School at half-past 8 A. M., has been attended the past year with all its usual interest. Our monthly concert the first Sabbath in the month, has been largely attended, and conducted with great interest by our own clergymen and speakers from abroad. The pastors and teachers who have been so constant in their attendance on the religious exercises and Sabbath school, deserve and have our warmest thanks.

EMPLOYMENT.

Some changes have been made in our employés. This winter we have had only nine officials connected with the Institution. Our numbers are now increasing, and the spring increases the out-door labor on the farm and elsewhere, and we shall be obliged to increase our force.

The farm under the care of Mr. L. P. Chamberlain has been prospered. We have had no assistant farmer through the winter. We have used all available means the past year for making manure, and our facilities being constantly on the increase, the farm is becoming more and more productive, and this, with the permanent improvements constantly being made, is increasing the permanent value of the farm. We have built the past year 70 rods of wall on the boundry lines of the farm next the highway, at an expense of two dollars per rod. We had 500 scions set which are doing well, and all of the old trees which had been for a long time neglected, thoroughly trimmed. We set out 50 shade trees of maple and elm, each side of the lane through the centre of the farm. We have 10 cows, 2 yoke of oxen, one thorough bred bull, 3 yearlings, 11 hogs, and one horse. The details of the farm are given in full in the table of statistics kept and prepared by the farmer.

The chair shop, under the supervision of Mr. J. P. Parker, has proved a very successful branch of business. The labor is particularly adapted to the boys, and calculated to develop

their mechanical talent, and is not so laborious as to injure them physically.

The mechanical success in this department is very gratifying. The mechanical appearance and the artistic taste displayed in the execution of its various branches renders our work second to none, and we have, by striving to perfect ourselves in the art, been able to obtain a class of work which is not only of the best kind, but promises to be a permanent source of income to the Institution. The boys in the sewing-room, under the direction of Miss L. Richardson, have not only made our own clothing, beds, bedding, &c., &c., but earned \$305 by sewing wrappers for the New Britain Knitting Co., and some other sewing adapted to their capacity. All the mechanical branches of business in the Institution are conducted by ourselves entirely. We have no contractors in the Institution, but all of the boys are under the immediate charge of an officer who takes an interest in their physical and moral welfare.

The shoe business the past year has only been for the manufacture of our own shoes. The basket shop has only kept three or four boys employed, and is a temporary branch of business. Both of these have been under the charge of Mr. J. B. Porter, as also the boys' culinary department for the last three months.

The tables following show more in detail the condition and the success attained in each branch of our mechanical operations :

TABLE I,

SHOWS WHENCE RECEIVED.

Hartford County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bristol,	0	3	3
Berlin,	0	2	2
Enfield,	1	2	3
Canton,	0	1	1
East Windsor,	0	1	1
Farmington,	0	2	2
Granby,	0	2	2
Hartford,	8	57	65
Manchester,	0	2	2
New Britain,	7	7	14
Rocky Hill,	0	3	3
Simsbury,	0	1	1
Southington,	0	2	2
Windsor Locks,	5	0	5

New Haven County.

East Haven,	0	5	5
Hamden,	0	1	1
Meriden,	1	9	10
Milford,	0	7	7
Madison,	0	1	1
New Haven,	10	59	71
Naugatuck,	0	2	2
Seymour,	0	3	3
Waterbury,	1	7	8
Wallingford,	0	1	1
Wolcott,	0	2	2

New London County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Bozrah,	0	1	1
Colchester,	0	2	2
East Lyme,	0	1	1
Groton,	0	2	2
Norwich,	1	20	21
New London,	0	16	16
Preston,	0	1	1
Stonington,	0	2	2
Waterford,	0	1	1

Fairfield County.

Bridgeport,	4	13	17
Brookfield,	0	1	1
Danbury,	5	3	8
Easton,	0	1	1
Fairfield,	0	4	4
Newtown,	1	0	1
Norwalk,	1	2	3
New Canaan,	1	0	1
Stratford,	0	2	2
Stamford,	0	1	1
Wilton,	1	0	1

Litchfield County.

Cornwall,	0	1	1
Harwinton,	1	1	2
New Hartford,	0	1	1
New Milford,	0	2	2
Plymouth,	1	3	4
Sharon,	0	3	3
Washington,	0	2	2
Watertown,	0	1	1
Winchester,	0	1	1
Woodbury,	0	2	2

Middlesex County.

TOWNS.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Chester,	0	2	2
Deep River,	0	2	2
Killingworth,	0	1	1
Haddam,	0	1	1
Middletown,	1	5	6
Saybrook,	0	2	2

Tolland County.

Coventry,	0	2	2
Ellington,	0	1	1
Hebron,	0	2	2
Stafford,	0	1	1
Tolland,	1	2	3
Vernon,	0	4	4

Windham County.

Ashford,	0	1	1
Brooklyn,	1	0	1
Killingly,	0	2	2
Plainfield,	0	3	3
Windham,	0	2	2
Woodstock,	3	0	3
Total,	55	308	365

TABLE 2,

*Showing the number who have been indentured to the
Institution the past year.*

New Haven County.

One for the period of six months.

Three " " " " three month

New London County.

One for the period of one year.

TABLE 3,

Shows the age of the boys at the time of commitment.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Seven,	0	6	6
Eight,	0	10	10
Nine,	2	18	20
Ten,	5	27	32
Eleven,	6	39	45
Twelve,	12	41	53
Thirteen,	12	38	50
Fourteen,	8	58	66
Fifteen,	10	69	79
Total,	<u>55</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>363</u>

TABLE 4,

Shows parentage and nativity.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Ireland,	3	31	34
“ England,	0	7	7
“ Scotland,	0	1	1
“ West Indies,	0	2	2
“ Canada,	0	1	1
“ Germany,	1	3	3
“ New Brunswick,	0	1	1
“ Nova Scotia,	1	0	1
“ France,	1	0	1
Total, Foreigners,	<u>6</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>52</u>

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Born in Connecticut, . . .	38	204	242
“ Massachusetts, . . .	2	14	16
“ Rhode Island, . . .	0	3	3
“ Vermont, . . .	2	0	2
“ New York, . . .	5	31	36
“ Pennsylvania, . . .	0	3	3
“ Maryland, . . .	1	2	3
“ Ohio, . . .	0	3	3
“ Indiana, . . .	1	1	2
“ Iowa, . . .	0	1	1
Total born in the United States,	49	262	311
Total, . . .	55	308	363

Of those born in America, 78 are of Irish parents, 3 German, and 9 English. Of the whole number, 38 are colored.

TABLE 5,

Shows for what offenses committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft, . . .	44	182	226
Burglary, . . .	6	14	20
Vagrancy, . . .	0	41	41
Stubbornness, . . .	3	36	39
Cruelty to animals, . . .	0	1	1
Sabbath breaking, . . .	0	1	1
Malicious mischief, . . .	1	1	2
Assault and battery, . . .	0	4	4
Breach of Peace, . . .	0	3	3
Horse stealing, . . .	0	2	2
Disorderly conduct, . . .	0	3	3
Trespass, . . .	0	2	2
Forgery, . . .	0	2	2
Arson, . . .	0	4	4
Breaking windows, . . .	0	2	2
Assault, . . .	1	10	11
Total, . . .	55	308	363

TABLE 6,

Shows by what authority committed.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Hartford Superior Court,	. 0	16	16
New Haven " "	. 4	12	16
Fairfield, " "	. 8	9	17
Litchfield, " "	. 0	1	1
Middlesex, " "	. 0	1	1
Tolland, " "	. 1	1	2
New London " "	. 1	0	1
Windham, " "	. 0	2	2
Hartford Police Court,	. 8	51	59
New London Police Court,	. 0	16	16
New Haven Justice Court,	. 10	48	58
Justice Court in various towns,	23	151	174
Total,	55	308	363

TABLE 7,

Shows the length of sentence.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
During minority, . . .	. 10	144	154
Till 18 years of age, . .	. 0	2	2
For less than 1 year, . .	. 4	11	15
For 1 year, . . .	. 1	23	24
For more than 1 and less than 2 yrs.,	1	11	12
For 2 years, . . .	. 16	37	53
For more than 3 and less than 4 yrs.,	0	2	2
For 3 years, . . .	. 9	23	32
For more than 3 and less than 4 yrs.,	0	3	3
For 4 years, . . .	. 6	16	22
For 4 " 1 month, . . .	. 0	1	1
For 5 " . . .	. 5	10	15

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
For 5 years 2 months,	0	1	1
For 6 "	1	7	8
For 6 " 6 months,	1	0	1
For 6 " 7 " 22 days,	0	1	1
For 7 "	0	6	6
For 8 "	0	6	6
For 8 " 6 months,	0	1	1
For 8 " 8 "	0	1	1
For 9 "	1	0	1
For 10 "	0	2	2
Total,	55	308	363

TABLE 8,

*Shows the various ways by which boys have left the
Institution.*

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Indentured to Farmers,	2	38	40
" " Physicians,	0	1	1
" " File Maker,	0	3	3
" " Mason,	0	1	1
" " Paper Box Maker,	0	1	1
" " Blacksmith,	0	2	2
" " Painter,	0	1	1
" " Plater,	0	1	1
" " Barber,	0	1	1
" " Tailor,	0	2	2
" " Joiner,	0	1	1
" " Machinist,	0	1	1
" " Merchant,	0	1	1
" " Farmer,	0	2	2
" " Manufacturer,	0	1	1
" " Shoe Maker,	0	1	1

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Indentured to Harness Maker, .	0	1	1
“ “ Printer, .	0	2	2
“ “ Gardener, .	0	1	1
“ “ Broom Maker, .	1	0	1
Sentence expired, .	8	91	99
Discharged as reformed, .	0	12	12
“ to go to sea, .	0	2	2
“ “ into the army, .	0	1	1
“ by Superior Court, .	0	1	1
“ by Legislature, .	0	3	3
“ to friends, .	10	29	39
“ on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , .	0	1	1
“ for defective mittimus, .	0	1	1
Indenture expired, .	8	3	11
Remanded to alternate sentence, .	0	10	10
Escaped, .	5	30	35
Died, .	0	3	3
Total, .	34	249	283

CHAIR SHOP.

	Dr.
To Fixtures and Tools, April 1st, 1860, .	\$ 40.00
“ Cane on hand, “ “ “ .	78.40
“ Seats finished, not delivered, .	341.28
“ Cash paid Foreman of Shop, .	350.00
“ “ “ Board of Foreman, .	130.00
“ “ “ Cane and Fixtures, .	1,235.69
“ “ “ Freight, .	121.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,296.37

CR.

By Cash received for seating chairs, . . .	\$2,050.42
“ Seats finished, and avails not included in the above,	843.86
“ Cane on hand, April 1st, 1861,	294.00
“ Fixtures and Tools, April 1st, 1861, . .	90.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,278.28

Balance showing the avails of boys' labor in chair shop, for the year,	981.91
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BASKET SHOP.

DR.

To Stock and Goods on hand, April 1st, 1861, . .	\$300.00
“ Materials purchased,	703.86
“ Labor of boys,	190.00
“ “ Overseeing the Shop,	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,393.86

CR.

By Cash received for Goods sold,	\$1,289.87
“ Sundry Goods on hand, April 1st, 1861, . .	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,589.87
Balance in favor of Shop,	196.01

SHOE SHOP.

DR.

To stock on hand, April 1st, 1860,	\$ 34.74
“ Tools and Fixtures,	200.00
“ 17 pr. Shoes,	23.29
“ 266 pr. Slippers, &c.,	129.69
“ Labor of boy, one year,	36.00
“ Cash paid Foreman of the Shop,	200.00
“ “ “ for Leather and Findings,	172.08
	<hr/>
	\$795.80

	CR.
By Cash received for Shoes sold, . . .	\$205.74
“ 147 pairs furnished the boys, at $\$1\frac{1}{3}$ per pair, . . .	196.00
“ 525 “ mended for boys, . . .	255.41
“ 13 “ children's Shoes on hand, Apr. 1, '61, . . .	3.90
“ Leather and Findings “ “ “	37.80
“ 23 pairs boys' Shoes “ “ “	30.66
“ Fixtures and Tools “ “ “	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$879.51
Balance in favor of Shop, . . .	83.71

TABLE 9,

Showing Articles made in Sewing Shop.

No. of Coats, - - - - -	117
“ Pants, - - - - -	234
“ Shirts, - - - - -	224
“ Aprons, - - - - -	22
“ Pairs of Suspenders, - - - - -	113
“ “ Sheets, - - - - -	72
“ “ Pillow Cases, - - - - -	50
“ “ Mittens, - - - - -	18
“ “ Stockings, - - - - -	4
“ Towels, - - - - -	62
“ Caps, - - - - -	64
“ Handkerchiefs, - - - - -	18
“ Hats bound, - - - - -	24
“ Pairs Shoes bound, - - - - -	76
“ Collars, - - - - -	13
“ Pairs Drawers, - - - - -	4
“ Comfortables, - - - - -	53
“ Bags, - - - - -	2
“ Wrappers of New Britain Knitting Co., - - - - -	7,068
Work performed for other parties, - - - - -	\$27.32

The articles mended for the boys, too numerous to mention.

Total avails of labor received, - - - - - \$308.50

TABLE 10.

Amount and Value of Farm Products.

43 tons of hay, at \$15, -	-	-	-	\$645.00
4 " corn fodder, at \$8, -	-	-	-	32.00
6 " oat straw, at \$10, -	-	-	-	60.00
1½ " barley straw, at \$8, -	-	-	-	12.00
1½ " rye straw, at \$8, -	-	-	-	12.00
Buckwheat straw, &c., for litter, -	-	-	-	5.00
Green corn, millet and Hungarian grass, (soiling,)	-	-	-	25.00
250 bushels of corn, at 90 cts., -	-	-	-	225.00
75 " soft corn, at 25 cts., -	-	-	-	18.75
300 " oats, at 45 cts., -	-	-	-	135.00
59 " buckwheat, at 65 cts., -	-	-	-	38.35
48 " barley, at 75 cts., -	-	-	-	36.00
30 " rye, at 90 cts., -	-	-	-	27.00
12 " broom corn seed, at 40 cts. -	-	-	-	4.80
2 " Hungarian grass seed, at 50 cts., -	-	-	-	1.00
22 " beans, at \$1.75, -	-	-	-	38.50
15 " peas, at \$1.25, -	-	-	-	18.75
400 " potatoes, at 50 cts., -	-	-	-	200.00
229 " small potatoes, at 25 cts., -	-	-	-	57.25
348 " turnips, -	-	-	-	99.00
270 " carrots, at 25 cts., -	-	-	-	67.50
107 " mangold wurtzel, at 25 cts., -	-	-	-	26.75
40 " early beets, at 37½ cts., -	-	-	-	15.00
10 " parsnips, at 37½ cts., -	-	-	-	3.75
114 " onions, at 60 cts., -	-	-	-	68.40
500 " cabbages, at 4 cts., -	-	-	-	20.00
100 " boxes of strawberries, at 15 cts.,	-	-	-	15.00
Sweet corn, -	-	-	-	10.00
Other garden products, -	-	-	-	75.00
1000 lbs. Squashes, at 1½ cts., -	-	-	-	15.00
25 bbls. apples, at 80 cts., -	-	-	-	20.00
8 loads pumpkins, at \$2, -	-	-	-	16.00
3 yearlings, at \$15, -	-	-	-	45.00

2 calves,	-	-	-	-	-	\$11.00
3 shoats, at \$6,	-	-	-	-	-	18.00
16 pigs,	-	-	-	-	-	59.50
3865 lbs. of beef, at 6½ cts.,	-	-	-	-	-	251.22
2916 lbs. of pork, at 8 cts.,	-	-	-	-	-	233.28
805 lbs. of veal,	-	-	-	-	-	40.26
4362 gallons of milk, at 12 cts.,	-	-	-	-	-	523.44
35 cords of wood, at \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	175.00
Preparing same for fire,	-	-	-	-	-	70.00
Labor of men, boys and teams,	-	-	-	-	-	307.24
Poultry and eggs,	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
Broom corn,	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
75 loads gravel for highway,	-	-	-	-	-	16.90
Grapes, cherries and currants,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Garden seeds,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
						<hr/>
						\$3,913.64

TABLE 11.

Inventory of Stock and Tools on hand April 1, 1861.

2 yoke of oxen,	-	-	-	-	-	\$300.00
10 cows,	-	-	-	-	-	435.00
3 yearlings,	-	-	-	-	-	45.00
1 thorough bred short-horn bull, (Humboldt),	-	-	-	-	-	225.00
1 horse,	-	-	-	-	-	125.00
2 sows,	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
9 shoats,	-	-	-	-	-	66.00
Poultry,	-	-	-	-	-	35.00
3 ox carts,	-	-	-	-	-	60.00
1 job wagon, \$25, buggy wagon, \$75,	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
1 top carriage,	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
2 ox sleds,	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
3 wheelbarrows,	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
2 harnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
1 stone drag,	-	-	-	-	-	4.00

Mowing machine, (Kirby's,)	-	-	.	\$80.00
1 iron roller,	-	-	-	35.00
5 plows,	-	-	-	32.00
2 harrows,	-	-	-	8.00
2 cultivators,	-	-	-	9.00
1 corn sheller,	-	-	-	4.00
1 broom machine,	-	-	-	10.00
1 fanning mill,	-	-	-	10.00
1 hay cutter,	-	-	-	4.00
1 root cutter,	-	-	-	11.00
3 iron bars,	-	-	-	5.00
Quarry tools,	-	-	-	12.00
4 draft chains,	-	-	-	10.00
Grindstone,	-	-	-	3.00
1½ doz. shovels,	-	-	-	13.00
4¼ doz. hoes,	-	-	-	5.50
1 " hay and manure forks,	-	-	-	6.25
1½ " wood rakes,	-	-	-	2.50
4 steel rakes,	-	-	-	3.00
6 spades,	-	-	-	3.00
4 flails,	-	-	-	3.00
6 watering pots,	-	-	-	3.00
4 wood saws,	-	-	-	4.00
5 axes,	-	-	-	5.00
4 scythes and snaths,	-	-	-	4.00
3 bog hoes,	-	-	-	1.50
Whiffle-tree and chain,	-	-	-	1.00
Ox muzzles, corn cutters, sickle, &c.,	-	-	-	2.50
1 cross-cut saw,	-	-	-	3.00
2 doz. bags,	-	-	-	4.00
Steel-yards,	-	-	-	4.00
Platform scales,	-	-	-	15.00
Other farm tools,	-	-	-	10.00
1 sleigh,	-	-	-	20.00

\$1,899.75

TABLE 12.

Produce on hand April 1st, 1861.

10 tons of hay, at \$18,	-	-	-	-	\$180.00
4 " oat straw, at \$10,	-	-	-	-	40.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ " rye bran, at \$30,	-	-	-	-	15.00
160 bushels of oats, at 50 cts.,	-	-	-	-	80.00
15 " corn, at 90 cts.,	-	-	-	-	13.50
15 " buckwheat, at 70 cts.,	-	-	-	-	10.50
8 " barley, at \$1,	-	-	-	-	8.00
$1\frac{3}{4}$ " timothy seed, at \$3.50,	-	-	-	-	6.12
2 " Hungarian grass seed, at 50 cts.,	-	-	-	-	1.00
2 " beans, at \$2,	-	-	-	-	4.00
Garden beans, peas, and other garden seeds,	-	-	-	-	10.00
170 bushels of carrots, at 30 cts.,	-	-	-	-	51.00
15 " turnips, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.,	-	-	-	-	5.62
50 " potatoes, at 50 cts.,	-	-	-	-	25.00
75 " " at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.,	-	-	-	-	28.12
15 " beets, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.,	-	-	-	-	5.62
					<hr/>
					\$483.48

FARM.

				Dr.
To Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1860,				\$1,585.50
" Produce,	"	"	"	572.00
" 5,049 days' work of boys, 8 hrs. per day, 15c.,				307.35
" Sundries purchased for Farm,	"	"		1.053.30
" Board of Farmers 86 weeks, \$2.50 per week,				215.00
" Labor of "	-	-	-	650.00
				<hr/>
				\$4,383.15

				Cr
By Stock and Tools on hand April 1st, 1861,				\$1,899.75
" Produce,	"	"	"	- 483.48

By Produce and Stock sold,	-	-	-	\$510.48
“ Labor of Men, Boys, and Teams for Instituion,				129.75
“ Permanent Improvements,			-	268.31
Sundries furnished institution, as follows :				
3865 lbs. of Beef at 6½c.	-	-	-	251.22
2916 “ of Pork at 8c.	-	-	-	233.28
50 bu. of Corn at 90c.	-	-	-	45.00
12 “ of Buckwheat at 70c.	-	-	-	8.40
475 “ of Potatoes at 50c.,	-	-	-	237.50
75 “ of Turnips at 30c.,	-	-	-	22.50
25 “ of Beets at 50c.,	-	-	-	12.50
“ of Onions at 60c.,	-	-	-	36.00
15 “ of Peas at \$1.25,	-	-	-	18.75
20 “ of Beans at \$1.75,	-	-	-	35.00
10 “ of Parsnips at 37½c.,	-	-	-	3.75
300 “ of Cabbages at 4c.,	-	-	-	12.00
100 “ of boxes of Strawberries at 15c.,	-	-	-	15.00
1000 lbs. of Squashes at 1½c.,	-	-	-	15.00
Other garden Products,	-	-	-	85.00
25 bbls. of Apples at 80c.,	-	-	-	20.00
Grapes, Cherries, and Currants,	-	-	-	10.00
4362 Gallons of Milk at 12c.,	-	-	-	523.44
35 Cords of Wood at \$7.00,	-	-	-	245.00
2 Tons of Oats-Straw at \$10.00,	-	-	-	20.00
Poultry and Eggs,	-	-	-	75.00
Broom-Corn,	-	-	-	25.00
Horse keeping,	-	-	-	150.00
				<hr/>
				\$5,391.11
Balance in favor of Farm,	-	-	-	\$1,007.96

TABLE 13.

Whole number in School,	-	-	-	-	112
Read Books generally,	-	-	-	-	68
“ in Easy Lessons,	-	-	-	-	30
Can hardly read,	-	-	-	-	14

Study Geography,	-	-	-	-	-	70
“ Written Arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	-	57
“ Mental,	-	-	-	-	-	75
Have been through Greenleafs’ Arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	-	12
“ to Ratio and Proportion,	-	-	-	-	-	14
“ “ Cancelation,	-	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ Federal Money,	-	-	-	-	-	19
Study Miss Swifts’ Philosophy,	-	-	-	-	-	20
Can write Letters to their friends,	-	-	-	-	-	82

The following donations and gifts were received the past year :

The Hon. Phillip Ripley, 100 Pamphlets, a Map, and a large quantity of Newspapers.

The Hon. Philemon Hoadley, a quantity of Temperance papers.

The Hon. Benjamin Douglas, 50 copies of the Sabbath Bell.

The Hon. John Woodruff, Pub. Documents, 10 vols.

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, a Christmas Dinner for the Boys.

R. Linsley, Esq., a quantity of Apples for the Boys.

S. C. Paddock, Esq., a large supply of Cherries.

The Editors and Proprietors of the following Weekly papers have continued to supply the School with fresh and instructive reading. The *boys*, and all connected with the Institution, return to each and all their hearty thanks for this continued favor.

“ Religious Herald,” “ Press,” “ Courant,” and “ Christian Secretary,” Hartford.

“ Palladium,” “ Columbian Register,” “ Journal & Courier,” and “ News,” New Haven.

“ New London Chronicle,” and “ Weekly Democrat,” New London.

“ Republican Farmer,” Bridgeport.

“ Norwalk Gazette,” Norwalk, “ Waterbury American,” and the “ Norwich Aurora.”

The following Table shows something of the social and moral condition of the boys at the time of committal :

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Whole number received, - - -	55	308	363
Who have lost father, - - -	11	83	94
“ “ “ mother, - - -	12	49	61
“ “ “ both parents, - - -	8	31	39
Whose fathers were intemperate, -	19	116	135
“ mothers “ “ -	0	18	18
Were mostly idle previous to admission, - - - -	40	188	228
“ untruthful, - - - -	44	264	308
“ profane, - - - -	43	256	299
“ obscene in language, - - -	42	232	265
“ truants, - - - -	42	232	274
“ sabbath breakers, - - - -	43	167	210
Had visited theaters, - - -	34	103	137
“ used tobacco, - - - -	24	164	188
“ drank ardent spirits, - - -	17	81	98
“ been previously arrested once,	8	35	43
“ “ “ “ twice,	4	15	19
“ “ “ “ three times, - - - -	5	5	10
“ been “ “ four or more times, - - - -	4	10	14
Irregular to Church and Sabbath School, - - - -	37	210	247
Were never connected with Sabbath School, - - - -	7	46	53
Had never attended any school, -	3	12	15
“ companionship with each other,	47	220	267

In concluding the Report for 1860-61, I would say that under the circumstances of the past year, the result is highly gratifying. That although financial embarrassment has in an unparalleled degree prostrated the business of the country, yet in no year since the establishment of the Institution has our

labor been more continuous or more successful. Your particular attention is called to the financial exhibit. Though there is a small amount of money in the treasury, yet the Institution is free from debt, and there is every prospect of a good business the ensuing year. We do not mean to neglect any interest of the Institution. Our aim is to make the Institution answer the design of its founders and sustainers. We mean to guard well every interest of the State and of the boys committed to us. We cordially invite the citizens of the State, the friends of education, and of the young, to visit us and see for themselves the internal workings of the State Reform School. I have, at your request, appended the laws of the State relating to the Institution. The most entire harmony has prevailed among the officers the past year, and they with yourselves have been kind, persistent, faithful coworkers in all that pertains to the labors and duties of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. HATCH,

Superintendent and Physician.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE

The Treasurer respectfully presents

DR.

To Balance in hands, April 1st, 1860,	-	-	\$531.83
“ Cash rec'd from Appropriation made June, '60,			3,000.00
“ “ “ State Treasury for Board of delinquents,	-	-	3,814.69
“ Cash from New Haven, for “entire expenses” of Delinquents from said City,	-	-	261.30
“ Cash from Meriden, do. do.,	-	-	77.20
“ “ “ Saybrook, “ “	-	-	52.00
“ “ “ Plainfield, “ “	-	-	18.00
“ “ “ Danbury, “ “	-	-	14.60
“ “ “ Parents, “ “	-	-	469.00
“ “ “ Sewing Shop,	-	-	407.57
“ “ “ Chair Shop,	-	-	2,050.42
“ “ “ Basket Shop,	-	-	1,289.87
“ “ “ Shoe Shop,	-	-	205.74
“ “ “ Incidentals,	-	-	239.96
“ “ “ Farm,	-	-	510.48
Total Receipts,	-	-	\$12,942.66

I have examined the above account, and find it to be correct.

HIRAM FOSTER, *Auditor.*

REFORM SCHOOL OF CONNECTICUT:

the Ninth Annual Report, and is

			CR.
By Cash paid for Provisions,	-	-	\$2,793.78
“ “ “ Salaries,	-	-	4,199.81
“ “ “ Books and Stationary,	-	-	171.77
“ “ “ Clothing,	-	-	455.43
“ “ “ Chair Shop,	-	-	1,235.69
“ “ “ Basket Shop,	-	-	703.86
“ “ “ Shoe Shop,	-	-	172.08
“ “ “ Farm,	-	-	1,053.30
“ “ “ Fuel and Lights,	-	-	746.96
“ “ “ Freight,	-	-	241.04
“ “ “ Furniture,	-	-	192.39
“ “ “ Hospital,	-	-	3.50
“ “ “ Incidentals,	-	-	63.65
“ “ “ Postage,	-	-	27.38
“ “ “ Repairs,	-	-	564.18
“ “ “ Traveling,	-	-	282.17
			<hr/>
Total expenditures,	-	-	\$12,906.99
Balance in Treasury,	-	-	35.67
			<hr/>
			\$12,942.66

E. W. HATCH, *Treasurer.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }
 WEST MERIDEN, March 30th, 1861. }

LAWS RELATING TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The following laws relating to commitments to the State Reform School, are now in force:

When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment, other than such as may be punishable by imprisonment for life, the Court or Justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be heard, may, at their discretion, sentence such boy to the State Reform School, or to such punishment, as is now provided by law for the same offense.

And if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative, to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed. SEC. 4th of "An Act to establish the State Reform School," passed 1851.

All commitments to the Reform School, of boys, of whatever age when committed, shall be for a term not longer than during their minority, nor less than ninety days, [the ninety days limitation has been altered by subsequent statute,] unless sooner discharged by order of the Trustees as herein provided, and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom, by the expiration of his term of commitment, or as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 7 of above Act.

Any Justice of the Peace, before whom any juvenile delinquent may be lawfully committed to the State Reform School, may sentence such delinquent during his minority, provided, that no Justice of the Peace shall sentence any delinquent as aforesaid to said school, for a longer period than ninety days, [ninety days clause altered by subsequent statute,] unless upon the recommendation, at the time of such sentence, of a majori-

ty of the Selectmen of the town in which such conviction is had.

SEC. 1 of Act of 1854.

No person shall hereafter be sentenced or committed to the State Reform School for any of the offenses specified in the 24th and 55th sections of the "Act concerning Domestic Relations," or the 23d section of the Act concerning prisons.

SEC. 1 of the Act of 1855.

No person under the age of ten years shall hereafter be committed to the State Reform School, *nor shall any person be so committed for a less period than nine months.*

SEC. 3d of Act of 1857.

Any parent may indenture his boy, or any guardian may indenture his male ward, to the State Reform School for such length of time as may be agreed upon by such parent or guardian, and the Trustees of said State Reform School, on condition that such parent or guardian shall pay the expenses of his boy or ward, so indentured as aforesaid, while at said State Reform School.

Act of 1859, SEC. 1.

FORM OF INDENTURE ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School :

I hereby request that the boy named

be received as indentured according to Law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at West Meriden, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz :

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of Two Dollars per week, payable quarter-yearly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in said Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint, as all other inmates of said School.

[Signed]

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Annual, Quarterly, and Semi-Annual Meetings of the Board of Trustees, are holden as follows :—

Annual Meeting, first Wednesday in July.

Quarterly, “ “ “ in October.

Semi-Annual Meeting, first Wednesday in January.

Quarterly “ “ “ in April.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at the January Meeting of the Board, 1860, and is considered one of the standing rules of the Board :

Resolved, That we visit the Institution in succession, each month in which the regular meetings of the Board do not occur.

The following is the order of counties :—

February—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

March—TOLLAND COUNTY.

May—LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

June—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

August—HARTFORD COUNTY.

September—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

November—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

December—WINDHAM COUNTY.

Names, Residence, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Retirement.
1851.	Gideon Wells,	Hartford.	1853.
1851.	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven.	1857.
1851.	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport.	1853.
1851.	A. N. Baldwin,	New Milford.	1855.
1851.	Philo M. Judson,	Norwich.	Declined.
1851.	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield.	1854.
1851.	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown.	1853.
1851.	John H. Brockway,	Ellington.	1853.
1853.	Phillip Ripley,	Hartford.	Still in office.
1853.	David Patchen,	Weston.	1854.
1853.	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich.	1854.
1853.	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia.	1856.
1853.	James Phelps,	Essex.	1855.
1854.	Frederick S. Wildman,	Danbury.	1858.
1854.	Moses Pierce,	Norwich.	1856.
1854.	John Gallop, 2d,	Brooklyn.	1858.
1855.	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield.	Resigned 1858.
1855.	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown.	Declined.
1856.	Moses Culver,	Middletown.	1858.
1856.	Thomas Clark,	Coventry.	Still in office.
1856.	Wm. P. Benjamin,	New London.	" "
1857.	Wm. S. Charnley,	New Haven.	Declined.
1858.	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden.	Resigned 1859.
1858.	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford.	Still in office.
1858.	David P. Nichols,	Danbury.	" "
1858.	Thomas A. Miller,	Torrington.	1859.
1858.	Benjamin Douglas,	Middletown.	Still in office.
1859.	Hiram Foster,	Meriden.	" "
1859.	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington.	" "
1860.	Henry McCrea,	Ellington.	" "

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

E. W. HATCH, M. D., SUP'T, TREASURER and PHYSICIAN.

SAXTON B. LITTLE, A. M., ASS'T SUP'T and TEACHER.

L. P. CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER.

JOHN B. PORTER, SHOE DEPARTMENT.

J. P. PARKER, CHAIR DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE MARSH, WATCHMAN.

MRS. LAVINIA BROWN, MATRON.

MISS L. RICHARDSON, SEWING DEPARTMENT.

MISS L. A. LUDINGTON, TEACHER.

ERRATA.

Add to list of Trustees,

D. P. NICHOLS,

DANBURY,

Fairfield Co.

TERM EXPIRES,

1862.

R E P O R T

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN :
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

*To the Hon. General Assembly of the State of Connecticut,
May Session, A. D. 1861 :*

THE meeting of your Hon. Body brings with it the duty imposed by Statute law upon the Directors of the State Prison, of presenting their Annual Report. It is gratifying to the Board, that they are able, confidently, to state that the heretofore well deserved reputation of this Prison of being one of the best conducted penal and reformatory institutions of the kind in this country, has been fully maintained, and although not fashioned and furnished with all the conveniences and improvements that science and experience would now suggest, it is creditable to our State, as having been second to none at the date of its erection, and that, under the fostering care of previous Legislatures, many improvements have been added. It is probably true that the discipline of this institution is more strict and rigidly enforced than that of almost any other similar one in the country; but it is pleasant to know also, that this system of discipline has been maintained with less punishment than has been required to preserve any considerable degree of order and safety in other prisons, under systems more lax and indulgent.

There have been no cases during the current year calling for severe or extreme punishment, and comparatively few, requiring other than moral means to produce perfect obedience.

The average number of male convicts has been about 155; of these 127 are working for contractors, the remainder are employed as hall waiters, lumpers and workers in the yard, or are invalids.

This being a less number than for many years past has occasioned less earnings, without a corresponding reduction of expenses, because the number of officers, guards and watchmen, paid by the State, must be the same at all times.

The gross earnings were \$15,330.03,—the current expenses \$14,907.61, leaving the sum of \$422.42 as excess of earnings over the expenses.

The average number of female convicts has been 12;—all employed in the service of the Prison, either in the cooking and washing department, or in making and repairing clothing and bedding for the prisoners' use.

At the last three sessions of the Legislature, the attention of the Committee on State Prison has been called to the low and dilapidated state of the wall around the Female Prison-yard, one side of which had settled, was badly cracked, and liable to fall; but there were so many other repairs and improvements which were more strictly connected with the welfare of the convicts, that seemed to demand more immediate attention, that no appropriation was requested or made for rebuilding and raising the wall, until the year 1860, when the Legislature authorized the use of eight hundred dollars of the Prison earnings for that purpose. On inviting proposals from contractors for the work, the lowest terms offered were about double the appropriation. Upon consideration, so urgent was the necessity, in the opinion of the Directors, that the work should be done, that they decided to purchase materials necessary for it, and have the work performed by the day under the immediate supervision of the Warden. It has been well and substantially completed, costing less than the lowest proposal by contractors, although exceeding the appropriation; of which action we ask your approval.

The deaths in the Prison have been less in number, with the exception of one year, than during any previous year since the institution was founded; only two occurring in the past twelve

months. The general health of the convicts during the same period has been unusually good, and the few cases of disease have been of the milder types, and most of them have yielded readily to brief medical treatment. For details, we refer you to the Physician's report, hereto annexed.

The educational, moral and religious culture of the convicts has been during the year under the general care and superintendence of the Chaplain, Rev. Benjamin C. Phelps, who has taken much interest in their welfare. We respectfully ask your attention to his report, hereto annexed, for more particular information in relation to his labors and their results.

The subject of insanity, in connection with this institution, has been for several successive years brought to the notice of the Legislature, and we deem it proper to state the facts in relation to existing cases somewhat minutely. During the year just closed, no new case has occurred. One man, committed sixteen months since, was then and is now at times a monomaniac, but always quiet. One man, who was sentenced here for life in December last for killing his two daughters, is insane, and has been so most of the time, since his commitment. There are at all times some who are more or less enervated by the effect of syphilitic affections contracted prior to commitment, and by habits of self-pollution and the depleting effects of prison life tending to produce mental aberration; but there are none of this class who are not quiet, obedient men. There are no cases of long standing which have not, under the Physician's care, mild treatment, wholesome advice and occasional rest from labor, to a considerable extent reformed, and in nearly all cases, the subjects have so far improved as to prefer to labor most of the time. If not rapidly becoming better, none are growing worse, and we are fully convinced that a special insane apartment connected with the Prison, in which to isolate these men, would be prejudicial to them, and a wasteful experiment for the State.

Most of the reasons which were urged five or ten years ago for an insane apartment attached to the Prison have ceased to exist. At that period the Prison Hospital was small, poorly ventilated, and seldom blest by a ray of sunlight;—now it is

twice the original size, thoroughly ventilated, and abundance of air and sunlight is admitted through additional windows on the side and also large windows and openings in the roof. The Prison yard has been enlarged to nearly twice its original size, and partly appropriated to the culture of flowers; thus giving a far better circulation of air, affording improved facilities for out-door exercise, either by walking, tending the garden when so inclined, or basking in the sun. Nor is this all; three years ago, nearly one hundred men worked in low, damp shops, surrounded by close, high walls on three sides, nearly preventing any circulation of air except from the former small yard. Some of the same men and many others now work in the new shops, the lower floors of which are raised more than two feet above the ground, lofts eleven feet high, amply lighted, with abundant ventilation through the roof, and free circulation on three sides of the building, thus removing many of the causes which three years ago induced debility and disease, resulting in insanity. This system of improvement, when carried to completeness by the building of a new shop on the west side of the yard at some future day, and other feasible alterations to give better sewerage, additional ventilation and sunlight, will do more to prevent sickness, insanity and death in the prison, and at the same time better answer the demands of an enlightened, philanthropic public sentiment, than any and all other proposed appliances. We do not believe there is a proper subject for confinement in a State Prison, who could be treated with more humanity and with better prospects of benefit to himself, in an Insane Hospital connected with the institution, than under the present accommodations.

There is a strong public sentiment, which we regard as well founded, against subjecting the friends of the violent insane to the odium and disgrace of his sentence to the State Prison. They reason from the fact that it was especially founded for the confinement of felons, thieves and murderers, as a punishment for their crimes; they say the man who commits an act when insane, which the law declares a crime, is not in any proper sense a criminal, and, provided he has means of his own or wealthy friends disposed to aid him, is seldom if ever con-

victed and incarcerated in a prison,—and why should the poor insane unfortunate, with friends of equally keen susceptibilities, and as much of sympathy, but wanting the means to prevent it, be required to submit to this disgrace? Have not the poor *violent* insane, and their friends, as many claims on our philanthropy and charity, as those *poor* insane and their friends, whose acts have fortunately been less violent and injurious? In our opinion, this institution answers the fullest extent of its design, when none but sane convicts are sentenced to and confined within its walls, receiving all proper care during the term for which they were committed.

Our convictions of duty, after giving this matter no little attention, have prompted us to give the foregoing statement of facts, with our views in relation to the insane connected with this institution, in the firm belief that what is now done and contemplated to be done for this unfortunate class, is all that their necessities require, or that justice and humanity demand.

We commend to your careful attention the full report of the Warden in relation to the business matters of the Institution, as also to the present state of the buildings and appurtenances connected therewith; and we fully concur with him in his recommendations. We believe the appropriation of two thousand dollars asked for, absolutely necessary to preserve the property in a proper condition, and is required by principles of true economy.

We have duly examined the books and vouchers of the financial transactions for the current year, find them in proper order,—and the neat and correct manner in which they are made up merits our approval.

We cordially invite the members of your Hon. Body to visit the institution at such times during your session as may be to them convenient;—and may be allowed to suggest that such visits will afford gentlemen an opportunity to obtain much information in relation to many matters of interest connected with it, that cannot be embraced in our report, unless extended to an unreasonable length.

In conclusion, it affords us unfeigned pleasure to report our unabated confidence in the superintending head of the establishment, and cheerfully bear witness to the capability and faithfulness with which the Deputy and other officers have discharged their responsible duties.

All which, with the accompanying documents, are respectfully submitted.

J. TRACY,
Z. BROCKWAY, } *Directors.*
D. H. WILLARD, }

Wethersfield, April 1st, 1861.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN:—

As by law required, I herewith present you my report of the various interests of the Connecticut State Prison for the year ending March 31st, 1861, together with facts relating to its past history and its immediate and prospective wants.

In the annexed tables, a minute account of earnings and expenses, together with the Repair and Improvement account paid from the earnings of the Prison, as per order of the General Assembly and of the Directors, and charged to the State, are fully set forth, to which you are respectfully referred.

A tabular statement, showing the number of prisoners, their sex, color, occupation, nativity, age, terms of sentence, habits of early life, and social relations, has been carefully prepared by the Clerk, and is hereto appended.

During the past year, the working force on contracts has averaged only 127 able-bodied men, making it necessary to discontinue one contract, and thus reducing the gross earnings of the Prison to	\$15,330.03
Expenses, including Officers' salaries, were	14,907.61

Leaving a gain of	\$422.42
-------------------	----------

So that the earnings and net revenue are less than in former years, resulting from a small number of convicts,—for the prison earnings are in proportion to the number of laboring prisoners, which has been less than in former years, thus reducing the earnings \$2,521.13, while the expenses could not be lessened but a fraction of this amount,—for the number of

officers paid by the Prison, and other items of expense, as fuel, gas, steam, &c., must remain the same. But if the guilty are not unpunished, and crime is decreasing, while population increases, the loss in dollars is more than compensated by the increase of public virtue.

No flagrant acts of insubordination, or willful violation of rules, have occurred to disturb the order of the Prison or excite the fears of any. Willing industry and cheerful submission to the rules have been uniformly manifested by nearly all the inmates.

The health of the prisoners has been without a parallel, as compared with former years, as will appear by the Physician's Report. Only two deaths have occurred during the year. The enlargement of the yard to nearly twice its former size,—the new shops, thoroughly lighted and ventilated,—the flower garden, in which the feeble and convalescent are permitted to find wholesome exercise,—and the large, airy chapel in which the prisoners meet for worship,—are some of the reasons for the unprecedented good health of the convicts.

During the past three years much has been done in erecting new buildings and in repairing the old ones, to supply the wear and decay of thirty years' constant use, and to meet the requirements of an elevated public sentiment; and yet more will need to be done from year to year, if the buildings are to be kept in such a condition as economy and comfort and a due regard to public reputation require.

The pressing necessity for a thorough pointing of the walls of the main building, and of the Chaplain's and Deputy's dwellings, and of the yard walls, demands that they be no longer neglected. New gutters should be substituted for many of the old ones. The reservoir,—our only reliable supply of water in case of fire,—should be re-built. New floors must be laid to supply the place of worn and decayed ones. New sash and window frames are needed, and many other things should be done, which thirty years of use and decay render necessary. The female hall, now dark and damp, should be lighted through the roof by an ample window, well secured by grates, thus admitting sunlight and ventilation, so neces-

sary to health. As a safeguard against fire, I would earnestly recommend the propriety of raising a battlement ten feet high on the north wall of the chapel, to protect that and the main Prison in case of fire from the east shop.

I make these suggestions, believing that so important a subject as general repairs, involving the safety of the buildings, and the pecuniary and sanitary interests of the institution, should be urged on your attention.

The amount necessary for accomplishing these several objects cannot be less than two thousand dollars, made up from careful estimates. Should these suggestions be approved, the sum must come from the State Treasury, as the earnings of the Prison are insufficient, owing to the fact that about \$1,800 have been expended from the Prison Treasury the last year in re-building and raising the female yard wall, as per order of the General Assembly, and for other necessary repairs by order of the Prison Directors. This amount is nearly \$1,400 in excess of the net earnings. A stitch in time is true economy; and if the Prison buildings are not thoroughly repaired after more than thirty years of use and decay, the State will ere long suffer pecuniary loss which good husbandry may now prevent.

In reporting the various interests of the prison, that of its indebtedness to the Connecticut School Fund in the sum of nineteen thousand dollars, deserves a careful explanation. The interest on this amount for one year, and one thousand dollars of the principal, was due that fund September 1st, 1860, and remains unpaid.

That the origin of this debt may be fully understood, I collate the following from the Resolves of the General Assembly and from the books and vouchers of the Prison. In 1842, Messrs. Smith, Ely & Co., of New York, owed the prison \$10,822.13 for convict labor, which amount was secured to the Warden on encumbered real estate, situated on Beekman and Fulton streets, New York. In 1848, Elisha Johnson, Esq., Warden, in his official capacity, and by authority of the General Assembly of Connecticut, bought this property, subject to

certain encumbrances, and sold it to Messrs. R. H. & J. G. Isham of New York, for thirty-two thousand dollars, to be paid in fifteen years from May 1st, 1846,—the State being still liable for the encumbrances. The sale was subject to the following conditions, viz: said property to be held by a mortgage executed by the purchasers to the State, until the purchase money is paid; said purchasers to pay four thousand dollars on the first of May, 1850, and one thousand dollars, with interest, on the amount unpaid at six per cent., on the first of May in each succeeding year, until May 1st, 1861, when the whole amount then unpaid, with accruing interest, will be due.

In May, 1853, the General Assembly passed a resolution, a copy of which is hereto appended, authorizing the Warden to borrow twenty-two thousand dollars of the School Fund, to pay off the aforesaid encumbrances on the New York property, sold by the State to the Messrs. Isham; and the resolution further provided that this twenty-two thousand dollars debt of the prison to the School Fund, should be paid from year to year on Sept. 1st, from the annual installments and interest due by the Messrs. Isham to the State Prison on the New York property, as provided for in the mortgage; which conditions were complied with until May 1st, 1860. Prior to that date, the mortgagees made an assignment of all their property, but neglected to make provision in that assignment for the payment of one thousand dollars of the principal and the annual interest on the nineteen thousand dollars, due on their mortgage to the State Prison; and thus cut off my only resource, as provided by the General Assembly, for paying the School Fund the interest on what remained unpaid, (viz: \$19,000,) of the \$22,000 loan from that fund. I immediately applied to the assignee of Messrs. Isham, and endeavored to effect a settlement of the claim, on the ground that our title was undoubted,—that the debt must ultimately be paid,—and that a suit would waste the property.

I further proposed to sell our claim, and thus prevent loss of time and money which would otherwise be spent in litigation. For a time, I met with encouraging prospects of success; but

finally the New York lawyers advised the assignee that, such had been the action of the Connecticut Legislature in relation to this property, the mortgage must expire or be foreclosed in the hands of the Warden of the State Prison, as otherwise a valid title would not pass. In view of these facts, and by your instruction, gentlemen, I brought suit October 12th, 1860, for a foreclosure of the mortgage. I had previously caused the necessary searches to be made, and had found a large number of judgments against the mortgagees. It being necessary to make subsequent encumbrancers parties to the suit, all the judgment creditors were made parties, so that there are between thirty and forty defendants. With great difficulty, it was ascertained that some of these defendants were in Boston, one is in Connecticut, one in Australia, and of others, nothing could be ascertained. It therefore became necessary to advertise the summons for six weeks,—the mode prescribed for serving non-resident and unknown defendants. There were ten who could be served in no other way. But I think now that in about a month we shall get judgment. Had we been fortunate in obtaining service on the parties, judgment would have been rendered nearly three months ago.

The above is a correct statement of the position of the suit. The delay has been unavoidable; but the property is believed to be ample security, so that our claim is undoubtedly safe.

Believing that I have pursued this claim with thoroughness, and have only been prevented by the necessities of the case from paying the indebtedness of the Prison to the School Fund, I the more cheerfully submit the foregoing facts, showing the whole transaction to be one over which the General Assembly has throughout exercised control, not only in authorizing the loan, but in directing my predecessors to apply it;—so that my non-payment to the School Fund has arisen from the necessary delay in foreclosing this mortgage, and from this combination of causes, over which I could exercise no authority, but such as was delegated by the resolution and mortgages.

During my official supervision of this mortgage for the past three years, I have collected the annual installments and interest, and paid the same to the School Fund, for which vouchers are on file.

The following is a copy of the Resolution passed A. D. 1853, authorizing the \$22,000 loan, and directing my predecessor in its application.

“Resolved, That the Warden of the State Prison be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars from the Commissioner of the School Fund, or from some other source, to be applied by him to pay off certain encumbrances on property which was deeded by authority of the State of Connecticut to Messrs. R. H. & J. G. Isham of the City of New York; and the Warden of the State Prison is hereby directed to pay the amount borrowed from any funds he may receive or moneys due and growing due from any securities upon said property in his possession, as received from the mortgagors.”

I trust that the foregoing statement will prove a sufficient explanation, to all interested parties, of the facts in the case.

The interest felt for the unfortunate inmates of this Prison by those who are not connected therewith, is often evinced by presents as well as by expressions of sympathy. On New Years' Day, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney donated a quantity of choice apples to be distributed among the prisoners; and, on several occasions during the year, Messrs. David Hawley, H. C. Trumbull, Nelson Kingsbury and others have labored in the Chapel in the prisoners' behalf. At repeated times, we have been favored by Messrs. J. A. Francis, H. P. Hitchcock, S. Stevens, H. P. Blair, C. Hart, H. E. Spencer and others from Hartford, with that interesting part of chapel worship, sacred singing and music, affording the auditors much pleasure and edification.

The moral and sanitary condition of the prisoners is fully reported by the Chaplain and Physician, showing a commendable progress in reading and writing, and an increased interest in listening to truth,—also, less sickness and of milder type than in any former year.

To the Matrons, who perform the responsible duties of superintending the various interests in the Female Department, I would express my entire approval of their ceaseless efforts and rigid economy in managing the important trusts committed to their charge.

To the Deputy Warden, for his active co-operation in maintaining the discipline, and for his faithful supervision of the various and important demands of his office, my acknowledgments are due;—as also to the Clerk for his indefatigable application to his duties, and for the correct manner in which they have been uniformly discharged.

While the welfare of this institution is mainly dependent on good order and discipline among the prisoners, I am indebted, in no small degree for the harmony which has prevailed, to the efficient services of the subordinate officers, to whom I express my approval and tender my thanks.

And, gentlemen, permit me to assure you of my appreciation of the obligation under which I rest for your wise counsel in furthering the interest of this institution, on which the safety of society so much depends.

All which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL WEBSTER, *Warden.*

Wethersfield, April 1st, 1861.

OFFICERS.

Directors.

JOHN TRACY, Esq., Willimantic. HON. ZEBULON BROCKWAY,
Lyme. DANIEL H. WILLARD, Esq., Newington.

Warden,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Deputy Warden,

HORACE FENTON.

Chaplain,

REV. B. C. PHELPS.

Physician,

A. S. WARNER, M. D.

Clerk,

WILLIAM W. ANDROSS.

Overseers,

JOSIAH B. BUCK,	ALFRED DILLINGS,
JOSIAH GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN FENTON,
GAYLORD HITCHCOCK,	C. C. CALLENDER.

Watchmen,

JAMES LUCE,	FRANK STILLMAN,
WILLIAM T. BEEBE,	EDWIN E. FRANCIS.

Gate Keeper,

T. DEXTER TENNEY.

Matrons,

MRS. SUSAN WARD, MISS ELIZABETH ANDROSS.

INCOME.

SMITH SHOP.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	\$6.081.03	
Amount since purchased, .	1,687.50	
Pay of Overseer, . . .	136.48	
	<hr/>	\$7,905.01
Received for work done, and for steam power,	2,492.31	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861,	5,691.88	
	<hr/>	8,184.19
		<hr/>
		\$279.18

RULE SHOP.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	7.08	
Pay of Overseer,	330.00	
	<hr/>	337.08
Received for work done, . . .	2,143.30	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861, .	6.15	
	<hr/>	2,149.45
		<hr/>
		\$1,812.37

PLANE SHOPS.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860, .	18.62	
Amount since charged, . . .	37.76	
Pay of two Overseers, . . .	660.00	
	<hr/>	716.38
Received for work done, . . .	4,059.13	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861, .	14.73	
	<hr/>	4,073.86
		<hr/>
		\$3,357.48

SHOE SHOPS.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	.	\$6.07	
Amount since charged,	.	6.21	
Pay of two Overseers,	.	660.00	
		<hr/>	\$672.28
Received for work done,	.	\$6,664.99	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861,	.	14.50	
		<hr/>	6,679.49
			<hr/>
			\$6,007.21

BURNISHING SHOP.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	.	11.13	
Pay of Overseer,	.	330.00	341.13
		<hr/>	
Received for work done,	.	3,207.82	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861,	.	9.10	
		<hr/>	3,216.92
			<hr/>
			\$2,875.79
			<hr/>
Received from visitors,	.		\$425.60
Board of United States convicts,	.		563.78
Balance of Interest,	.		8.62

EXPENDITURES.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	.	\$3,499.96	
Officer's Salaries, Fuel, Lights, incidental expenses, Board of Watchmen and Gate Keeper, &c., &c.,	.	7,608.35	
		<hr/>	11,108.31
Sundry credits to this account,	-	750.30	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861,	.	3,399.63	
		<hr/>	4,149.93
			<hr/>
			\$6,958.38

PROVISION ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	.	\$756.87	
Amount since purchased,	. . .	6,921.86	
		<hr/>	\$7,678.73
Sundry credits to this account,	. . .	793.92	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861,	. . .	981.97	
		<hr/>	1,775.89
			<hr/>
			\$5,902.84

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	.	2,023.95	
Amount since purchased,	. . .	1,212.63	
		<hr/>	3,236.58
Sundry credits to this account,	. . .	55.94	
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861,	. . .	2,293.32	
		<hr/>	2,349.26
			<hr/>
			\$887.32

HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1860,	.	75.00	
Amount since purchased,	. . .	170.86	
Physician's Salary,	. . . . .	200.00	
		<hr/>	445.86
Stock on hand, March 31, 1861,		75.00
			<hr/>
			\$370.86

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Matrons,	313.01
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DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Paid Prisoners upon their discharge,	186.50
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TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

Paid for the transportation of Convicts from the different Counties,	288.70
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RECAPITULATION.

INCOME.

Smith Shop,	\$ 279.18
Rule Shop,	1,812.37
Plane Shops,	3,357.48
Shoe Shops,	6,007.21
Burnishing Shop,	2,875.79
Board of United States Convicts,	563.78
Balance of Interest,	8.62
Received from Visitors,	425.60
	<hr/>
	\$15,330.03

EXPENDITURE.

Expense Account,	6,958.38
Provision Account,	5,902.84
Clothing and Bedding,	887.32
Hospital Account,	370.86
Female Department,	313.01
Transportation of Convicts,	288.70
Discharged Convicts,	186.50
Balance gained,	422.42
	<hr/>
	\$15,330.03

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Amount of Property on hand,			
March 31, 1860,	\$12,479.71		
Amount of Property on hand,			
March 31, 1861,	12,486.28		
	<hr/>	\$ 6.57	
Paid for advertising appli-			
cants for pardon, by order			
of General Assembly,		2.50	
Paid for Books for Prison, by			
order of General Assembly,		71.26	
Amount expended on repairs			
and improvements,		1,794.66	
		<hr/>	\$1,874.99
Due on book account,		\$700.00	
Cash on hand, March 31, 1860,	\$732.34		
“ “ “ “ 1861,	4.17		
	<hr/>	728.17	
Book account, March 31, 1860,	\$733.55		
“ “ “ “ 1861,	709.15		
	<hr/>	24.40	
		<hr/>	1,452.57
			<hr/>
			\$422.42

STATISTICAL TABLES.

*Number of Prisoners in Confinement, March 31, 1860,
Received since, Deaths, Discharges, &c.*

Whole number in confinement, March					
31, 1860,	-	-	-	.	179
Since received,	-	-	-	-	60
					239
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	-				64
“ “ order of General Assembly,					4
Pardoned by President Buchanan,	-				1
Died,	-	-	-	-	2
					71
Leaving in confinement, Mar. 31, 1861,	-			-	168
Of this number there are for 1st offense,					148
“ “ “ “ 2d “					17
“ “ “ “ 3d “					3
					168

Number received from each County.

Hartford County,	31	Fairfield County,	34
New Haven “	41	Litchfield “	16
New London “	17	Middlesex “	8
Windham “	11	Tolland “	10

*The sixty received during the year ending March 31st, 1861,
were from*

Hartford County,	12	Fairfield County,	18
New Haven “	16	Middlesex “	4
New London “	2	Litchfield “	3
Windham “	3	Tolland “	2

Color and Sex.

White Males,	.	.	.	.	137
Colored Males,	.	.	.	.	17
White Females,	.	.	.	.	8
Colored Females,	.	.	.	.	4
Indian half-breed,	.	.	.	.	2
<hr/>					168

Occupation.

Females, in making and mending clothes,					
cooking, &c.,	.	.	.	.	12
Making Planes,	.	.	.	.	37
“ Boots and Shoes,	.	.	.	.	59
“ Rules,	.	.	.	.	16
Burnishing Silver-plated ware,	.	.	.	.	32
Hospital Nurse,	.	.	.	.	1
Engineer and Fireman,	.	.	.	.	1
Lumpers and Waiters,	.	.	.	.	6
Invalids,	.	.	.	.	4
<hr/>					168

NATIVITY.

Connecticut,	86	New York,	18
Massachusetts,	13	Ireland,	25
Rhode Island,	1	Maine,	2
New Hampshire,	2	New Jersey,	2
Texas,	1	Pennsylvania,	3
England,	5	Tennessee,	1
France,	2	Italy,	2
Island of St. Jago,	1	Germany,	4
			<hr/>
			168

Foreigners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
Americans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	129

AGE.

Under 20 years, there are	.	.	22
From 20 to 30 years, there are,	.	.	83
" 30 to 40,	.	.	37
" 40 to 50	.	.	16
Over 50 years,	.	.	10
			<hr/>
			168

*Prisoners Pardoned by the General Assembly, May Session,
1860.*

Names.	Nativity.	Crimes.
Henry Andrews,	Weston, Conn.,	Rape.
Michael Mooney,	Ireland,	Murder, 2 degr.
Harrison Burdick,	Brookfield, Conn.,	Burglary.
George Payne,	Monroe, Conn.,	Incest.

CRIMES.

Adultery,	4	Forgery,	5
Arson,	4	Horse stealing,	8
Attempt at Rape,	2	Incest,	2
Assault with intent to kill,	6	Murder, commuted,	4
Abusing Female Child,	2	Murder, 2d degree,	12
Abandoning child,	1	Manslaughter,	8
Assault with intent to rob,	2	Obstructing Railway,	1
Attempt at Rape and steal-		Perjury,	1
ing from person,	1	Perjury, with intent to take	
Burglary,	35	life,	1
Burglary and Horse steal-		Stealing from person,	4
ing,	3	Theft,	28
Beastiality,	1	Passing counterfeit money,	8
Burglary and Theft,	7	Rape,	1
Burning Barn,	4	Robbing U. S. Mail,	2
Burglary and breaking jail,	4	High crimes and Misdemean-	
Forging Land Warrants,	2	ors,	2
Bigamy,	1		
Breaking Jail and Horse			168
stealing	2		

SENTENCES.

For 1 year,	4	For 9 years,	2
“ 1 “ and 6 months,	1	“ 10 “	2
“ 2 “	34	“ 12 “	1
“ 2 “ “ 6 “	4	“ 15 “	1
“ 3 “	21	“ 20 “	1
“ 3 “ “ 6 “	2	“ 21 “	1
“ 3 “ “ 7 “	1	“ 24 “	1
“ 4 “	25	“ 25 “	1
“ 5 “	18	“ Life,	20
“ 6 “	13	“ 1 “and \$100 fine,	1
“ 6 “ “ 6 “	1	“ 5 “and 100 fine,	1
“ 7 “	4	“ 10 “and 10 fine,	1
“ 8 “	7		

168

Prisoners under Sentence for Life.

Names.	Age when committed.	Nativity.	Where convicted.	When convicted.	Crimes.
Benjamin Scott,	27	New York,	Litchfield.	Sept. 2, 1841,	Attempt at murder.
Lucina Coleman,	50	Hartford, Ct.,	Hartford,	Sept. 25, 1849,	Murder, 2d degree.
John Brown,	35	Ireland,	Tolland,	Nov. 3, 1849,	Murder, 2d degree.
Wm. O. Chapin,	32	Massachusetts,	Hartford,	Feb. 8, 1849,	Rape.
Benj. S. Balcomb,*	21	Colebrook, Ct.,	Litchfield,	July 8, 1851,	Murder.
Henry Mannasseth,*	48	Farmington, Ct.,	Litchfield,	July 8, 1851,	Murder.
Wm. H. Calhoun,*	20	Nassau, N. Y.,	Litchfield,	July 8, 1851,	Murder.
Catharine Dunn,	34	Ireland,	N. London	Sept. 29, 1851,	Murder, 2d degree.
Nicholas Panava,	24	Island of St. Jago,	N. London	Oct. 5, 1853,	Murder, 2d degree.
Morris Nichols,	29	Greenfield, Ct.,	Fairfield,	March 10, 1854,	Murder, 2d degree.
Isaac Randolph,*	45	Pennsylvania,	N. Haven,	July 16, 1856,	Murder, 2d degree.
Albert Northrop,	22	Washington, Ct.,	N. Haven,	Sept. 13, 1856,	Bestiality,
John A. Benson,	35	Rocky Hill, Ct.,	Middlesx,	Sept. 25, 1858,	Perjury with intent to take life.
Benjamin Roberts,	40	New Milford, C.,	Hartford,	Dec. 29, 1858,	Murder, 2d degree.
John P. Warner,	21	Coventry, Ct.,	Tolland,	Dec. 14, 1859,	Murder, 2d degree.
Curtis Dart,	52	Connecticut,	Litchfield,	May 10, 1860,	Murder, 2d degree.
Thomas Wilson,	50	Ireland,	Hartford,	July 31, 1860,	Murder, 2d degree.
James Cuff,	33	Ireland,	Windham,	Nov. 22, 1860,	Murder, 2d degree.
Gerald Toole,	22	Ireland,	N. Haven,	Nov. 28, 1860,	Arson.
Mortimer S. Videtoe,	36	Massachusetts,	Litchfield,	Dec. 5, 1860,	Murder, 2d degree.

* Those marked with a star were sentenced by the Courts to be hanged, and their sentences were commuted by the Legislature to imprisonment for life.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Butcher, . . .	1	Image Maker, . . .	1
Blacksmiths, . . .	5	Moulder, . . .	1
Brass Finisher, . . .	1	Machinists, . . .	3
Baker, . . .	1	Oysterman, . . .	1
Boatman, . . .	1	Painters, . . .	6
Britannia Worker, . . .	1	Sailors, . . .	14
Baggage Master, . . .	1	Shoe Makers, . . .	7
Clerks, . . .	6	Spinner, . . .	1
Cartman, . . .	1	Stage Drivers, . . .	2
Cooks, . . .	6	Ship Builders, . . .	2
Cabinet Makers, . . .	2	Silver plater, . . .	1
Clothier, . . .	1	Saloon keepers, . . .	2
Carpenters, . . .	6	Masons, . . .	2
Common laborers, . . .	60	Tanners, . . .	2
Collier, . . .	1	Teamsters, . . .	3
Engineer, . . .	1	Upholster, . . .	1
Farmers, . . .	6	Varnisher, . . .	1
Fisherman, . . .	1	Wood Carver, . . .	1
Gardener, . . .	1	Waiters, . . .	4
Hatters, . . .	6	Whitewashers, . . .	2
Harness Maker, . . .	1	Wagon Maker, . . .	1

*Previous habits, social relations, acquirements, &c., of
those in confinement.*

Claiming to have been strictly temperate, - - -	35
Acknowledging to have been moderate drinkers, - -	115
“ “ “ habitually intemperate, -	18
Total, - - - - -	168
Number that can read and write, - - - - -	115
“ “ read only, - - - - -	36
“ “ neither read nor write, - - - - -	17
Total, - - - - -	168
Number who were Sabbath School scholars, - - -	89
“ “ never attended Sabbath School, - - -	79
Total, - - - - -	168
Number who are married, - - - - -	58
“ “ “ single, - - - - -	110
	168
Number who were left orphans, - - - - -	55
“ “ “ not left orphans, - - - - -	113
	168

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—

There prevails among persons in confinement a very general opinion that a prison is no place to be a Christian, and that "State Prison religion" is not to be desired, for no one will have confidence in the professions of a convict; but when the experiment is once fairly made, it is gratifying to witness the change that follows. Here, away from the tumult of a busy world, where tippling and gambling, with all their kindred vices, can never assail them,—alone in their cells at all times when not at their labor,—reading, thinking and praying, with no one to interrupt, they become confirmed in the principles of gospel religion, and acquire a deep-seated aversion to their former habits and associates. Not long since, an ex-convict wrote to me from one of our large cities that his "former companions were perfectly disgusting" to him, and that his determinations were fixed to follow an honest business through life. Some refuse to make any pretensions to religion, for fear that it may be alleged that their only object is to obtain favors which may lead to a pardon: and there is no reason to doubt that a few have assumed a seriousness with such a policy in view.

The common branches of education have been attended to with diligence. In writing, a few have made proficiency far beyond my expectations, and are now able to write a very legible hand. The use of the Holbrook slate, with copies upon the frame, has been of excellent service to the learner. There are several who cannot read, two of whom are of

foreign birth, and choose not to task themselves with the trouble of learning. There are two who can read, but care not to do so,—one from a kind of monomania in reference to the books contained in the Library, and the other from weakness of the eyes and a limited intellect.

Moral and religious instruction, in all its departments, has been attended to with encouraging success. Good attention to the preached word is an interesting feature in our chapel services; and often, in my regular visits to the cells after public worship, I find an anxious inquiry accompanied by appearances of a sincere penitence for sin. I endeavor to treat all such as perfectly ingenuous, until I find a satisfactory evidence of dissimulation.

In the female department, the Sabbath and Sunday School exercises are increasing in their interest, while the common branches of education are by no means neglected.

The Library is one of the best elements of enjoyment which the convicts have. By the use of books, they can occupy their leisure hours so that time glides along more smoothly with them than it otherwise would, and they cultivate a taste for reading, which in most cases has been criminally neglected, and also obtain information, during the time of their confinement, that may be of more value to them than their liberty would otherwise have been.

During the past year, I have expended \$71.26 to replenish the Library; as a large portion of the books are nearly worn out, it will be necessary to make a greater outlay the coming year—the annual allowance is no more than is necessary to keep it in a fair condition. And here I would acknowledge a donation of Bibles and Christian Almanacs through the politeness of Mr. Charles Hosmer of Hartford, Connecticut agent for the Bible and Tract Societies.

In conclusion, I express my thanks to the Warden and his officers for their courtesy to me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

B. C. PHELPS, *Chaplain.*

Wethersfield, April 1, 1861.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—

In obedience to your requirements, I hereby submit the following Report respecting the health of the Prison, for the year ending March 31st, 1861. During this period there were two deaths. The first occurred October 4th. The patient was a man of 28 years of age, of a nervously susceptible constitution, having suffered for a considerable time from gastric disease and consequent melancholy. His disease terminated in a tuberculous affection of the lungs, of which he died.

The second death occurred October 8th, from disease of the stomach and bowels ; and this, in its turn, was induced, I believe, by intense and prolonged melancholy. The patient was 30 years of age, and of a frail constitution. Previous to his conviction he had sustained very respectable relations, and his circumstances had been such as contrasted very strongly with those of prison life. He began to show signs of despondency soon after his commitment—his appetite failed—his digestive powers became deranged,—and what was at first a result became in turn a powerful cause of melancholy, until reason was dethroned, his physical strength exhausted, and life itself was extinguished.

Only once before in twenty-three years has the mortality been so small. During this period, the whole number of deaths has been one hundred and fifty-six, giving an average of nearly even for each year.

At the time of making my last report we were suffering considerably from an epidemic of measles. The subsequent ef-

fect of this disease upon the health of several men was unpleasant, but, with one or two exceptions, this has passed away. Aside from this, there has been no epidemic worthy of notice during the year.

Of consumption there has been much less than usual. This circumstance is more worthy of note from the fact, that so few invalids were discharged by order of the Legislature at its last session.

There is but one case in the Hospital that promises to be immediately fatal, and the sentence of this patient expired some weeks since ; and he has remained in accordance with his own desire, having no friends to take charge of him.

The number and condition of the Insane are much the same as last year. I have nothing to suggest or recommend different from what has been done in previous reports.

I beg leave to present, through you, to the Legislature, the case of a man who has been suffering from ill health for some years. He has been in prison about nine years—in 1855, he was dangerously ill, from which sickness he has never fully recovered. He has been for years extremely melancholy, manifesting more or less symptoms of mental insanity. He is the subject of a foreign government,—a man of considerable intelligence,—and heir to property of some amount in his native country. It would be an act of mercy on the part of the Legislature to permit him to go to his home.

A. S. WARNER.

Wethersfield, April 1st, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN :
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.



GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, April 1st, 1861. }

SIR—Herewith I transmit to you my Annual Report from this Department, for the year 1860.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant General.

To His Excellency GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
Adjutant General's Office, }
Hartford, April 1, 1861. }

To His Excellency, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
Commander-in-Chief of the Military forces of the State
of Connecticut :

SIR—Pursuant to the provisions of the law of Congress “establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States,” and in conformity with the usual custom in this State, I have the honor to submit the *Annual Report* from this department, for the year 1860.

R E P O R T.

The organized portion of the militia comprises one Division, two Brigades, eight Regiments, forty-nine Companies, three Battalions, Governor's Guards, eight Regimental Bands,—numbering two thousand nine hundred and five, officers and men. The Division is classified as follows :

TABLE NUMBER I.

LIST OF COMPANIES.

FIRST BRIGADE.

<i>First Regiment.</i>	{ Light Artillery, . . .	1
	{ Cavalry, . . .	1
	{ Light Infantry, . . .	3
	{ Infantry, . . .	1

<i>Third Regiment.</i>	{	Artillery,	.	.	.	2	
		Infantry,	.	.	.	3	
		Rifle,	.	.	.	1	6
						—	
<i>Fifth Regiment.</i>	{	Infantry,	.	.	.	3	
<i>Seventh Regiment.</i>	{	Cavalry,	.	.	.	1	
		Artillery,	.	.	.	2	
		Infantry,	.	.	.	4	
		Rifle,	.	.	.	1	8
						—	
							23

SECOND BRIGADE.

<i>Second Regiment.</i>	{	Artillery,	.	.	.	2	
		Infantry,	.	.	.	7	9
						—	
<i>Fourth Regiment.</i>	{	Cavalry,	.	.	.	1	
		Infantry,	.	.	.	4	5
						—	
<i>Sixth Regiment.</i>	{	Artillery,	.	.	.	1	
		Infantry,	.	.	.	3	4
						—	
<i>Eighth Regiment.</i>	{	Artillery,	.	.	.	1	
		Infantry,	.	.	.	3	
		Rifle,	.	.	.	1	5
						—	
Total of Division,							46

						Company.	
Battalion of Governor's Horse Guards, Cavalry,						1	
"	"	Foot	"	Infantry,		2	
						—	3
							—
							49

TOTAL OF THE STATE.

Light Artillery,	.	.	.	.	1
Cavalry,	.	.	.	.	3
Artillery,	.	.	.	.	7
Light Infantry,	.	.	.	.	3
Infantry,	.	.	.	.	29
Riflemen,	.	.	.	.	3
Battalion of Governor's Guards,	.	.	.	.	3
					— 49

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Regimental Band, 1st Regiment, Hartford.			
"	"	2d	" Naugatuck.
"	"	3d	" Norwich.
"	"	4th	" West Winsted.
"	"	5th	" Rockville.
"	"	6th	" Middletown.
"	"	7th	" Quinnebaug.
"	"	8th	" Stamford.

TABLE No. II.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the Militia of the State of Connecticut, for the year 1860.

DIVISION OF CONNECTICUT MILITIA.	General Staff.			Division and Staff.		Field and Staff.										Officers, Musicians and Privates.										Number of Bands of Music.													
	Commander-in-chief.	Aids-de-Camp.	Adjutant General.	Quarter-Master General.	Commissary General.	Pay-Master General.	Major General.	Aids-de-Camp.	Division Inspector.	Division Quarter-Master.	Brigadier General.	Aids-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors and Inspectors.	Brigade Quarter-Masters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Engineers.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Pay-Masters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Drum Majors.	Sergeant Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	3d Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total Generals, Field, Commis- sioned Staff, and Non-com- missioned Officers, Musi- cians and Privates.	Division.	Number of Brigades.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Companies.	Number of Bands of Music.
General Staff, General Field and Staff, Light Artillery, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Rifemen, Regimental Bands, Enrolled Militia in 1855,	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	7	6	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	1	4	3	8	3	64	89	7	1	2	8	48	8
Aggregate,	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	7	6	8	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	45	44	47	14	195	261	51,142	52,042	1	2	8	48	8

The number of Commissions which have been issued and transmitted for the different grades of office, since the date of my last report, is eighty, and the number of officers discharged is fifty-one, as appears by the following table :

TABLE NUMBER III.

OFFICERS COMMISSIONED.				OFFICERS DISCHARGED.			
Brigadier General,	-	1		Brigadier General,	-	1	
Colonels,	-	3		Colonels,	-	3	
Lieutenant Colonels,	-	4		Lieutenant Colonels,	-	2	
Majors,	-	4		Majors,	-	3	
Staff Officers,	-	11		Staff Officers,	-	16	
Captains,	-	14		Captains,	-	13	
Lieutenants,	-	43		Lieutenants,	-	13	
Total,	-	80		Total,	-	51	

LIST OF COMMISSIONS.

The following is a list of all commissions issued from the Adjutant General's office during the year ending March 31st, 1861 :

General Officer.—E. W. N. Starr, to be Brigadier-General 2d Brigade, with rank from July 10th, 1860, vice John Arnold, resigned.

Field.—Ephraim Keech, Jr., to be Colonel 7th Regiment, with rank from July 7th, 1860—vice Amos Witter, resigned,

Alexander Warner, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Regiment, with rank from July 7th, 1860—vice Ephraim Keech, Jr., promoted.

Edward L. Cundall, to be Major 7th Regiment, with rank from July 7th, 1860—vice Alexander Warner, promoted.

John W. Thayer, to be Colonel 5th Regiment, with rank from July 14th, 1860—vice Elijah W. Smith, resigned.

George D. Hastings, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Regiment, with rank from July 14th, 1860—vice John W. Thayer, promoted.

Timothy D. Johnson, to be Major 5th Regiment, with rank from July 14th, 1860—vice George D. Hastings, promoted.

William O. Irish, to be Colonel 3d Regiment, with rank from July 21st, 1860—vice Thomas G. Kingsley, resigned.

Florimond D. Fyler, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Regiment, with rank from September 25th, 1860—vice Elisha Kellogg, resigned.

Lewis Judd, to be Major 4th Regiment, with rank from September 20th, 1860—vice Florimond D. Fyler, promoted.

Richard Fitzgibbons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Regiment, with rank from March 29th, 1861—vice Samuel Gregory, resigned.

Aaron W. Wallace, to be Major 8th Regiment, with rank from March 29th, 1861—vice George L. Stratton, resigned.

Staff.—John L. Spalding, to be Paymaster 3d Regiment, with rank from June 30th, 1860—vice Nathan Frankau, resigned.

Edward C. Chapman, to be Adjutant 3d Regiment, with rank from August 17th, 1860—vice Henry C. Spaulding, resigned.

Charles C. Hubbard, to be Brigade-Major, and Inspector 2d Brigade, with rank from September 1st, 1860—vice William W. Hart, resigned.

S. Wadsworth Russell, to be Aid-de-Camp 2d Brigade, with rank from September 1st, 1860.

James A. Wheelock, to be Brigade Quarter-Master, 2d Brigade, with rank from September 1st, 1860.

John Arnold, to be Engineer 2d Regiment, with rank from July 10th, 1860—vice Charles L. Russell, resigned.

Charles L. Russell, to be Adjutant 2d Regiment, with rank from July 10th, 1860—vice L. A. Dickinson, resigned.

Walter S. Lewis, to be Engineer 4th Regiment, with rank from August 16th, 1858.

Seth H. Addis, to be Quarter-Master 4th Regiment, with rank from February 1st, 1860—vice William Deming, resigned.

Stephen S. Stevens, to be Adjutant 8th Regiment, with rank from March 16th, 1861.

Minott M. Wallace, to be Quarter-Master 8th Regiment, with rank from March 16th, 1860—vice Henry A. Kippen, resigned.

Line.—Almon C. Banning, to be Captain 1st Regiment, with rank from July 7th, 1860—vice Orsen C. Gates, resigned.

John C. Miles, to be 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, with rank from June 13th, 1860—vice Stiles Stevens, Jr., resigned.

John B. Hanover, to be 2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, with rank from June 13th, 1860—vice John C. Miles, promoted.

Marcus Coon, to be 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, with rank from July 3d, 1860—vice Timothy Guilford, resigned.

Henry N. Place, to be 2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, with rank from July 3d, 1860—vice Marcus Coon, promoted.

Anson J. Allen, to be Captain 4th Regiment, with rank from May 12th, 1860—vice Charles W. Nash, resigned.

Charles W. Morse, to be 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from May 12th, 1860—vice Anson J. Allen, promoted.

Byron O. Hawley, to be 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from May 12th, 1860—vice Charles W. Morse, promoted.

Cyrus E. Prindle, to be 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from May 15th, 1860—vice George E. Harris, resigned.

Frederic W. Fenn, to be 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from May 15th, 1860—vice Cyrus E. Prindle, promoted.

Benjamin F. Brown, to be Captain 7th Regiment, with rank from May 29th, 1860—vice Jabez L. Bowen, resigned.

Israel B. Winslow, to be 2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from May 29th, 1860—vice Benjamin F. Brown, promoted.

Lucius D. Chaffee, to be Captain 7th Regiment, with rank from August 13th, 1859—vice William R. May, resigned.

William H. Moore, to be 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from August 13th, 1860—vice Lucius D. Chaffee, promoted.

James A. Blackmar, to be 2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from August 13th, 1860—vice William H. Moore, promoted.

Joseph Whipple, to be 2d Lieutenant 1st Regiment, with rank from July 11th, 1860—vice George W. Sayles, resigned.

Charles W. Spalding, to be 1st Lieutenant 3d Regiment, with rank from July 21st, 1860—vice Clark Harrington, resigned.

Oslar G. H. Adam, to be 2d Lieutenant 3d Regiment, with rank from July 21st, 1860—vice Charles W. Spalding, promoted.

S. Albert Groves, to be 1st Lieutenant 5th Regiment, with rank from August 1st, 1860—vice A. Park Hammond, resigned.

Andrew Gager, to be 2d Lieutenant 5th Regiment, with rank from August 1st, 1860—vice S. Albert Groves, promoted.

Simon Shepard, to be Captain 7th Regiment, with rank from August 7th 1860—vice William I. Hyde, resigned.

Henry C. Mathewson, to be 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from August 7th, 1860—vice Simon Shepard, promoted.

Jeremiah Green, to be 2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from August 7th, 1860—vice Henry C. Mathewson, promoted.

Edwin P. Danielson, to be 3d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from August 20th, 1860—vice George C. Keech, resigned.

William H. Harvey, to be 2d Lieutenant 3d Regiment, with rank from May 26th, 1860—vice Albert Hiscox, resigned.

Albert F. Brooker, to be 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from September 1st, 1860—vice Rollin C. Logan, resigned.

John Holzer, to be 1st Lieutenant 8th Regiment, with rank from June 12th, 1860—vice Charles Walter, resigned.

William M. Wilcox, to be 1st Lieutenant 2d Regiment, with rank from September 22d, 1860—vice Vincent M. Wilcox, resigned.

J. L. Scranton, to be 2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, with rank

from September 22d, 1860—vice William M. Wilcox, promoted.

James D. Merritt, to be 1st Lieutenant 8th Regiment, with rank from October 1st, 1860—vice Thomas R. Irving, resigned.

Stephens S. Stevens, to be 2d Lieutenant 8th Regiment, with rank from October 1st, 1860—vice James D. Merritt, promoted.

Albert H. Himes, to be Captain 7th Regiment, with rank from September 22d, 1860—vice Dwight M. Day, resigned.

Edwin C. Kelly, to be 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from September 22d, 1860—vice Henry P. Mitchell, resigned.

Henry B. Lester, to be Captain 7th Regiment, with rank from October 27th, 1860—vice Simon Shepard, resigned.

Charles W. Morse, to be Captain 4th Regiment, with rank from November 7th, 1860—vice Anson J. Allen, resigned.

Byron O. Hawley, to be 1st Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from November 7th, 1860—vice Charles W. Morse, promoted.

George L. Seymour, to be 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from November 7th, 1860—vice Byron O. Hawley, promoted.

Charles A. Chapman, to be 1st Lieutenant 3d Regiment, with rank from November 10th, 1860—vice Elisha T. Edwards, resigned.

Daniel L. Latimer, to be 2d Lieutenant 3d Regiment, with rank from November 10th, 1860—vice Charles A. Chapman, promoted.

George D. Russell, to be Captain 2d Regiment, with rank from September 20th, 1860.

Azrie Lamouruex, to be 2d Lieutenant 2d Regiment, with rank from September 2d, 1860—vice George D. Russell, promoted.

Frederic W. Fenn, to be Captain 4th Regiment, with rank from December 3d, 1860—vice Lewis Judd, promoted.

Amos C. Northrop, to be 2d Lieutenant 4th Regiment, with rank from December 3d, 1860—vice Frederic W. Fenn, promoted.

George S. Burr, to be Captain 1st Regiment, with rank from January 18th, 1861—vice Levi Woodhouse, resigned.

William S. Roberts, to be 1st Lieutenant 1st Regiment, with rank from January 18th, 1861—vice George S. Burr, promoted.

Arthur T. Hinckley, to be 2d Lieutenant 1st Regiment, with rank from January 18th, 1861—vice William S. Roberts, promoted.

William H. Green, to be Captain 1st Regiment, with rank from January 17th, 1861—vice George D. Chapman, resigned.

Dwight C. Mitchell, to be 1st Lieutenant 1st Regiment, with rank from January 17th, 1861—vice William H. Green, promoted.

Valentine Cooper, to be 2d Lieutenant 1st Regiment, with rank from January 17th, 1860—vice Dwight C. Mitchell, promoted.

Joseph G. Dickinson, to be Captain 6th Regiment, with rank from January 1st, 1861—vice William J. Addis, resigned.

William Burnett, to be 1st Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from February 16th, 1861—vice Henry C. Mathewson, resigned.

Isaac N. Welden, to be 2d Lieutenant 7th Regiment, with rank from February 16th, 1861—vice Jeremiah Green, resigned.

TABLE NUMBER IV,

Showing the vacancies of Commissioned Officers existing at the present time in the different Brigades and Regiments.

		Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Staff Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Captains Regimental Bands.	Judge Advocate.	Total.
First Brigade,	{ First Regiment,				1					1
	{ Third “		1	1						2
	{ Fifth “					1				1
	{ Seventh “									
Second Brigade,	{ Second Regiment,				1		1			2
	{ Fourth “					1	4			5
	{ Sixth “	1	1		1		1		1	5
	{ Eighth “				3	2		1		6
		1	2	1	6	4	6	1	1	22

TABLE NO. V.

LIST OF TOWNS, WITH THE AMOUNT OF MILITARY COMMUTATION
TAX, AS RETURNED BY THE TOWN CLERKS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each.
Hartford,	1,340	670.00
Avon,	66	33.00
Berlin,	259	129.50
Bloomfield,	100	50.00
Bristol,	315	157.50
Burlington,	80	40.00
Canton,	96	48.00
East Hartford,	96	48.00
East Granby,	65	32.50
East Windsor,	124	62.00
Enfield,	106	53.00
Farmington,	146	73.00
Glastenbury,	102	51.00
Granby,	288	144.00
Hartland,	49	24.50
Manchester,	166	83.00
Marlborough,	35	17.50
New Britain,	417	208.50
Rocky Hill,	85	42.50
Simsbury,	89	44.50
Southington,	161	80.50
South Windsor,	119	59.50
Suffield,	178	89.00
West Hartford,	71	35 50
Wethersfield,	120	60 00
Windsor,	127	63 50
Windsor Locks,	111	55 50
	4,911	\$2,455.50

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each
New Haven,	2,600	\$1,300.00
Branford,	150	75.00
Bethany,	44	22.00
Cheshire,	139	69.50
Derby,	144	72.00
East Haven,	83	41.50
Guilford,	156	78.00
Hamden,	62	31.00
Madison,	45	22.50
Meriden,	267	133.50
Middlebury,	38	19.00
Milford,	112	56.00
Naugatuck,	220	110.00
North Branford,	66	33.00
North Haven,	107	53.50
Orange,	136	68.00
Oxford,	32	16.00
Prospect,	26	13.00
Seymour,	117	58.50
Southbury,	74	37.00
Wallingford,	219	109.50
Waterbury,	214	107.00
Woodbridge,	54	27.00
Wolcott,	49	24.50
	5,154	\$2,577.00

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each.
New London,	325	162.50
Norwich,	245	122.50
Bozrah,	30	15.00
• Colchester,	132	66.00
East Lyme,	49	24.50
Franklin,	84	42.00
Griswold,	88	44.00
Groton,	162	81.00
Lebanon,	76	38.00
Ledyard,	80	40.00
Lisbon,	56	28.00
Lyme,	64	32.00
Montville,	178	89.00
North Stonington,	59	29.50
Preston,	28	14.00
Salem,	45	22.50
Old Lyme,	52	26.00
Stonington,	146	73.00
Waterford. . . .	66	33.00
	1,965	\$982.50

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each.
Fairfield,	172	86.00
Bethel,	118	59.00
Bridgeport,	634	317.00
Brookfield,	69	34.50
Danbury,	430	215.00
Darien,	67	33.50
Easton,	55	27.50
Greenwich,	286	143.00
Huntington,	58	29.00
Monroe,	63	31.50
New Canaan,	133	66.50
New Fairfield,	39	19.50
Newtown,	135	67.50
Norwalk,	397	198.50
Redding,	138	69.00
Ridgefield,	118	59.00
Stamford,	431	215.50
Sherman,	28	14.00
Stratford,	76	38.00
Trumbull,	72	36.00
Weston,	18	9.00
Westport,	170	85.00
Wilton,	96	48.00
	3,803	\$1,901.50

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each.
Ashford,	44	\$22.00
Brooklyn,	90	45.00
Canterbury,	37	18.50
Chaplin,	18	9.00
Eastford,	4	2.00
Hampton,	38	19.00
Killingly,	153	76.50
Plainfield,	139	69.50
Pomfret,	77	38.50
Putnam,	142	71.00
Sterling,	50	25.00
Scotland,	38	19.00
Thompson,	171	85.50
Voluntown,	52	26.00
Windham,	276	138.00
Woodstock,	169	84.50
1,498	749.00	

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each.
Litchfield,	165	\$82.50
Barkhamsted,	52	26.00
Bethlem,	40	20.00
Bridgewater,	50	25.00
Canaan,*		
Colebrook,	71	35.50
Cornwall,	21	10.50
Goshen,	59	29.50
Harwinton,	69	34.50
Kent,	37	18.50
Morris,	55	27.50
New Hartford,	87	43.50
New Milford,	108	54.00
Norfolk,	77	38.50
North Canaan,	11	56.50
Plymouth,	177	88.50
Roxbury,	41	20.50
Salisbury,	125	62.50
Sharon,	142	71.00
Torrington,	82	41.00
Warren,	15	7.50
Washington,	59	35.00
Watertown,	70	29.50
Winchester,	162	81.00
Woodbury,	53	26.50
	1,930	\$965.00

* No return.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each.
Chatham,	123	\$61.50
Chester,	56	28.00
Clinton,	57	28.50
Cromwell,	138	69.00
Durham,	43	21.50
East Haddam,	217	108.50
Essex,	41	20.50
Haddam,	84	42.00
Killingworth,	83	41.50
Middletown,	443	221.50
Old Saybrook,	38	19.00
Portland,	175	87.50
Saybrook,	96	48.00
Westbrook,	73	36.50
	1,667	\$833.50

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.					Number of Persons.	At 50cents each
Tolland,	.	.	.	.	59	\$29.50
Andover,	.	.	.	.	18	9.00
Bolton,	.	.	.	.	33	16.50
Coventry,	.	.	.	.	79	39.50
Columbia,	.	.	.	.	58	29.00
Ellington,	.	.	.	.	64	32.00
Hebron,	.	.	.	.	69	34.50
Mansfield,	.	.	.	.	45	22.50
Somers,	.	.	.	.	38	19.00
Stafford,	.	.	.	.	257	128.50
Union,	.	.	.	.	52	26.00
Vernon,	.	.	.	.	169	84.50
Willington,	.	.	.	.	51	25.50
					992	\$496.00

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Persons.	At 50 cents each.
Hartford County, . . .	4,911	\$2,455.50
New Haven County, . . .	5,154	2,577.00
New London County, . . .	1,965	982.50
Fairfield County, . . .	3,803	1,901.50
Windham County, . . .	1,498	749.00
Litchfield County, . . .	1,930	965.00
Middlesex County, . . .	1,667	833.50
Tolland County, . . .	992	496.00
Total, . . .	21,920	\$10,960.00

TABLE VI,

Exhibiting the date of the Order for Organizing of the present Volunteer Militia Companies in the State, how at present organized, and the name of the first Captain of each Company, as far as can be ascertained.

Date of order authorizing formation.	Organized as	Present Com'y. Letter.	Now incorporated in	In what Town Organized.	Name of first Captain.
October 14, 1771,	Infantry,	1st,	Governor's Foot Guards,	Hartford,	Samuel Wylls,
March 2, 1775,	"	2d,	Governor's Foot Guards,	New Haven,	Benedict Arnold,
May, 1775,	Artillery,	A,	3d Regiment,	Norwich,	Christopher Leffingwell.
May 8, 1778,	Cavalry,	1st,	Governor's Horse Guards,	Hartford,	John Caldwell.
May 1793,	Artillery,	A,	8th Regiment,	Bridgeport,	Robert William Whitmore.
October 13, 1808,	Cavalry,	2d,	Governor's Horse Guards,	New Haven,	Elihu Munson.
October 13, 1810,	"	B,	7th Regiment,	Moosup,	Elkanah Eaton.
September 13, 1816,	"	A,	2d "	New Haven,	Sophas Staples.
September 14, 1816,	Rifle,	E,	7th "	Putnam,	Peter Grosvenor.
July 4, 1825,	Infantry,	D,	7th "	Thompson,	John L. Green.
August 9, 1828,	Artillery,	A,	2d "	New Haven,	Mason A. Durand.
February 6, 1834,	Infantry,	D	2d "	Derby,	Charles Tomlinson.
September 7, 1835,	Light Infantry,	A	1st "	Hartford,	Roswell C. Ward.
July 10, 1844,	Rifle,	A	3d "	Norwich,	William H. Congdon.
July 1, 1847,	Light Infantry,	D,	1st "	Windsor Locks,	Daniel Porter.
October 1, 1847,	Infantry,	C,	6th "	Middletown,	E. W. N. Starr.
August 28, 1851,	"	A,	5th "	Somers,	Charles H. Gowdy.
October 7, 1853,	"	B,	2d "	Meriden,	Daniel M. White.
October 13, 1853,	Rifle,	A,	8th "	Bridgeport,	John Lohmiller.

November 19, 1853,	Infantry,	A,	8th Regiment,	Norwalk,	Russell W. Norton.
November 21, 1853,	"	A,	3d,	New London,	Albert Parkhurst.
November 21, 1853,	Artillery,	A,	7th	Daysville,	John M. Talbot.
March 9, 1854,	Infantry,	F,	2d	New Haven,	Charles Ruekholdt.
April 24, 1854,	"	G,	2d	Orange,	John M. Aims.
June 9, 1854,	"	C,	5th	Rockville,	E. W. Smith.
September 4, 1854,	"	E,	4th	New Hartford,	Solomon J. Lunley.
September 29, 1854,	"	C,	8th	Danbury,	Abraham Chichester.
October 13, 1854,	Artillery,	B,	7th	Brooklyn,	Edwin G. Maine.
October 23, 1854,	Infantry,	H,	2d	Waterbury,	Richard Hunting.
October 23, 1854,	"	B,	3d	Norwich,	James M. Nelson.
October 30, 1854,	"	F,	4th	Winsted,	Edward Rice.
December 13, 1854,	"	D,	3d	Jewett City,	Alpheas Weaver.
March 3, 1855,	Cavalry,	A,	4th	Winchester,	Ichabod I. Loomis.
April 7, 1855,	Infantry,	G,	4th	Wolcottville,	Truman C. Walling.
April 20, 1855,	Light Artillery,	A,	1st	Hartford,	Horace Ensworth.
May 17, 1855,	Infantry,	B,	6th	Cromwell,	John D. Allison.
May 24, 1855,	"	E,	1st	Suffield,	John M. Hatheway.
October 22, 1855,	"	D,	6th	Portland,	Gilbert Griswold.
November 15, 1855,	"	A,	7th	Windham,	George Hovey.
May 20, 1856,	"	D,	2d	Cheshire,	Noah B. Welton.
May 24, 1856,	"	E,	2d	Madison,	Samuel R. Crampton.
June 5, 1856,	Cavalry,	A,	1st	Hartland,	Almon C. Banning.
July 24, 1856,	Infantry,	D,	5th	Stafford Springs,	T. D. Johnson.
December 26, 1856,	Artillery,	B,	3d	Salem,	Jesse C. Maynard.
August 24, 1857,	Cavalry,	A,	7th	Danielsonville,	Oville M. Capron.
July 13, 1858,	Light Infantry,	B,	1st	Hartford,	J. Deane Alden.
August 16, 1858,	Infantry,	A,	4th	Roxbury,	Lewis Judd.
	Artillery,	A,	6th	Middletown,	
	Infantry,	E,	8th	Stamford,	
	"	C,	7th	Danielsonville,	

The quota of arms received from the General Government, during the last three years, numbers 836 5-13 muskets, which, at \$13 each (the price charged the State) amounts to the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars (10,873.)

This amount has been drawn in rifle muskets, and most of them have been issued to the militia, in exchange for old muskets.

The companies that have received these arms are as follows, viz :

Light Infantry, C,	1st Regiment, Windsor Locks.
Artillery, A,	2d Regiment, New Haven.
Infantry, A,	2d Regiment, New Haven.
Infantry, B,	2d Regiment, West Meriden.
Infantry, F,	2d Regiment, New Haven.
Infantry, H,	2d Regiment, New Haven.
Infantry, A,	3d Regiment, New London.
Infantry, B,	3d Regiment, Norwich.
Infantry, E,	4th Regiment, New Hartford.
Infantry, C,	5th Regiment, Rockville.
Artillery, A,	6th Regiment, Middletown.
Infantry, C,	6th Regiment, Middletown.
Infantry, A,	7th Regiment, Willimantic.
Infantry, C,	7th Regiment, Danielsonville.
Artillery, A,	8th Regiment, Bridgeport.
Infantry, C,	8th Regiment, Danbury.

The drafts for sustaining the military system, in all its departments, upon the State Treasury, for the year ending March 31st, 1861, amounts to twenty thousand four hundred fifty-nine dollars, and twenty-six cents (20,459.26.) This expense is classified as follows :

Payment of troops,	\$7,336.93
Payment of officers, at officers' drill,	\$1,388.62
Payment of camp expenses, officers' drill, Quartermaster General's department,	483.13
	<hr/>
	1,871.75

Quartermaster General's department (including salaries,)	\$6,816.87
Armory rents,	3,626.50
Inspection of armories,	237.96
Sundry military accounts,	569.25
	<hr/>
	\$20,459.26

The return of the military commutation tax, as indicated in Table No. 5, amounts to ten thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars (10,960.)

The troops made their fall parades by regiments, for one day only, in the following order :

7th Regiment,	at Danielsonville,	Sept. 11th.
1st Regiment,	at Hartford,	Sept. 12th.
5th Regiment,	at Rockville,	Sept. 13th.
3d Regiment,	at New London,	Sept. 15th.
4th Regiment,	at Wolcottville,	Sept. 25th.
8th Regiment,	at Bridgeport,	Sept. 26th.
2d Regiment,	at New Haven,	Sept. 27th.
6th Regiment,	at Middletown,	Sept. 28th.

There are now in the arsenal, and in the hands of the companies, thirty-three hundred and forty-six (3,346) muskets and rifles—of these, only ten hundred and twenty (1020) are serviceable, including rifle muskets, of the pattern of 1855, Colt's revolving rifles, and the U. S. rifle, of the pattern of 1847. The remainder are muskets of the old pattern, originally flint locks, altered to percussion, and would be utterly useless in service. Should the exigences of the times require the arming of the militia for actual service, an appropriation would be necessary for the purchase of suitable weapons, of approved construction.

Of equipments for infantry and riflemen, with the exception of knapsacks, there are sufficient completely to furnish three thousand men.

The State is well provided with artillery, consisting of not less than thirty excellent bronze field guns, with limbers and implements complete ; but, strange to say, there is but a single

caisson, a single travelling-forge, and nine sets of harness, and not one baggage-wagon, so that it would be utterly impossible to bring these guns into the field. To render these serviceable, there should be provided twenty-nine caissons, four travelling-forges, five baggage-wagons, and sixty-one sets of harness.

It is a source of great discouragement to the members of the active militia, and to all those who have long been endeavoring to perfect and support an efficient militia system, to be compelled not only to endure the apathy and neglect of a large portion of the citizens of our State, but also to encounter even the direct and pertinacious opposition of the representatives of the people, from whose wisdom and patriotism a different course might properly have been expected. It would seem as if the people, as well as the Legislature, had entirely forgotten that the maintenance of a militia system is made obligatory upon the States, by a definite provision of the Federal Constitution, and that no duty of Congress was, in the earlier days of the republic, more strenuously insisted upon, than that contemplated in the clause, "to provide for organizing, arining, and disciplining the militia." Indeed, nearly every President has repeatedly recommended measures for increasing the efficiency of "that natural and safe defense of the country," perfecting its organization, and rendering it capable of performing the duties contemplated in its creation. It is interesting to observe with what earnestness several of the earlier Presidents have urged these measures upon the attention of Congress, and how thoroughly they all seem to have felt the extreme importance of the subject; this is apparent throughout their messages and addresses. From George Washington to John Tyler, every individual who has filled the Presidential chair, whatever his political views may have been, has not failed to lay the greatest emphasis upon this, "as among the most important objects of deliberation." The Father of his country has alluded to it, in no less than seven of his annual messages, in terms which plainly indicate his deep impression of "the national importance and necessity" of "a measure on which the honor, safety, and well-being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend;" and the sagacious Jefferson, in words

scarcely less earnest, urges upon Congress "to amend the defects which from time to time show themselves in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect;" "nor should we," he adds, "now, or at any time, separate, until we can say *we have done everything for the militia which we could do, were an enemy at our door.*"

This unanimity of opinion among the Presidents, in reference to this subject, is so remarkable, and the words of patriotic wisdom in which their recommendations in relation to the militia are clothed, are so well worthy of study at the present day, that I need make no apology for inserting in this report the following quotations from the messages and addresses of no less than nine successive Presidents. I commend their careful perusal to those persons who, at this later and more corrupt age of the republic, thinking themselves "wiser in their own generation," affect to sneer at the militia system, as a useless and senseless display, and to condemn it as a source of needless expense.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

"A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite. * * * The proper establishment of the troops which may be deemed indispensable will be entitled to mature consideration. In the arrangements which may be made respecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable support of officers and soldiers with a due regard to economy."—*First Annual Address, January 8th, 1789.*

"The establishment of the militia * * * are subjects which I presume you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance."—*Second Annual Address, December 8th, 1790.*

"I shall content myself with a general reference to former communications for several objects upon which the urgency of

other affairs has hitherto postponed any definite resolution. Their importance will recall them to your attention. * * * These are the militia.”—*Third Annual Address, October 25th, 1791.*

“I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense, and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation demands. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the representation of weakness. *If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.* The documents which will be presented to you will show the amount and kinds of arms, military stores, now in our magazines and arsenals; yet an addition even to these supplies cannot, with prudence, be neglected, as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus in the moment of public danger.

“Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of warmest friends of republican government. *They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States.* But it is an inquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the Act ‘more effectually to provide for the national defense, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States,’ has organized them so as to provide their full effect; whether your own experience in the several States has not detected some imperfection in the scheme; and whether a material feature in the improvement of it ought not to be to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the

military art which can scarcely ever be obtained except by practice alone.”—*Fifth Annual Address, December 3d, 1793.*

“Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session, a review of our military establishment is not the least important. * * * * With the review of our army establishment is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude that the consideration of it may be renewed, until the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public councils.”—*Seventh Annual Address, December 8th, 1795.*

“My solicitude to see the militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often and so ardently expressed, that I shall barely recall the subject to your review on the present occasion.”—*Eighth Annual Address, December 7th, 1796.*

JOHN ADAMS.

“With the same view, and as a measure which, even in time of universal peace, ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, to render that national and safe defense of the country efficacious.”—*Message, Special Session, May 16th, 1797.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

“A statement has been formed by the Secretary of War, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defense against invasion their number is as nothing; nor is it conceived needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up in time of peace for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular

point in our circumference where an enemy may choose to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighboring citizens as formed into a militia. On these, collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportionate to the invading foe, it is best to rely, not only to meet the first attack, but if threatened to be permanent, to maintain the defense until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considerations render it important that we should at every session continue to amend the defects which from time to time show themselves in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect. *Nor should we now, or at any time, separate until we can say we have done everything for the militia which we could do were an enemy at our door.*—*First Annual Address, December 8th, 1801.*

“Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.”—*Second Annual Message, December 15th, 1802.*

“No circumstance has arisen since your last session which calls for any augmentation of our regular force. Should any improvement occur in the militia system, that will always be seasonable.”—*Fourth Annual Message, November 8th, 1804.*

“In the meantime, you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, so to organize or class the militia as would enable us, on a sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portion, unencumbered with the old and those having families, * * * * able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 26 years, which the last census shows we may count within our limits, for offense or defense in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces after the necessity of them should become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service, cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I can-

not then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system as, by a separation of the necessarily more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation.”—*Fifth Annual Message, December 3d, 1805.*

“A militia so organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the Union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, and means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interest while a more permanent force shall be in course of preparation.”—*Sixth Annual Message, December 2d, 1806.*

“For a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security. It is, therefore, incumbent on us, at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Some of the States have paid a laudable attention to this object; but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone have power to produce a uniform State of preparation in this great organ of defense. The interest which they so deeply feel in their own and their country’s security will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberations.”—*Eighth Annual Message, November 8th, 1808.*

JAMES MADISON.

“Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention the importance of giving to our militia, the great bulwark of our security and resource of our power, an organization the best adapted for eventual situations for which the United States ought to be prepared.”—*First Annual Message, November 29, 1809.*

“These preparations for arming the militia having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power vested in Congress with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety, it is for their consideration whether further pro-

visions are not requisite for the other contemplated objects of organization and discipline. To give to this great mass of physical and moral force the efficiency which it merits, and is capable of receiving, it is indispensable that they should be instructed and practiced in the rules by which they are to be governed. Toward an accomplishment of this important work, I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system which shall in the first instance call into the field, at the public expense, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus acquired would gradually diffuse through the entire body of the militia, that practical knowledge and promptitude for active service which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt either of the necessity or of the efficiency of competent military skill in those portions of an army, in fitting it for the final duties which it may have to perform.”—*Second Annual Message, December 5th, 1810.*

“The militia being always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defense and security for free States, and the constitution having wisely committed to the national authority a use of that force, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as well as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the United States, I recommend to Congress a revision of the militia laws, for the purpose of securing more effectually the services of all detachments called into the employment and placed under the government of the United States.”—*Fifth Annual Message, December 9th, 1813.*

“I earnestly renew, at the same time, a recommendation of such changes in the system of the militia as, by classing and disciplining for the most prompt and active service the portions most capable of it, will give to that great resource for the public safety all the requisite energy and efficiency.”—*Sixth Annual Message, September 20, 1814.*

* * * “And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free State.

If experience has shown, in the recent splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for public defense, it has shown also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is intimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws in every respect to the great object of enabling the political authority of the Union to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical force of the Union, in the cases designated by the constitution.”—*Seventh Annual Message, December 5, 1815.*

“As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must again earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress a reorganization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes according to the period of life more or less adapted to military service. An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and for the safety of a free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made, and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defense of the country to that portion of its citizens whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the changes can be made with the most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.”—*Eighth Annual Message, December 3, 1816.*

JAMES MONROE.

* * * “But it ought always to be held prominently in view that the safety of these States and of everything dear to a free people, must depend in an eminent degree on the militia. Invasion may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force which it would comport either with the principles of our government or the circumstances of the

United States to maintain. In such cases recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed, too, in time of peace, to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.”—*Inaugural Address, March 5, 1817.*

* * * “I have to add, that in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit?”—*Sixth Annual Message, December 3, 1822.*

* * * “As the defense and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be organized, armed and disciplined, throughout the Union.”—*Seventh Annual Message, December 2, 1823.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

“Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on * * * and of providing for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the States. * * * The organization of the militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country.

“It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation,

standing in perpetual panoply of defense, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end it would be necessary so to shape its organization as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity and having little of uniformity but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defense of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.”—*First Annual Message, December 6, 1825.*

ANDREW JACKSON.

“Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor to disregard that salutary lesson of experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed in distant climes our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence that I shall be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defense is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the right of person and property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable aegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to; *but a million of armed freemen,*

possessed of the means of war can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.”—*First Inaugural Address.*

* * * “But a more efficient organization of our militia is essential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all governments. Neither our situation, nor our institutions, require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal results of such a measure, not to warn us against its adoption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it, because it exists, and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the Republic. If, in asserting rights, or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportional to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleus around which such a force could be formed and embodied. But for the purposes of defense, under ordinary circumstances, we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom, and for whom, the government was instituted and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

“But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted, under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

“The Constitution has vested in the general government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system, and I recommend the matter to your con-

sideration, in the conviction that the state of this important arm of the public defense requires your attention.”—*Fourth Annual Address, December 4, 1832.*

“Occurrences to which we, as well as all other nations, are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely in the first instance upon the great body of the community whose will has instituted, and whose power must support, the government.

“A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services may be required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each at a proper period of life from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which from age is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service.

“Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practical system. The object is certainly worth the experiment and worth the expense. No one, appreciating the benefits of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at piece with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offense to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offense is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defense afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the people are the sovereign power. Our government was instituted and is supported by the ballot box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await us, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.”—*Seventh Annual Message, December 2, 1835.*

“In behalf of these suggestions I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten. ‘The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we

desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.”—*Special Message, February 22, 1836.*

* * * “In this connection it is also proper to remind you that the defects in our present militia system are every day rendered more apparent. The duty of making further provisions by law for organizing, arming, and disciplining this armed defense, has been so repeatedly presented in Congress by myself and my predecessors, that I deem it sufficient on this occasion to refer to the last annual message, and to former executive communications, in which the subject has been discussed.”—*Eighth Annual Message, December 6, 1836.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

* * * “It is not, however, compatible with the interest of the people to maintain, in time of peace, a regular force adequate to the defense of our extensive frontiers. In periods of danger and alarm we must rely principally upon a well organized militia; and some general arrangement that will render this description of force more efficient, has long been a subject of anxious solicitude. It was recommended to the first Congress by General Washington, and has since been frequently brought to your notice, and recently its importance strongly urged by my immediate predecessor. The provision in the Constitution that renders it necessary to adopt a uniform system of organization for the militia throughout the United States, presents an insurmountable obstacle to an efficient arrangement by the classification heretofore proposed, and I invite your attention to the plan which will be submitted by the Secretary of War, for the organization of volunteer corps, and the instruction of militia officers, as more simple and practicable, if not equally advantageous, as a general arrangement of the whole militia of the United States.”—*First Annual Message, December 4, 1837.*

* * * “I would again call to your notice, the subject connected with, and essential to the military defenses of the

country, which were submitted to you at the last session, but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them, is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States.”—*Second Annual Message, December 4th, 1838.*

JOHN TYLER.

* * * “All that is required in time of peace, is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia; they constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times and at all seasons, to repair with alacrity to its defense. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties, to attend to their complete organization and discipline.”—*Special Annual Message, June 1st, 1841.*

* * * “The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of public service. The Army may be regarded, in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each company and regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war, and yet, its services in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature. In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States; and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia, in time of war.”—*Third Annual Message, December 5th, 1843.*

The wisdom and foresight of our ancestors in organizing a system by which the defense of our liberties is intrusted to the

hands of the body of our citizens, are now receiving a most favorable commentary in the occurrence of recent events among a kindred nation. Although maintaining a large standing army, the enormous expense of which forms one of the heaviest burdens under which they have long lived, the people of England have at length begun to realize what the sagacity of the founders of our own nation long ago discovered—that “the defense and even the liberties of the country must depend, in time of danger, on the militia,” and that “it is only by an effective militia, that they can at once enjoy the repose of peace and bid defiance to foreign aggression.”

Accordingly, we see the rise and progress of what has been well called “the Volunteer movement”—the organization of citizens, throughout all England, into associations, companies, battalions, regiments, for the common defense—the formation, in short, of an enthusiastic, efficient and well disciplined militia. This movement, too, is encouraged in every possible manner, by the powerful government under the sanction of which it has been initiated; men of the highest rank, of the greatest wealth and influence, do not think it beneath their dignity to join its ranks and to submit to the necessary drill and discipline; the names of its officers are found on the same register with those of the regular army; and the most exalted personage of the realm is not ashamed to review the collected host in the greatest city of the world, amid the applause of a brilliant court.

It would be well if we could turn with satisfaction from this picture to the condition of public feeling in reference to the militia in our own country, and especially in our own State. But we are obliged to confess, that, in most parts of our country, our own militia system has, of late years, met with little encouragement, and has been sustained rather in spite of public opinion, and of legislation, than by their favorable influence.

In our own State, seven years ago, the militia laws were carefully revised by a competent body of officers appointed expressly for the purpose; and the result of their labors, in

the shape of an excellent, judicious, and well digested act, was adopted by the Legislature; a new impetus was given to the efficiency of the militia, new companies were organized, discipline was greatly improved, pride and emulation sprang up among the officers, and, had the law been allowed to remain until this time unchanged, we should have had a body of volunteer soldiers which would have compared favorably with any in the Union. But alteration after alteration has been made in the law of 1854, clause after clause has been amended, pay has been diminished—vexatious restrictions have been imposed—new sections have been inserted and additional acts have been passed—until comparatively little is now left of the original act, and those of its provisions which were best calculated to give vitality to the system are entirely removed. Wearied and discouraged by the inutility of their opposition to these encroachments, the friends of the militia have now nearly lost all hopes of being able to sustain themselves energetically and creditably. As an indication of this feeling, I regret to be obliged to report that a large number of companies, and among them several of those hitherto the most enterprising and the best disciplined, have petitioned to be disbanded. The granting of these petitions has been postponed, in the hope that legislative interference may render it unnecessary. In this state of things, I consider it my duty to say that, unless the Legislature is willing to see the whole system subside into a condition of inefficiency and decay, it must encourage a different feeling, by the adoption of a more liberal and enlightened policy. It may be possible, by consistent and judicious legislation, yet to make our militia what it should be; but it cannot live much longer under the course of treatment to which it has, for the past two or three years, been obliged to submit.

Perhaps it will be of no use, but my convictions of duty lead me once more to urge the adoption of measures upon which, I sincerely believe, the future prosperity of the militia depends—and which will, I am certain, if adopted, give great satisfaction to all those who feel an interest in the service.

Among these measures are the following, which will be em-

bodied in a bill to be presented to the consideration of the Legislature.

1st. An additional day for company parades. This measure would be especially beneficial to companies in the rural districts, many of which, though belonging to the same regiment, are so widely separated from each other, as to render it difficult for them to meet often for regimental drill.

2d. Annual encampments, by Division, Brigade, or Regiment, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct, to continue for four days; the first day to be devoted to the drill of officers by a competent Instructor; the remaining three days to Company and Battalion drill, and to evolutions of the line.

3d. The repeal of the Act establishing the present system of officers' drill. This measure was unanimously called for by resolution passed at a meeting of the officers attending the last annual drill.

4th. Exemption from Jury duty, after service of five successive years in the militia, if the person so having served shall desire it.

5th. The restoration of the Act requiring the enrollment of those liable to military service.

6th. A provision for drafting from those enrolled, for active service, in case such service shall be required.

7th. The duties of the militia when called on by the civil authority to suppress riots or other disturbances of the peace.

During the past six months the peace of the country has been disturbed by a series of remarkable events, the result of which has proved most disastrous to the prosperity of the Union. Seven States have withdrawn from the confederacy, and have, so far as it is possible to do so by their own action, established a separate government. Several other States are yet in a doubtful position, and it remains to be seen whether the Union will not be further weakened by the withdrawal of some of them. In connection with her sisters of the North and the West, Connecticut yet remains loyal to the original government of the United States, and will ever remain so.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the deplorable dissensions which have thus led to the dismemberment of our great repub-

lie may soon cease, and that amicable relations may be established. May the day be far distant when a necessity shall arise for the Federal Government to call for the services of State troops to assist in enforcing Federal laws! But it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for every emergency, and, in contemplation of the possibility even of such a necessity, our citizen-soldiers should be promptly placed in as complete a condition for service as the means at the command of the Legislature will permit.

The Commander-in-Chief has already shown his sense of the importance of making suitable preparations for the future, by the promulgation of the following general orders :

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Hartford, January 17th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 227.

A spirit of disloyalty to our National Union has manifested itself in a determination to decide upon constitutional rights, without resorting to judicial tribunals ; in resolutions of State Legislatures and State Conventions which deny that allegiance is due to the Federal Government from citizens of those States ; in an attack upon a vessel sailing with United States troops under the flag of our country ; in seizing and holding custom-houses, arsenals and forts ; and in a spirit which dictates a course to be pursued by Federal officers, and which justifies resistance to their authority.

When there is evidence of designs to subvert the Government ; when reason gives way to passion, and order yields to anarchy ; the civil power must fall back upon the military for support, and rest upon this arm of national defense for aid in protecting the property and person of the citizens, in enforcing the laws, and in maintaining the public peace.

As the active services of the militia may soon be required for the purpose above indicated, the Commander-in-Chief

would call their attention to the importance of filling up their ranks by enlistments, of a careful inspection of their arms and equipments, of perfecting themselves in drill and discipline, and of being ready to render such service as any exigency may demand.

Major General Thomas Guyer will promulgate these orders in the division.

By order of WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,
 Commander-in-Chief.
JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
 Adjutant General.

It may be mentioned as a gratifying evidence of their loyalty and patriotism, that a number of the companies, in different parts of the State, cheerfully and readily responded to these orders, and communicated to the proper authorities their willingness to undertake whatever duties might be required of them. This alacrity was especially commendable, in view of the exceeding discouragements under which the companies have labored to sustain their organization for several years past.

It is to be hoped that the whole body of the militia may, in future, have no reason to complain of Legislative neglect; but that every means may be taken to encourage and foster among them a spirit of attachment to their native State, and to show them that the representatives of the people are not unmindful of their interests.

Trusting that my official acts during the past year may have the approval of your Excellency, I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect,
Your Obedient Servant,

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant General.



R O S T E R
O F T H E
C O N N E C T I C U T M I L I T I A,
R E V I S E D A N D C O R R E C T E D,
A P R I L 1, 1861.

ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, NORWICH.

Adjutant-General,—Rank, Brigadier-General.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, Hartford, - - - Commissioned Sept. 22, 1855

Aids to the Commander-in-Chief,—Rank, Lieutenant Colonel.

HUGH H. OSGOOD, Norwich, - - - Commissioned May 5, 1858.

HENRY W. BIRGE, Norwich, - - - Commissioned April 20, 1859.

Quarter-Master-General,—Rank, Lieutenant Colonel.

JOHN M. HATHEWAY, Suffield, - - - Commissioned June 16, 1857.

Commissary-General,—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

JOHN E. WYLIE, New Haven, - - - Commissioned May 20, 1858.

Pay-Master-General,—Rank, Major.

WILLIAM O. IRISH, New London, - - - Commissioned May 5, 1858.

Assistant Adjutant-General,—Rank, Captain.

HIRAM L. BARBOUR, Hartford, - - - Commissioned April 9, 1857.

GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

First Company Horse Guards,—Hartford.

Major,	Henry Boardman, Hartford,	May 6, 1845.
Capt. and 1st Lieut.	Horace W. Stetson, Hartford,	Feb. 17, 1857.
2d Lieutenant,	William Wadsworth, Hartford,	Feb. 17, 1857.
Cornet,	Levi Churchill, Wethersfield,	Feb. 17, 1857.
Quarter-Master,	James Waters, Hartford,	Feb. 17, 1857.

First Company Foot Guards—Hartford.

Major,	Vacant.	
Capt. and 1st Lieut.,	Vacant.	
2d Lieutenant,	Vacant.	
3d Lieutenant,	Lucius E. Hunt, Hartford,	April 8, 1854.
4th Lieutenant,	Charles S. Cooley, Hartford,	April 8, 1854.
Ensign,	Nathan F. Drake, Hartford,	April 8, 1854.

Second Company Foot Guards—New Haven.

Major,	Russell W. Norton, New Haven,	June 24, 1858.
Capt. and 1st Lieut.,	Edward Hosmer, New Haven,	Apr. 12, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	James H. Lansing, New Haven,	Apr. 12, 1860.
3d Lieutenant,	Daniel J. Crowley, New Haven,	Apr. 12, 1860.
4th Lieutenant,	William D. Hendricks, New Haven,	Apr. 12, 1860.
Ensign,	Frederick O. Dodd, New Haven,	Apr. 12, 1860.

DIVISION STAFF.

Rank.	Name and Residence.	Date of Commission.
Major General,	Thomas Guyer, South Norwalk,	Dec. 14, 1852.
Division Inspector,	Levi Woodhouse, Hartford,	Sept. 1, 1857.
Divis. Qr. Master,	Arthur Cheney, South Manchester,	May 1, 1856.
Aid-de-Camp,	Lewis N. Middlebrook, Bridgeport,	Dec. 14, 1852.
Aid-de-Camp,	Edward S. Cleveland, Hartford,	May 2, 1859.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General,	Elihu Geer, Hartford,	Sept. 1, 1852.
Brig. Maj. and Ins.,	Henry H. Bartlett, Hartford,	Sept. 5, 1859.
Brig. Qr. Master,	William L. Speare, Hartford,	Sept. 5, 1859.
Aid-de-Camp,	E. E. Crofoot, Hartford,	Sept. 5, 1859.

FIRST REGIMENT—HARTFORD COUNTY.

Colonel,	Samuel A. Cooley, Hartford,	Dec. 8, 1852.
Lieutenant Colonel,	George S. Burnham, Hartford,	July 30, 1858.
Major,	Daniel Porter, Windsor,	Aug. 17, 1854.
Engineer,	William H. Dobie, Hartford,	Aug. 15, 1857.
Adjutant,	Vacant.	
Quarter-Master,	Uriah T. Smith, Hartford,	Aug. 15, 1857.
Pay-Master,	Arthur Cheney, South Manchester,	Aug. 1, 1857.
Chaplain,	Charles R. Fisher, Hartford,	Sept. 1, 1854.
Surgeon,	James M. Greenleaf, Hartford,	Sept. 1, 1856.
Sergeant Major,	Arthur T. Hinckley, Hartford,	Sept. 1, 1856.

Drum Major,	Joseph Brown, Hartford,	Sept. 21, 1858.
Capt. Reg. Band,	John T. King, Hartford,	Dec. 11, 1858.
Judge Advocate,	Wait N. Hawley, Hartford,	Jan. 21, 1856.

Light Artillery Company A—Hartford.

Captain,	Horace Ensworth, Hartford,	July 6, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	Edwin K. Fox, Hartford,	Mar. 27, 1858.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles Baldwin, Hartford,	July 6, 1859.
3d Lieutenant,	Emmons Rudge, Hartford,	July 6, 1859.

Cavalry Company A—Hartland.

Captain,	Almon C. Banning, Hartland,	July 7, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry J. Gates, Hartland,	June 7, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	Tudor D. Pratt, West Granby,	June 25, 1856.
3d Lieutenant,	Evens M. Parsons, North Granby,	June 7, 1859.

Light Infantry Company A—Hartford.

Captain,	George S. Burr, Hartford,	Jan. 18, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,	William S. Roberts, Hartford,	Jan. 18, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	Arthur T. Hinckley, Hartford,	Jan. 18, 1861.

Light Infantry Company B—Hartford.

Captain,	William H. Green, Hartford,	Jan. 17, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,	Dwight C. Mitchell, Hartford,	Jan. 17, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	Valentine Cooper, Hartford,	Jan. 17, 1861.

Light Infantry Company C—Windsor Locks.

Captain,	Levi N. Hillman, Windsor Locks,	Aug. 27, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	Landford W. Hartley, Windsor Locks,	Aug. 27, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	Joseph Whipple, Windsor Locks,	July 11, 1860.

Infantry Company E—Suffield.

Captain,	John M. Hatheway, Suffield,	June 2, 1855.
1st Lieutenant,	Samuel N. Reid, Suffield,	June 2, 1855.
2d Lieutenant,	Luther Spencer, Suffield,	June 2, 1855.
3d Lieutenant,	George W. Loomis, Suffield,	June 2, 1855.

THIRD REGIMENT—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Colonel,	William O. Irish, New London,	July 21, 1860.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Vacant.	
Major,	Vacant.	
Engineer,	William A. Bedent, Ledyard,	July 22, 1858.
Adjutant,	Edward C. Chapman, New London,	Aug. 17, 1860.
Quarter-Master,	John Tracy, Preston,	Aug. 31, 1857.
Pay-Master,	John L. Spalding, Norwich,	June 30, 1860.

aplain,	Jabez S. Swan, New London,	Sept. 15, 1860.
Surgeon,	A. T. Douglas, New London,	Sept. 15, 1860.
Sergeant Major,	Frank S. Belknap, Norwich,	Sept. 6, 1855.
Drum Major.	D. Phillips, Jewett City,	Sept. 15, 1860.
Capt. Reg. Band,	F. W. White, Norwich,	July 29, 1857.
Judge Advocate,	Edwin B. Trumbull, Norwich,	Jan. 21, 1856.

Artillery Company A—Norwich.

Captain,	Asahel Tannar, Preston,	Apr. 13, 1854.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles W. Spalding, Preston,	July 21, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Oslar G. H. Adam, Preston,	July 21, 1860.
3d Lieutenant,	Calvin G. Willis, Norwich,	May 28, 1855.

Artillery Company B—Salem.

Captain,	Jesse C. Maynard, Chesterfield,	Feb. 20, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles A. Chapman, Chesterfield,	Nov. 10, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Daniel L. Latimer, Chesterfield,	Nov. 10, 1860.

Infantry Company A—New London.

Captain,	Nathan Frankau, New London,	Dec. 27, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry L. Schleiter, New London,	Jan. 31, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry Feldman, New London,	Jan. 31, 1860.

Infantry Company B—Norwich.

Captain,	Ransford H. Harvey, Norwich,	Oct. 27, 1858
1st Lieutenant,	V. B. Chapman, Norwich,	Mar. 12, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	James McCord, Norwich,	Mar. 12, 1860.

Infantry Company D—Griswold.

Captain,	Ansel B. Williams, Columbia,	July 3, 1858.
1st Lieutenant,	Benajah S. Green, Griswold,	July 19, 1858.
2d Lieutenant,	William H. Harvey, Franklin,	May 26, 1860.
3d Lieutenant,	George W. Burdick, Jewett City,	Dec. 27, 1854.

Rifle Company A—Norwich.

Captain,	John L. Stanton, Norwich,	June 21, 1854.
1st Lieutenant,	George Rogers, Norwich,	Aug. 27, 1857.
2d Lieutenant,	Luther C. Corning, Norwich,	Aug. 27, 1857.

FIFTH REGIMENT, TOLLAND COUNTY.

Colonel,	John W. Thayer, Ellington,	July 14, 1860.
Lieutenant Colonel,	George D. Hastings, Tolland,	July 14, 1860.
Major,	Timothy D. Johnson, West Stafford,	July 14, 1860.
Engineer,	George Talcott, Rockville,	Aug. 1, 1857.
Adjutant,	Thomas F. Burpee, Rockville,	July 21, 1858.

Quarter-Master,	George W. Calhoun, Coventry,	Sept. 1, 1858.
Pay-Master,	Horace R. Fargo, Coventry,	Sept. 1, 1858.
Chaplain,	George A. Oviatt, Somers,	Aug. 1, 1856.
Surgeon,	William B. Wood, Somers,	Aug. 1, 1857.
Sergeant Major,	L. P. Waldo, Jr., Tolland,	Sept. 1, 1858.
Drum Major,	A. M. Hawkins,	Sept. 7, 1858.
Capt. Reg. Band,	George H. Kingsbury, Tolland,	Aug. 1, 1857.
Judge Advocate,	Alvan P. Hyde, Tolland,	Mar. 20, 1857.

Infantry Company A—Somers.

Captain,	Gardner Chauncey Wood, Somers,	Jan. 26, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	Calvin Mason Havens, Somers,	Jan. 26, 1857.
2d Lieutenant,	James Novatus Kibbee, Somers,	Jan. 26, 1857.
3d Lieutenant,	William Pease, Somers,	Jan. 26, 1857.

Infantry Company C—Rockville.

Captain,	Thomas F. Burpee, Rockville,	July 27, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	S. Albert Groves, Rockville,	Aug. 1, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Andrew Gager, Rockville,	Aug. 1, 1860.

Infantry Company D—Stafford Springs.

Captain,	Vacant.	
1st Lieutenant,	William Horton, Stafford Springs.	July 29, 1857.
2d Lieutenant,	John A. Brown, Stafford Springs,	July 29, 1857.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—WINDHAM COUNTY.

Colonel,	Ephraim Keech, Jr., West Killingly,	July 7, 1860.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Alexander Warner, Woodstock,	July 7, 1860.
Major,	Edward L. Cundall, Killingly,	July 7, 1860.
Engineer,	Albert T. Williams, Brooklyn,	Sept. 11, 1860.
Adjutant,	John Bard, West Killingly,	Aug. 1, 1859.
Quarter-Master,	James Webb, West Killingly,	Aug. 22, 1859.
Pay-Master,	E. Y. Smith, Central Village,	Feb. 4, 1858.
Chaplain,	T. T. Waterman, West Killingly,	
Surgeon,	John McGregor, Thompson,	Aug. 30, 1858.
Sergeant Major,	Waldo Tillinghast, Plainfield,	
Drum Major,	William A. Scott, Central Village,	Feb. 26, 1858.
Captain Reg. Band,	Findley M. Fox, Putnam,	Aug. 1, 1857.
Judge Advocate,	Elisha Carpenter, West Killingly,	Jan. 17, 1857.

Cavalry Company A—Danielsonville.

Captain,	Orville M. Capron, West Killingly,	Aug. 27, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	John Snow, West Killingly,	May 7, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	John A. Barker, West Killingly,	May 7, 1859.
3d Lieutenant,	Edwin P. Danielson, West Killingly,	Aug. 20, 1860.

Artillery Company A—Daysville.

Captain,	Albert H. Himes, East Killingly,	Sept. 22, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Edwin C. Kelley, Daysville,	Sept. 22, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Prescott Randall, Daysville,	Apr. 23, 1859.

Artillery Company B—Brooklyn.

Captain,	Charles Cleaveland, Brooklyn,	Aug. 22, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry H. Davison, Brooklyn,	Aug. 22, 1857.
2d Lieutenant,	Albert T. Williams, Brooklyn,	Aug. 22, 1857.

Infantry Company A—Windham.

Captain,	Calvin Hitchcock Davison, Willimantic,	Oct. 30, 1856.
1st Lieutenant,	John House Moulton, Willimantic,	Oct. 30, 1856.
2d Lieutenant,	Francis Henry Blish, Willimantic,	Oct. 30, 1856.
3d Lieutenant,	Ichabod Buckley Squires, Willimantic,	Oct. 30, 1856.

Infantry Company B—Plainfield.

Captain,	Henry B. Lester, Canterbury,	Oct. 27, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	William Burnett, Canterbury,	Feb. 16, 1861.
2d Lieutenant,	Isaac N. Welden, Canterbury,	Feb. 16, 1861.

Infantry Company C—Danielsonville.

Captain,	John E. Short, Danielsonville,	July 16, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	George Kies, Danielsonville,	July 16, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	William C. Keach, Danielsonville,	July 16, 1859.

Infantry Company D—Thompson.

Captain,	Benjamin F. Brown, Killingly,	May 29, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	William O. Griffis, South Woodstock,	May 21, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	Israel B. Winslow, Killingly,	May 29, 1860.

Rifle Company E—Putnam.

Captain,	Lucius D. Chaffee, Brooklyn,	Aug. 18, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	William H. Moore, South Woodstock,	Aug. 18, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	James A. Blackmer, Putnam,	Aug. 18, 1859.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General,	E. W. N. Starr, Middletown,	July 10, 1860.
Brig. Major and Ins.,	Charles C. Hubbard, Middletown,	Sept. 1, 1860.

Brig. Quarter-Master,	James A. Wheelock, Middletown,	Sept. 1, 1860.
Aid-de-Camp,	S. Wadsworth Russell, Middletown,	Sept. 1, 1860.

SECOND REGIMENT—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Colonel,	Alfred H. Terry, New Haven,	May 5, 1858.
Lieutenant Colonel,	James M. Woodward, New Haven,	May 5, 1858.
Major,	Ledyard Colburn, Derby,	April 22, 1857.
Engineer,	Vacant.	
Adjutant,	Charles L. Russell, Derby,	July 10, 1860.
Quarter-Master,	Dexter R. Wright, Meriden,	Aug. 9, 1858.
Pay-Master,	Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury,	Jan. 31, 1856.
Chaplain,	John Brainard, Birmingham,	Sept. 8, 1857.
Surgeon,	Charles A. Lindsley, New Haven,	Aug. 15, 1856.
Sergeant Major,	Edward Hosmer, New Haven,	Aug. 15, 1856.
Drum Major,	Charles B. Hendricks, New Haven,	
Captain Reg. Band,	A. Dwight Hopkins, Naugatuck,	July 25, 1857.
Judge Advocate,	James M. Woodward, New Haven,	Aug. 18, 1855.

Light Artillery Company A—New Haven.

Captain,	Willis Bristol, Jr., New Haven,	Dec. 23, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	John C. Miles, New Haven,	June 13, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	John B. Hanover, New Haven,	June 13, 1860.

Artillery Company B—Waterbury.

Captain,	John L. Chatfield, Waterbury,	Mch. 28, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	Marcus Coon, Waterbury,	July 3, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry N. Place, Waterbury,	July 3, 1860.

Infantry Company A—New Haven.

Captain,	E. Walter Osborn, New Haven,	Mch. 28, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	Albert C. Stevens, New Haven,	Mch. 28, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	George L. Northrop, New Haven,	Mch. 28, 1859.

Infantry Company B—Meriden.

Captain,	Theodore Byxbee, West Meriden,	Dec. 12, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	Allen W. Harvey, West Meriden,	Dec. 12, 1857.
2d Lieutenant,	Lewis C. Green, West Meriden,	Dec. 12, 1857.

Infantry Company C—Derby.

Captain,	George D. Russell, Derby,	Sept. 20, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Sanford E. Chaffee, Derby,	May 21, 1858.
2d Lieutenant,	Azrie Lamouruex, Derby,	Sept. 20, 1860.

Infantry Company D—Cheshire.

Captain,	George A. Brooks, Cheshire,	Feb. 25, 1858.
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1st Lieutenant,	Vacant.	
2d Lieutenant,	Henry C. Terrell, Oxford,	Apr. 28, 1858.

Infantry Company E—Madison.

Captain,	Samuel F. Willard, Madison,	Aug. 1, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	William M. Wilcox, Madison,	Sept. 22, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	J. L. Scranton, Madison,	Sept. 22, 1860.

Infantry Company F—New Haven.

Captain,	Daniel Klein, New Haven,	June 3, 1858.
1st Lieutenant,	Isaac Strouse, New Haven,	June 3, 1858.
2d Lieutenant,	Charles Katsch, New Haven,	June 3, 1858.

Infantry Company G—Orange.

Captain,	John M. Aims, West Haven,	Jan. 31, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Silas S. Pardee, Orange,	Dec. 1, 1855.
2d Lieutenant,	D. B. Colebrook, Orange,	Jan. 31, 1860.
3d Lieutenant,	Charles H. Smith, Orange,	Dec. 1, 1855.

FOURTH REGIMENT—LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Colonel,	Allen G. Brady, Wolcottville,	Mch. 10, 1857.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Florimond D. Fyler, Burrville,	Sept. 25, 1860.
Major,	Lewis Judd, Roxbury,	Sept. 25, 1860.
Engineer,	Walter S. Lewis, Wolcottville,	Aug. 16, 1858.
Adjutant,	William T. Spencer, Wolcottville,	Nov. 3, 1856.
Quarter-Master,	Seth H. Addis, Roxbury,	Feb. 1, 1861.
Pay-Master,	Edward M. Chapin, Pine Meadow,	Dec. 1, 1858.
Chaplain,	Joseph S. Covell, Wolcottville.	
Surgeon,	Erastus Bancroft, Wolcottville.	
Sergeant Major,	Charles Alvord, Wolcottville,	Nov. 3, 1856.
Drum Major,	Benjamin G. Loomis, New Hartford,	Oct. 1, 1857.
Captain Reg. Band,	Solomon R. Hinsdale, West Winsted,	July 16, 1858.
Judge Advocate,	John R. Harper, West Winsted,	Oct. 16, 1858.

Cavalry Company A—Winchester.

Captain,	D. W. Stevens, West Winsted,	Aug. 29, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	Vacant.	
2d Lieutenant,	Vacant.	
3d Lieutenant,	Vacant.	

Infantry Company A—Roxbury.

Captain,	Frederic W. Fenn, Roxbury,	Dec. 3, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Cyrus E. Prindle, Roxbury,	May 15, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Amos C. Northrop, Roxbury,	Dec. 3, 1860.

Infantry Company E—New Hartford.

Captain,	Charles W. Morse, New Hartford,	Nov. 7, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Byron O. Hawley, New Hartford,	Nov. 7, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	George L. Seymour, New Hartford,	Nov. 7, 1860.

Infantry Company F—West Winsted.

Captain,	Vacant.	
1st Lieutenant,	Vacant.	
2d Lieutenant,	George Camp, West Winsted,	Dec. 5, 1856.

Infantry Company G—Wolcottville.

Captain,	Sanford H. Perkins, Wolcottville,	May 29, 1858.
1st Lieutenant,	Albert F. Brooker, Wolcottville,	Sept. 1, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Warren B. Murray, Wolcottville,	May 29, 1858.

SIXTH REGIMENT—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Colonel,	Vacant.	
Lieutenant Colonel,	Vacant,	
Major,	Frederick W. Russell, Portland,	Aug. 18, 1858.
Engineer,	William S. Johnson, Middletown,	Aug. 29, 1857.
Adjutant,	Alfred Gordon Hall, Portland,	Jan. 1, 1860.
Quarter-Master,	George H. Taylor, Portland,	July 25, 1856.
Pay-Master,	Vacant.	
Chaplain,	Frederick I. Goodwin, Middletown,	Aug. 11, 1855.
Surgeon,	George W. Burke, Middletown,	July 25, 1856.
Sergeant Major,	Isaac C. Gleason, Middletown,	Aug. 11, 1858.
Drum Major,	William Rackliff, Middletown,	Aug. 29, 1857.
Captain Reg. Band,	John P. Stark, Middletown,	Apr. 21, 1860.
Judge Advocate,	Vacant.	

Artillery Company A—Middletown.

Captain,	Joseph G. Dickinson, Middletown,	Jan. 1, 1861.
1st Lieutenant,	Vacant.	
2d Lieutenant,	John Thompson, Middletown,	Apr. 30, 1859.

Infantry Company B—Cromwell.

Captain,	Henry W. Stocking, Cromwell,	Dec. 16, 1859.
1st Lieutenant,	Henry S. Gear, Cromwell,	Feb. 3, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	De Witt C. Burr, Cromwell,	Feb. 3, 1860.

Infantry Company C—Middletown.

Captain,	David Dickerson, Middletown,	Mch. 15, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Joseph W. Douglas, Middletown,	Mch. 19, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Giles W. Dart, Middletown,	Mch. 19, 1860.

Infantry Company D—Portland.

Captain,	Haynes P. Ransom, Portland,	Mch. 20, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	William H. Kelsey, Portland,	Mch. 20, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Silas Payne, Portland,	Mch. 20, 1860.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Colonel,	Uriah Wallace, Bridgeport,	Nov. 29, 1856.
Lieutenant Colonel,	Richard Fitzgibbons, Bridgeport,	Mch. 29, 1861.
Major,	Aaron W. Wallace, Bridgeport,	Mch. 29, 1861.
Engineer,	Aaron W. Wallace, Bridgeport,	May 19, 1859.
Adjutant,	Stephen S. Stevens, Bridgeport,	Mch. 16, 1861.
Quarter-Master,	Minott N. Wallace, Bridgeport,	Mch. 16, 1861.
Pay-Master,	James A. Betts, Danbury,	May 19, 1859.
Chaplain,	Vacant.	
Surgeon,	Lucian H. Norton, Bridgeport.	June 1, 1857.
Sergeant Major,	Vacant.	
Drum Major,	Vacant.	
Captain Reg. Band,	Vacant.	
Judge Advocate,	Lewis N. Middlebrook, Bridgeport,	July 15, 1853.

Artillery Company A—Bridgeport.

Captain,	Vacant.	
1st Lieutenant,	James D. Merritt, Bridgeport,	Oct. 1, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	Stephen S. Stephens, Bridgeport,	Oct. 1, 1860.

Infantry Company A—South Norwalk.

Captain,	Vacant.	
1st Lieutenant,	Henry N. Gager, South Norwalk,	May 10, 1859.
2d Lieutenant,	Henry R. Fitch, South Norwalk,	May 10, 1859.

Infantry Company C—Danbury.

Captain,	Eliakim E. Wildman, Danbury,	Mch. 9, 1860.
1st Lieutenant,	Jesse D. Stevens, Danbury,	Mch. 9, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	John W. Busting, Danbury,	Mch. 9, 1860.

Infantry Company E—Stamford,

Captain,	Lorenzo Meeker, Stamford,	Nov. 28, 1856.
1st Lieutenant,	Charles Durand, Stamford,	Apr. 13, 1855.
2d Lieutenant,	William Hayes, Stamford,	Apr. 13, 1855.
3d Lieutenant,	Charles Weed, Stamford,	Nov. 28, 1856.

Rifle Company A—Bridgeport.

Captain,	John Speidal, Bridgeport,	May 14, 1857.
1st Lieutenant,	John Holzer, Bridgeport,	June 12, 1860.
2d Lieutenant,	George Louis, Bridgeport,	Mch. 26, 1860.
3d Lieutenant,	Charles Lehinan, Bridgeport,	May 14, 1857.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

NEW HAVEN:
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS
1861.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

The undersigned, Auditors of the Quarter-Master-General's Account, having examined it, and the vouchers for the same, find it to be correct. And in the month of April we examined and inspected the Arsenal buildings, Military Stores, and other State property therein deposited, and found the Military Arms, Stores and Equipments in excellent order, with the exceptions of the following equipage, which have been sent to New Haven for the use of the Volunteers—viz :

1000 Sets of Infantry Equipments.

3 Marquees.

164 Common Tents, with Frames and Pins.

400 Camp Kettles.

200 Camp Stools.

47 Wash Basins.

11 Water Tanks.

We would recommend that a suitable building be erected as a Magazine for the storage of Ammunition, &c., at or near the Arsenal.

We would further recommend an appropriation of three hundred dollars for the purposes of repairing and draining the dwelling occupied by the Armorer.

WM. ISHAM,
WM. R. CHAPMAN, } *Auditors.*

HARTFORD, April 27th, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 10th, 1861.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

IN accordance with the requirements of law, I hereby submit my Annual Report from this Department, for the year ending March 31st, 1861.

REPORT:

The expenses of this department for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1861, amounts to seven thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-six cents, (7,717.86,) and is classified as follows:

General Expenses, - - - - -	\$905.46
Camp Equipage, - - - - -	375.00
Officers' Drill, - - - - -	483.13
Repairs of Arms, - - - - -	533.50
Armorer's Salary, - - - - -	400.00
Quarter-Master-General's Salary, - - -	300.00
Equipments and Ammunition purchased and placed in the Arsenal, - - - - -	4,482.81
	<hr/>
	\$7,479.90
Compensation for Inspection of Armories, - - -	237.96
	<hr/>
	\$7,717.86

The sum of three hundred dollars, (\$300,) appropriated by the General Assembly at the last session, has been expended in repairing a portion of the wall of the gun house. A further appropriation is needed for the same purpose.

There has been received from the General Government—the quota of arms due this State—during the past year, two hundred and forty-three (243) rifled muskets and appendages; all of the unserviceable and broken arms in the hands of companies have been collected and returned to the Arsenal during the past year, and I have caused them to be put in as good and complete condition as possible.

Our camp equipage is in good order, and we now have sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

We have in the State Arsenal and in hands of the troops upwards of three thousand (3,000) muskets and rifles; only about one thousand (1,000) are of the modern pattern and really fit for active service; the remainder are of the old flint-lock musket altered to percussion. This State ought to own at least three thousand (3,000) of the most approved arms now manufactured, and I would recommend an appropriation for the purchase of two thousand additional muskets or rifles to be placed in the State Arsenal.

Of equipments for Infantry and Riflemen we have upwards of three thousand (3,000) sets complete, with the exception of knapsacks, and shall not require any more, unless it is deemed advisable to purchase a larger quantity of arms.

In ordnance there are thirty bronze guns (30) with implements complete, but in means of transportation for ammunition and in harness, &c., &c., we are sadly deficient. To fit these guns for service it will require twenty-nine caissons and seventy-one sets of harness, in addition to those now in the possession of the State, besides baggage wagons and traveling forges.

In case of sudden emergency it would be impossible to procure at short notice fixed ammunition enough for Artillery to be of any benefit, and as there is only a very small quantity in the Arsenal, I would suggest that a reasonable quantity be purchased; should this be done, it will be necessary to provide a magazine for its storage, at or near the Arsenal.

Knapsacks are among the most important items of a soldier's outfit; as the State owns but three (3) I would recommend the immediate purchase of one thousand, of a good and serviceable kind.

Annexed is a statement of all the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in the possession of Companies, Schools, Regimental Bands, and in the Arsenal.

Also, a list of the General, Field and Staff, to whom Colt's Belt Pistols have been issued.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. HATHEWAY,
Quarter-Master-General, Connecticut.

ANNUAL RETURNS FOR 1861.

INVOICE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES AT THE STATE
ARSENAL, APRIL 1ST, 1861.

- 2 Twelve-pound bronze guns, with field carriages and implements complete.
- 2 Twelve-pound bronze howitzers, with carriages and implements complete.
- 1 Twelve-pound bronze gun, with prairie carriage, and implements complete.
- 15 Six-pound bronze guns, with field carriages and implements complete.
- 2 Four-pound bronze guns, without carriages.
- 2 Twelve-pound iron guns, with ship carriages.
- 2 Twelve-pound iron guns, without carriages.
- 2 Nine-pound iron guns, without carriages.
- 3 Six-pound iron guns, long, without carriages.
- 1 Six-pound iron gun, wrought, without carriage.
- 1 Traveling forge, for field battery.
- 1 Set of tools and materials for forge.
- 1 Six-pound field caisson.
- 1 Set artillery harnesses complete for four horses, including nose-bags and whips.
- 1 Set of harnesses for caisson, (two horses,) including nose-bags and whips.
- 1 Set of harnesses for traveling forge, (two horses.)
- 2 Sets of harnesses for twelve-pound mountain howitzer.
- 2 Sets of pack saddles for do.

INFANTRY ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

- 1105 Percussion muskets, with appendages.
- 1271 Infantry cartridge-boxes, belts and plates.
- 1552 " cartridge-boxes.
- 1416 " waist-belts and plates.
- 1660 " bayonet scabbards.
- 1468 Cap pouches and picks.
- 263 Gun slings.

RIFLES AND EQUIPMENTS.

- 56 Percussion rifles.
- 40 Sword bayonets for do.
- 59 Rifle cartridge-boxes and plates.
- 273 Rifle waist-belt and plates.

CAVALRY ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

- 112 Colt's belt pistols, with appendages.
- 26 Colt's army " " "
- 17 Sets of extra springs for do.
- 17 " lock work "
- 17 Key screws "
- 170 Extra cones, "
- 2 Bullet moulds, casting six each.
- 143 Cavalry sabres.
- 42 " " (old pattern.)
- 41 Cavalry sabre belts.
- 88 " " knots.
- 68 Pistol boxes and plates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 50 Horse artillery belts.
- 13 Artillery swords.
- 41 Cadet muskets.

- 5 Colt's repeating rifles, with appendages.
- 4 Sapper's and Miner's muskatoons.
- 20 English muskets.
- 24 French “
- 2 Sharp's rifles.
- 1 English “
- 2 Flint muskets.
- 2 Flint rifles.
- 2 Hall's patent rifles.
- 2 Regulation swords and belts, non-commissioned.
- 6 Musicians' “ (regulation.)
- 1 Field officers' “ “
- 1 Company “ “
- 2 Snare drums and sticks.
- 1 Bass “ “
- 2 Fifes.
- 1 Spy glass.
- 1 Sapper's and Miner's belt.
- 1 Knapsack (patent leather.)
- 1 “ (patent bound.)
- 12 Pompons (assorted.)
- 1 Set standard spears.
- 1 Standard belt.
- 15 Rosewood pistol cases.
- 5 Tompions.
- 12 Varieties fixed ammunition.
- 9 Boxes Sharp's primers.
- 1 Army knapsack (regulation.)

AMMUNITION.

- 6000 Musket ball cartridges.
- 16000 Rifle musket ball cartridges.
- 14000 “ “ (Colt's rifle.)
- 14000 Ball cartridges for old muskets
- 6000 “ (Mississippi rifles.)

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

- 164 Common tents, with frames complete.
- 51 Wall tents with frames complete.
- 6 Marquee tents with frames complete.
- 1 Hospital tent with frames complete.
- 1 Sutlers' tent with frame complete.
- 200 Tent lamps.
- 1100 Tin cups.
- 85 Pick-axes.
- 400 Camp kettles.
- 22 Frying pans.
- 44 Packing boxes for muskets.
- 12 Packing boxes, old.

OFFICERS' DRILL EQUIPAGE.

- 200 Camp stools.
- 47 Wash basins.
- 10 Water tanks.
- 2 Hogsheads.
- 1 National flag.

FURNITURE.

- 1 Secretary.
- 1 Packing counter.
- 6 Oak cane set chairs.
- 30 Feet hydrant hose with pipe.
- 1 Twelve gallon oil can.
- 1 Duster.
- 1 Stove.
- 1 Shovel.
- 1 Spade.
- 2 Crowbars.
- 1 Hand truck.
- 1 Wheelbarrow.
- 1 Jack-screw.
- 1 Eprouvette.

- 1 Set of pass rings.
- 2 Bench-vises.
- 2 Gun barrel scrapers.
- 3 Gun barrel Stock planes.
- 1 Lot of files.
- 2 Hammers.
- 2 Screw drivers.
- 1 Turning-lathe.
- 3 Polishing wheels.
- 1 Lot of emery paper.
- 1 Set of fall and block.
- 5 Rakes.
- 1 Lantern.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in possession of Companies
and Schools, together with the Towns where deposited.

FIRST REGIMENT.

CAVALRY COMPANY **A**, HARTLAND.

- 88 Cavalry pistols.
- 42 Cavalry sabres.
- 36 Cavalry sabres, old pattern.
- 40 Set Cavalry accoutrements, complete.

LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, HARTFORD.

- 60 Colt's pistols.
- 50 Cavalry sabres.
- 30 Cavalry sabres, old pattern.
- 75 Sets cavalry equipments, complete.
- 2 Six-pound guns with implements and equipments complete.

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, HARTFORD.

- 35 Colt's rifles.
- 43 Cap pouches and picks.
- 12 Waist belts and plates.
- 40 Bayonet scabbards.

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, HARTFORD.

- 40 Colt's rifles.
- 70 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, WINDSOR LOCKS.

30 Percussion muskets.

30 Sets Infantry accoutrements, except gun slings.

INFANTRY COMPANY **E**, SUFFIELD.

40 Percussion muskets.

40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

14 Waist belts.

SECOND REGIMENT.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, NEW HAVEN.

36 Percussion muskets, (rifled.)

48 Cap pouches and picks.

INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, MERIDEN.

35 Rifled muskets.

40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, DERBY.

40 Percussion muskets.

40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **D**, CHESHIRE.

45 Percussion muskets.

45 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **E**, MADISON.

- 50 Percussion muskets.
- 50 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **F**, NEW HAVEN.

- 36 Rifled muskets.
- 20 Percussion muskets.
- 75 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **G**, WEST HAVEN.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **H**, WATERBURY.

- 40 Rifled muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, NEW HAVEN.

- 2 Six-pound guns, with implements and equipments complete.
- 60 Artillery swords.
- 50 Rifled muskets.
- 60 Cap pouches and picks.
- 60 Gun slings.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

- 20 Waist belts.
-

THIRD REGIMENT.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, NEW LONDON.

- 50 Rifled muskets.
- 50 Sets Infantry accoutrements, except gun slings.

INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, NORWICH.

- 35 Rifled muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **D**, GRISWOLD.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

RIFLE COMPANY **A**, NORWICH.

- 25 Percussion rifles.
- 25 Sets accoutrements, complete.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, NORWICH.

- 1 Six-pound gun, implements and equipments complete.
- 60 Percussion rifles, with sword bayonets.
- 60 Sets rifle accoutrements.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **B**, SALEM.

- 1 Six-pound gun, implements and equipments complete.
- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

- 25 Waist belts and plates.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

INFANTRY COMPANY **E**, NEW HARTFORD.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **G**, WOLCOTTVILLE.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete

CAVALRY COMPANY **A**, WINSTED.

- 50 Cavalry pistols.
- 40 Cavalry sabres.
- 20 " " (old pattern.)
- 40 Equipments, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, ROXBURY.

- 27 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, SOMERS.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, ROCKVILLE.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 48 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **D**, STAFFORD.

- 60 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, except gun slings.

REGIMENTAL BAND, ROCKVILLE.

- 20 Waist belts and plates.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, MIDDLETOWN.

- 1 Six-pound gun, with implements and equipments, complete.
- 35 Percussion muskets (rifled.)
- 60 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, CROMWELL.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, MIDDLETOWN.

- 40 Percussion muskets (rifled.)
- 30 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **D**, PORTLAND.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
 - 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.
-

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **B**, BROOKLYN.

- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.
- 40 Artillery swords.
- 40 Belts and plates.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, WILLIMANTIC.

- 35 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, PLAINFIELD.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, DANIELSONVILLE.

- 60 Percussion muskets.
- 60 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **E**, PUTNAM.

- 50 Percussion muskets.
- 50 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

CAVALRY COMPANY **A**, DANIELSONVILLE.

- 40 Cavalry pistols.
- 40 Cavalry sabres.
- 40 Sets Cavalry accoutrements, complete.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, DAYSVILLE.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

REGIMENTAL BAND, PUTNAM.

- 20 Waist belts and plates.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

ARTILLERY COMPNY **A**, BRIDGEPORT.

- 1 Six-pound gun, with implements.
- 35 Rifled muskets.
- 55 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, DANBURY.

- 40 Rifled muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

INFANTRY COMPANY **E**, STAMFORD.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

RIFLE COMPANY **A**, BRIDGEPORT.

- 50 Percussion rifles, with sword bayonets.
- 50 Sets Rifle accoutrements, complete.

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARDS,
HARTFORD.

- 50 Cavalry sabres.
- 75 Cavalry pistols.
- 50 Pairs holsters.

FIRST COMPANY FOOT GUARD, HARTFORD.

- 50 Percussion muskets.
- 50 Cap pouches and picks.

SECOND COMPANY FOOT GUARD, NEW HAVEN.

- 60 Percussion muskets.
- 60 Sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.

RUSSELL'S SCHOOL, NEW HAVEN.

- 107 Cadet muskets.
- 107 Sets Infantry accoutrements.

CHASE'S SCHOOL, MIDDLETOWN.

- 28 Cadet muskets.
- 28 Sets rifle accoutrements.

SHEAR'S SCHOOL, NEW HAVEN.

- 20 Cadet muskets.
- 20 Sets Infantry accoutrements.

PUTNAM PHALANX, HARTFORD.

- 150 Percussion muskets.
- 150 Sets Infantry accoutrements.

BECKWITH'S SCHOOL, CROMWELL.

- 20 Percussion muskets.
-

Statement of Arms issued to Militia since last Report.

SECOND COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS,
NEW HAVEN.

- 10 Percussion muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY G, SECOND REGIMENT,
WEST HAVEN.

- 40 Percussion muskets.
- 40 Sets Infantry equipments.

ARTILLERY COMPANY A, THIRD REGIMENT,
NORWICH.

- 60 Rifles, with sword bayonets.

INFANTRY COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW HAVEN.

- 36 Percussion muskets (rifled.)

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, EIGHTH REGIMENT,
DANBURY.

30 Percussion muskets (rifled.)

PUTNAM PHALANX, HARTFORD.

40 Percussion muskets.

40 Sets Infantry equipments.

LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, SECOND REGI-
MENT, NEW HAVEN.

50 Percussion muskets (rifled.)

INFANTRY COMPANY **E**, THIRD REGIMENT, NEW
LONDON.

50 Percussion muskets (rifled.)

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, SECOND REGIMENT,
DERBY.

40 Percussion muskets.

40 Sets equipments.

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, FIRST REGIMENT,
HARTFORD.

35 Colt's rifles.

40 Cap pouches and picks.

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, FIRST REGIMENT,
WINDSOR LOCKS.

30 Rifled muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, SECOND REGIMENT,
MERIDEN.

30 Percussion muskets (rifled.)

ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, FIFTH REGIMENT, MID-
DLETOWN.

35 Percussion muskets, (rifled.)

INFANTRY COMPANY **F**, SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW HAVEN.

36 Rifled muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **E**, FOURTH REGIMENT,
NEW HARTFORD.

35 Percussion muskets, (rifled.)

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, EIGHTH REGIMENT,
DANBURY.

30 Percussion muskets, (rifled.)

The following arms have been returned to the Arsenal since
last report :

INFANTRY COMPANY **C**, EIGHTH REGIMENT,
DANBURY.

32 Percussion muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, EIGHTH REGIMENT,
NORWALK.

40 Percussion muskets.

40 Sets equipments.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, FIFTH REGIMENT
MIDDLETOWN.

58 Percussion muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **D**, SIXTH REGIMENT,
PORTLAND.

20 Percussion muskets.

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, FIRST REGIMENT,
HARTFORD.

30 Colt's rifles.

68 Sets Infantry equipments.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW HAVEN.

40 Percussion muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **F**, SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW HAVEN.

60 Percussion muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, THIRD REGIMENT, NEW
LONDON.

30 Percussion muskets.

NEWELL'S SCHOOL, ESSEX.

25 Percussion muskets.

25 Sets equipments.

ARTILLERY COMPANY **A**, SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW HAVEN.

43 Percussion muskets.

LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY **A**, FIRST REGIMENT,
HARTFORD.

35 Percussion muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **D**, FIRST REGIMENT, WIND-
SOR LOCKS.

30 Percussion muskets.

INFANTRY COMPANY **B**, SECOND REGIMENT,
MERIDEN.

40 Percussion muskets.

Two of Colt's Belt Pistols have been issued since April 1st, 1855, to each of the following officers; some of whom, upon retiring from office, have failed to deliver them to their successors in office, or to return them to the Arsenal.

Major Lewis W. Middlebrook, Aide-de-Camp Major-General, March 24th, 1856.

Major Lester Clark, Aid-de-Camp Major General, July 23d, 1856.

Major Arthur Cheeney, Division Quarter-Master, April 13th, 1857.

Major J. J. Dimock, Brigade Major and Inspector, First Brigade, June 23d, 1855.

Brigadier-General John Arnold, Second Brigade, August 22d, 1857.

Colonel Samuel A. Cooley, First Regiment, June 2d, 1856.

Colonel Alfred H. Terry, Second Regiment, December 5th, 1855.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Leffingwell, Second Regiment, November 8th, 1856.

Colonel Thomas G. Kingsley, Third Regiment, December 8th, 1856.

Lieutenant-Colonel William O. Irish, Third Regiment, November 6th, 1856.

Major Almerion R. Hale, Third Regiment, December 6th, 1856.

Colonel Allen G. Brady, Fourth Regiment, May 8th, 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Berry, Fourth Regiment, July 23d, 1858.

Major Elisha S. Kellogg, Fourth Regiment, May 4th, 1857.

Colonel John W. Thayer, Fifth Regiment, September 8th, 1856.

Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Pease, Fifth Regiment, December 22d, 1856.

Major Joseph Selden, 5th Regiment, September 8th, 1856.

Colonel Calvin D. Williams, Seventh Regiment, April 27th 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Warner, Seventh Regiment, March 10th, 1857.

Major Charles Burton, Seventh Regiment, April 27th, 1857.

Colonel Uriah Wallace, Eighth Regiment, December 5th, 1856.

Major Walter S. Cowles, Eighth Regiment, December 3d, 1856.

Lieutenant-Colonel Enos Hopkins, Aid-de-Camp Commander-in-Chief, December 9th, 1856.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Prince, Aid-de-Camp Commander-in-Chief, December 9th, 1856.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARIAN,

TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RELATING TO THE
Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths,

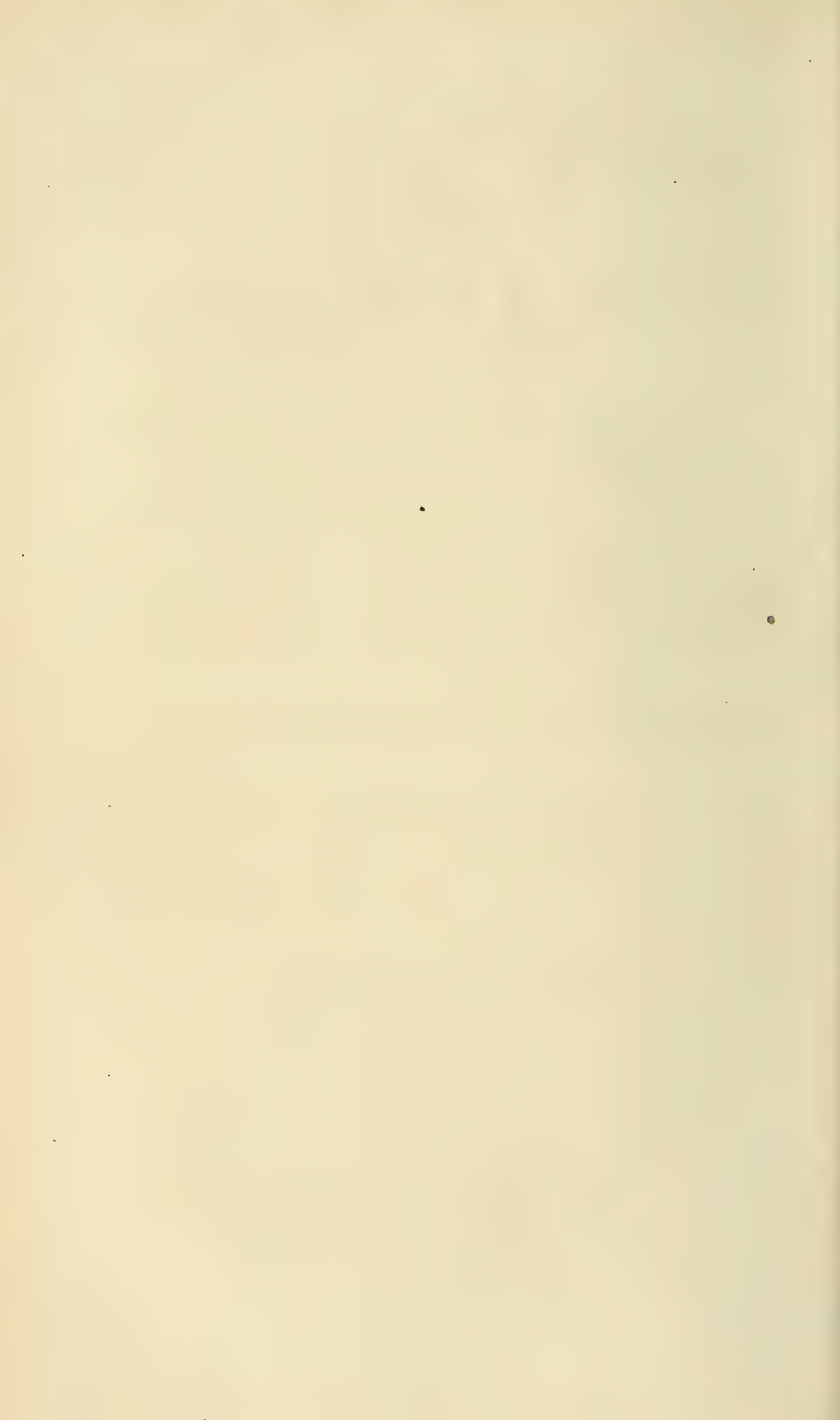
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1860,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

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1861.



R E P O R T.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut:

In compliance with the provisions of law, the undersigned presents with respect the following tables of statistics regarding Births, Marriages, and Deaths, registered in the several towns of the State during the year ending December 31st, 1860.

The population of the State, according to the 8th census, as given in this report, is taken from the Connecticut Register for 1861.

As compared with the year 1859, there has been an increase in the number of births of 614, in the number of marriages of 200, and in the number of deaths of 1,069.

The total number of Births returned is 11,873, being the largest number reported in any year since our registration system was adopted: of these 6,208 were males, 5,583 were females, and the sex was not stated of 82. All the counties except Litchfield and Tolland show a gain over the preceding year. There was one born to every 38·89 inhabitants, according to the enumeration of last Summer. The proportion of males to females was as 110·47 of the former to 100 of the latter. During the last five years the greatest ratio between the sexes has been 111·92 males to 100 females, in the year 1857, and the least, in 1856, 106·49 to 100, the average for the whole period being 110 males to 100 females, which is an excess of males slightly greater than in Europe or some other parts of this country. Windham County alone shows an excess of female

births, by 21. Births were pretty evenly distributed throughout the year, there being 3,021 in the first quarter; 2,764 in the second; 3,142 in the third, and 2,907 in the fourth; the third quarter showed the largest male preponderance.

There were returned of births among the colored population, 101 males, 95 females, and eight whose sex was not mentioned, a total of 204; an increase of 28 from last year. They were distributed as follows:

County.	Males.	Females.	Not stated.
Hartford,	19	20	
New Haven,	33	20	
New London,	12	20	2
Fairfield,	22	19	4
Windham,	1	4	1
Litchfield,	10	5	1
Middlesex,	2	5	
Tolland,	2	2	

The number of Marriages is 3,978, or one to every 116 of the population. The County of Hartford shows a slight decrease, though still a greater number, as compared with its population, than the number which took place in the county of New Haven. No marriage was reported from the town of Woodbridge. There were 2,643 marriages between natives; 1,045, where both were of foreign birth, and 266 where one party was native and the other foreign. There were 52 marriages reported among the blacks; perhaps, however, this was not the whole number solemnized among this class, for through a defect in our law, color is not, as respects marriages, required to be stated, the Act of July 2d, 1857, making it the duty of the parties, or one of them, to give "information respecting the name, age, birth, and place of residence of each of the parties, and this only."

Of the 7,602 Deaths registered during the past year, 3,803 were of males, 3,665 females, and of those whose sex was not returned, 134, a number, though less by half what it was last year, still too large. Deaths of 53 persons were reported of whom neither the age nor sex were given, and 8 above the age

of twenty, whose sex was not stated. Tolland county alone shows a decrease in the number of deaths. There was a small excess of female deaths among those of the counties of New London and Tolland.

The following table gives the ratio of mortality to the population in 1860, of the several counties :

Hartford County,	one death to	58·86 inhabitants.
New Haven	“	56·73 “
New London	“	59·62 “
Fairfield	“	68·80 “
Windham	“	63·87 “
Litchfield	“	65·12 “
Middlesex	“	51·72 “
Tolland	“	68·46 “

Of the 2,801 who died under five years of age, 36·85 per cent. of the whole number of deaths against 32·39 per cent. in 1859, there were 1,487 boys, and 1,243 girls, or 119·63 of the former to 100 of the latter. Of the 1,149 deaths of persons aged over 70 years, 518 were males, and 631 females; 3 males and 4 females died aged upwards of a century.

There were one hundred and seventy-four deaths of colored persons returned, distributed among the several divisions of the State as follows :

County.	Males.	Females.	Not stated.
Hartford,	9	20	
New Haven,	21	34	
New London,	12	5	2
Fairfield,	17	15	1
Windham,	3	5	1
Litchfield,	11	4	3
Middlesex,	2	5	
Tolland,	4		
	—	—	—
	79	88	7 = 174

There has been an increase of 3·27 per cent. of zymotic diseases, as compared with 1859. Of Diphtheria, 201 fatal cases occurred, and of Scarlet Fever, to which it is allied, 366; added together these two causes produced nearly one-third of all

the deaths attributed to the zymoses. Diphtheria first appeared in our returns for 1859, in which year 36 cases were reported and included in our tables with scarlatina. I am, however, credibly informed that there were two or three fatal cases of well marked Diphtheria, in the town of Hartford, in 1858, which were reported under some other name. It is probably not a new disease in this country, but has been considered and reported by physicians as a modification of croup, scarlatina, or "sore throat."

Under Erysipelas are included two cases of Malignant Pus-tule, one in the town of Union in March, the second in the town of Eastford, in October. The percentage of other diseases does not very materially differ for the last few years. Consumption carried off a larger number of victims, 1,115, than any other, Pneumonia, or Lung Fever, ranks next, 450, and Typhus and Typhoid Fever proved fatal to 314.

The character of the returns from the different towns has improved over former years, but there are a few Registrars who fail from year to year to fill up in a satisfactory manner the blanks in the Abstract sent to this office. I am still of the opinion which I expressed in the Report to the General Assembly in 1856, that it would be much better to have a full copy of the record of the town Registrars annually returned to this office, than as at present a mere abstract transmitted, often very imperfectly made out, for it seems almost impossible so to frame questions which we desire to ask, as that either through ignorance or carelessness, they shall not be misunderstood by some.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. HOADLY,

State Librarian.

STATE LIBRARY, }
HARTFORD, May 1st, 1861. }

TABLE I.
HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
HARTFORD,	29,168	459	419		878	265	27	10		302	137	138	15	12		207	220		427
Avon,	1,130	6	3		9	4	2			6	5	1				6	9		15
Berlin,	2,145	27	26	1	54	15	1			16	15	1				17	18	1	36
Bloomfield,	1,403	17	19		36	6				6	6					13	14		27
Bristol,	3,436	32	29		61	19	2	1		22	20	1	1			15	17		32
Burlington,	1,028	24	26		50	12				12	10	2				18	21		39
Canton,	2,276	35	20		55	31	1			32	22	9	1			25	15		40
East Granby,	833	10	9		19	9	1			10	8		1	1		10	12		22
East Hartford,	2,954	37	33	3	73	13	1			14	12	2				24	25		49
East Windsor,	2,580	46	40		86	25	1			26	17	5	3	1		21	17		38
Enfield,	4,997	70	65		135	24	2	7		33	20	7	4	2		36	40	5	81
Farmington,	3,037	41	25		66	26	2			28	22	5		1		22	22		44
Glastenbury,	3,401	51	29		80	23	2			25	19	4	2			26	27		53
Granby,	1,720	21	21		42	6	4	1		11	11					17	10		27
Hartland,	847	6	5		11	5	2			7	6			1		10	8		18
Manchester,	3,296	53	36		89	41	2			43	27	15		1		27	30		57
Marlborough,	682	8	7		15	2				2	1		1			7	15		22
New Britain,	5,385	48	33		81	84	1			85	25	54	4	2		69	29	1	99
Rocky Hill,	1,102	14	21		35	3	2			5	5					14	12		26
Simsbury,	2,410	42	28		70	17	2			19	12	5	2			22	34		56
Southington,	3,315	39	40	6	85	13	2			15	13	2				27	36	1	64
South Windsor	1,789	22	24		46	6	2			8	8					20	29		49
Suffield,	3,260	50	35	2	87	7	4	4	4	19	18	1				39	20	1	60
West Hartford,	1,297	32	14		46	5	1			9	3	2		1		15	9		24
Wethersfield,	2,707	24	28	1	53	14	1			15	14	1				27	29	2	58
Windsor,	2,280	39	36	1	76	14		1		15	13		2			26	17		43
Windsor Locks,	1,587	24	21		45	33		3		36	8	20	2	1	5	9	15		24
o tals,	90,065	1277	1092	14	2383	722	65	27	4	818	477	275	38	23	5	769	750	11	1530

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
NEW HAVEN,	39,277	673	592	7	1272	401	30	8		439	251	151	20	15	2	365	370	5	740
Bethany,	985	9	16		25	13				13	12		1			12	5		17
Branford,	2,136	37	24	1	62				15	15	13	1		1		15	21	2	38
Cheshire,	2,412	29	39		68	13	1			14	10	4				14	15		29
Derby,	5,447	101	92		193											45	49		94
East Haven,	2,296	24	19		43	14	2		2	18	18					21	19	4	44
Guilford,	2,628	32	36		68	13				13	10	2	1			25	26		51
Hamden,	2,728	37	43		80	19				19	16	3				21	26		47
Madison,	1,871	19	21		40	9	1			10	9			1		7	19	1	27
Meriden,	7,430	96	84		180	38	1			39	18	19	1	1		57	29		86
Middlebury,	664	6	2		8	6				6	6					5	5		10
Milford,	2,836	28	37	6	71	11				11	9	1	1			28	18	1	47
Naugatuck,	2,590	48	36		84	27				27	17	4	4		2	32	21		53
North Branford,	1,051	7	4		11	5				5	5					12	5		17
North Haven,	1,498	13	9		22	6	1			7	7					6	3	11	20
Orange,	1,974	24	17	2	43	11	1			12	12					12	18		30
Oxford,	1,268	15	13		28	11				11	11					21	9		30
Prospect,	586	3	5		8	4				4	4					3	5		8
Seymour,	1,750	20	18		38	20				20	14	5	1			12	10	3	25
Southbury,	1,360	17	9		26	13				13	13					8	4		12
Wallingford,	3,210	30	43		73	31	1	1		32	20	11		1		25	25		50
Waterbury,	10,004	227	179	1	407	95	2	1		98	42	47	6	3		127	101	1	229
Wolcott,	585	6	6		12	4				4	4						2		2
Woodbridge,	876	6	4		10											4	8		12
Totals,	97,462	1507	1348	17	2872	764	39	10	17	830	521	248	35	22	4	877	813	28	1718

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
New London,	10,116	122	96	2	220	80	18	2		100	57	34	5	4		63	66	25	154
Norwich,	14,058	203	193	2	398	133	17	3		153	79	59	4	11		130	143		273
Bozrah,	1,217	16	15		31	18				18	12	6				5	9	2	16
Colchester,	2,869	44	46		90	15	7			22	16	4	1	1		22	30		52
East Lyme,	1,506	16	19		35	13				13	13					6	2		8
Franklin,	2,358	40	29		69	25	1			26	11	15				25	13		38
Griswold,	2,217	25	24		49	14	7	2		23	30	2	1			19	20		39
Groton,	4,500	80	60		140	36	5			41	37		1	3		49	41		90
Lebanon,	2,185	22	12	4	38	17	2			19	18	1				21	18	6	45
Ledyard,	1,615	14	14		28	13				13	12			1		10	12		22
Lisbon,	1,262	13	9		22	7	2			9	8		1			20	9		29
Lyme,	1,251	11	17		28	14				14	13		1			14	13		27
Montville,	2,148	22	19		41	10	2			12	11	1				24	14		38
North Stoningt'n,	1,916	16	15		31	15	4	1		20	19			1		15	12	1	28
Old Lyme,	1,304	18	7	4	29	6	3	1	2	12	10		2			11	14	2	27
Preston,	2,093	21	22		43	10				10	9		1			11	25		36
Salem,	831	5	4		9	2				2	2					4	4		8
Stonington,	5,831	81	66	1	148	34	8	5		47	29	11	3	4		41	54		95
Waterford,	2,555	22	26		48	12				12	10			2		6	6		12
Totals,	61,832	791	693	13	1497	474	76	14	2	566	386	133	20	27		496	505	36	1037

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
DANBURY,	7,240	103	96	3	202	66	4	2		72	36	27	3	6		68	55		123
Bridgeport,	13,283	271	266		537	120	11	4		135	76	53	4	2		99	91	17	207
Bethel,	1,710	22	17		39	9	1			10	8	2				13	11		24
Brookfield,	1,260	21	10		31	4				4	4					9	12		21
Darien,	1,706	27	20		47	1	2			3	2			1		12	11		23
Easton,	1,350	10	14		24	11				11	10		1			7	6		13
Fairfield,	4,380	30	25	5	60	23	5			28	22	4	1	1		21	34	1	56
Greenwich,	6,522	64	33		97	25				25	17	8				17	14		31
Huntington,	1,475	17	13		30	10	1			11	11					13	7		20
Monroe,	1,385	11	7		18	8	2			10	10					5	5		10
New Canaan,	2,770	39	30		69	9	3			12	10		1	1		15	18		33
New Fairfield,	920	14	7		21	3	2			5	5					5	3		8
Newtown,	3,580	49	51		100	36				36	17	19				40	39		79
Norwalk,	7,652	153	145		298	56	8	2		66	34	26	1	5		92	83		175
Redding,	1,652	17	26	6	49	7	1	1		9	8	1				9	15		24
Ridgefield,	2,213	9	20	1	30	7	1			8	7	1				17	15		32
Sherman,	917	4	1	2	7	5	3			8	8					10	6		16
Stamford,	7,279	91	107		198	39	25	3		67	34	28	1	4		49	37		86
Stratford,	2,294	15	21		36	9	1			10	7	2		1		15	20		35
Trumbull,	1,474	15	20		35	15				15	14	1				13	14		27
Weston,	1,117	6	11		17	10				10	10					3	5		8
Westport,	3,296	39	30	1	70	24	2			26	18	3	1	4		19	13		32
Wilton,	2,210	19	18		37	6	3	2		11	10		1			22	24		46
Totals,	77,685	1046	988	18	2052	503	75	11	3	592	378	175	14	25		573	538	18	1129

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
BROOKLYN,	2,132	24	99		53	8	1			9	7	2				16	19		35
Ashford,	1,231	15	16		31	2	2			4	4					14	17		31
Canterbury,	1,592	18	14		32	5		1		6	6					13	7		20
Chaplin,	788	16	5		21	8				8	8					4	10		14
Eastford,	1,006	14	12	1	27	5				5	4	1				5	9	1	15
Hampton,	989	16	7		23	6	1			7	7					10	9		19
Killingly,	4,960	70	64	1	135	47	8	5		60	51	9				50	42		92
Plainfield,	3,665	37	41		78	37	1	2		40	20	18	1	1		29	24		53
Pomfret,	1,660	18	17		35	7				7	7	1				19	8		27
Putnam,	2,208	29	35	1	65	23	1	2		26	11	12	1	2		21	32	4	57
Scotland,	735	7	4		11	9	1			10	9	1				5	3		8
Sterling,	1,050	11	9		20	4				4	4					5	9		14
Thompson,	3,995	25	26		51	23		17		40	36	2		2		14	14		28
Voluntown,	1,061	10	17		27	6	1	1		8	8					12	10		22
Windham,	4,261	44	70		114	38	7	3		48	32	13	1	1	1	40	36		76
Woodstock,	3,285	31	40	1	72	12	2	3		17	13	3	1			16	15		31
Totals,	34,618	385	406	4	795	240	25	16	18	299	226	62	4	6	1	273	264	5	542

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
LITCHFIELD,	3,205	44	30		74	15	1	1		17	13	3		1		21	38		59
Barkhamsted,	1,430	7	6		13	8				8	8					3	4		7
Bethlem,	815	12	10	1	23	4	1			5	5					6	7		13
Bridgewater,	1,057	2	14		16	4				4	4					9	8		17
Canaan,	1,408	17	10		27	19				19	10	7		2		16	9		25
Colebrook,	1,378	3	2	8	13	8	1	1	1	11	10	1				5	2		7
Cornwall,	1,953	22	13		35	9	1			10	9		1			16	17		33
Goshen,	1,381	16	20		36	8	2			10				10		15	15		30
Harwinton,	1,044	5	7		12	2	1	1		4	3	1				5	13		18
Kent,	1,843	19	19		38	8	6	1		15	13	1		1		17	4		21
Morris,	770	11	7		18	2	1			3	3					11	5		16
New Hartford,	2,777	40	23	2	65	26				26	16	6	2	1	1	20	20		40
New Milford,	3,860	30	33		63	31	3			34	27	5	1	1		33	24		57
Norfolk,	1,803	14	17		31	11				11	4	6	1			11	14		25
North Canaan,	1,428	20	10		30		3		5	8	5	3				18	14	3	35
Plymouth,	3,244	59	43		102	18	1			19	13	4	1	1		21	16		37
Roxbury,	997	8	9		17	5				5	5					4	7	2	13
Salisbury,	3,100	47	25	4	76	9				9	8	1				21	17		38
Sharon,	2,553	28	23		51	9	2	3		14	9	4		1		17	5	5	27
Torrington,	2,280	30	26		56	17	1			18	14	3	1			19	20	2	41
Warren,	710	6	7		13	4	2			6	6					9	5		14
Washington,	1,641	22	16		38	12				12	9	1		2		11	12		23
Watertown,	1,584	15	18		33	8	1			9	9					12	13	2	27
Winchester,	3,550	54	48		102	49	4	2		55	32	17	2	2	2	31	28	12	71
Woodbury,	2,050	12	18		30	26	1			27	22	5				12	26	3	41
Totals,	47,866	543	454	15	1012	312	32	9	6	359	257	68	9	11	14	363	343	29	735

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.					
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
MIDDLETOWN,	8,683	124	111	1	236	113	10			123	75	40	3	5		85	82	1	168
Haddam,	2,307	16	20		36	22				22	21	1				14	21		35
Chatham,	1,736	29	23		52	7				7	6	1				16	11		27
Chester,	1,015	9	13		22	9	2			11	7	3		1		7	9		16
Clinton,	1,429	33	13		46	13	2			15	9	6				13	17		30
Cromwell,	1,617	27	28		55	13	2	2		17	15	1		1		23	12		35
Durham,	1,131	13	15		28	10				10	8	1	1			8	18		26
East Haddam,	3,056	43	30		73	31	1			32	29		2	1		33	27		60
Essex,	1,950	12	13		25	16				16	15	1				21	22		43
Killingworth,	1,126	5	6		11	5				5	5					8	11		19
Old Saybrook,	1,107	20	7		27	8	2			10	9		1			12	5		17
Portland,	3,658	58	77		135	16	5			21	16		1	4		43	46	5	94
Saybrook,	1,213	10	15		25	9	1			10	10					7	10		17
Westbrook,	1,058	7	7		14	8				8	8					9	5		14
Totals,	31,086	406	378	1	785	280	25		2	307	3	54	7	13		299	296	6	601

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and for. female.	For. male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
TOLLAND,	1,310	10	16		26	8	3		2	13	12			1		13	13		26
Andover,	518	7	3		10	2				2	2					3	4		7
Bolton,	680	11	9		20	3	1			4	4					3	1		4
Columbia,	854	6	11		17	8				8	8					8	6		14
Coventry,	2,091	30	20		50	20	1			21	16	3	2			24	21		45
Ellington,	1,510	11	6		17	6	1	2		9	9					10	5		15
Hebron,	1,425	16	6		22	10				10	10					16	12	1	29
Mansfield,	2,194	18	16		34	13	3			16	15		1			8	15		23
Somers,	1,511	18	20		38	10	5	3		18	18					15	12		27
Stafford,	3,400	37	40		77	19	10	2		31	26	1	2	2		10	19		29
Union,	732	7	2		9	4	1			5	4			1		4	5		9
Vernon,	3,833	69	64		133	55		2		57	28	26	2	1		32	34		66
Willington,	1,166	13	11		24	7	2	2	2	13	13					7	9		16
Totals,	21,224	253	224		477	165	27	11	4	207	165	30	7	5		153	156	1	310

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1860.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Husband a non-resident.	Both non-residents.	Residence not stated.	Total.	Both parties American.	Both foreign.	Am. male and foreign female.	Foreign male and Am. female.	Nativity not stated.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	90,065	1277	1092	14	2383	722	65	27	4	818	477	275	38	23	5	769	750	11	1530
New Haven,	97,462	1507	1348	17	2872	764	39	10	17	830	521	248	35	22	4	877	818	28	1718
New London,	61,832	791	693	13	1497	474	76	14	2	566	386	133	20	27		496	505	36	1037
Fairfield,	77,685	1046	988	18	2052	503	75	11	3	592	378	175	14	25		573	538	18	1129
Windham,	34,618	385	406	4	795	240	25	16	18	299	226	62	4	6	1	273	264	5	542
Litchfield,	47,866	543	454	15	1012	312	32	9	6	359	257	68	9	11	14	363	343	29	735
Middlesex,	31,086	406	378	1	785	280	25		2	307	233	54	7	13		299	296	6	601
Tolland,	21,224	253	224		477	165	27	11	4	207	165	30	7	5		153	156	1	310
Totals.	461,838	6208	5583	82	11,873	3460	384	98	56	3978	2643	1045	134	132	24	3803	3665	134	7602

TABLE II.

Exhibiting the number of Births in each County for each month of the year ending December 31st, 1861.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	99	92	103	89	102	103	102	127	147	108	105	100		1277
	Females,	97	92	94	109	79	70	96	87	98	99	86	83	2	1092
	Not stated,	1		2	1	1		3	1	2		2		1	14
New Haven,	Males,	122	123	126	125	111	119	145	121	127	144	134	110	1	1507
	Females,	126	109	130	102	110	84	112	113	112	122	124	103	2	1348
	Not stated,			3	3	2		1	1	3	1				17
New London,	Males,	68	57	72	59	59	58	64	81	71	66	71	49		775
	Females,	75	46	65	55	58	72	52	55	58	50	48	44	4	678
	Not stated,	3	1	2	7	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	3	7	44
Fairfield,	Males,	101	75	93	81	74	82	95	97	95	82	78	86	5	1046
	Females,	105	72	85	72	62	79	92	92	77	89	78	80	6	988
	Not stated,	1			1	2	2	1	1			1	3		18
Windham,	Males,	32	22	26	35	44	27	36	33	44	27	25	34		385
	Females,	39	38	32	24	36	29	30	39	34	41	32	32		406
	Not stated,	1	1			1						1			4
Litchfield,	Males,	47	37	43	47	32	42	47	44	59	49	52	44		543
	Females,	40	37	50	41	53	31	27	41	38	31	34	30	1	454
	Not stated,			1			1		3			2		8	15
Middlesex,	Males,	27	38	45	39	24	27	43	32	33	32	32	33	1	406
	Females,	23	38	33	31	26	25	36	27	34	34	34	37		378
	Not stated,													1	1
Tolland,	Males,	33	15	33	21	17	23	24	15	21	19	18	14		253
	Females,	15	19	20	16	11	20	19	24	19	23	23	15		224
	Not stated,														
Totals,	Males,	529	459	541	496	463	481	556	550	597	527	515	470	8	6192
	Females,	520	451	509	450	435	410	464	478	470	489	459	424	9	5568
	Not stated,	6	2	4	13	10	6	8	9	10	3	10	10	22	113
Grand Total,		1055	912	1054	959	908	897	1028	1037	1077	1019	984	904	39	11,873

TABLE III.

Exhibiting the number of Deaths registered in each County, classified according to the proximate ages of either sex.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	Age under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	90 to 100 years.	100 and upwards.	Age not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	Males,	165	152	43	32	66	57	50	69	48	45	27	1		14	769
	Females,	134	144	53	48	73	56	37	43	50	64	30	11		7	750
	Not stated,	5													6	11
New Haven,	Males,	267	137	32	35	64	58	70	71	55	54	28	3		3	877
	Females,	196	131	41	42	73	75	49	41	54	52	44	14		1	813
	Not stated,	12	2			1		1	1	1					11	28
New London,	Males,	96	94	34	31	37	33	33	32	35	35	31	3		2	496
	Females,	81	95	36	36	58	45	32	20	32	36	25	8		1	505
	Not stated,	21	4	1			1				1				8	36
Fairfield,	Males,	116	76	27	21	50	52	42	41	54	44	29	10	3	8	573
	Females,	102	77	28	30	38	34	42	41	34	55	38	14	2	3	538
	Not stated,														18	18
Windham,	Males,	59	48	13	21	19	13	14	18	26	23	17	2			273
	Females,	47	33	10	19	22	14	13	21	30	31	20	3		1	264
	Not stated,	4	1													5
Litchfield,	Males,	62	46	26	21	26	23	24	26	33	44	25	4		3	363
	Females,	30	48	23	22	37	24	22	23	29	35	38	6	1	5	343
	Not stated,	15	4						1						9	29
Middlesex,	Males,	71	45	8	17	18	26	24	14	25	30	14	5		2	299
	Females,	47	45	9	14	21	33	14	18	25	32	32	5		1	296
	Not stated,	2	1		1		1		1							6
Tolland,	Males,	32	21	6	12	11	7	5	8	10	27	11	2		1	153
	Females,	20	13	1	16	16	16	14	8	17	17	4	4	1		156
	Not stated,														1	1
Totals,	Males,	868	619	189	190	291	269	262	279	286	302	182	30	3	33	3803
	Females,	657	586	201	227	338	297	223	215	271	322	240	65	4	19	3665
	Not stated,	59	12	1	1	1	2		3	1	1				53	134
Grand Total,		1584	1217	391	418	630	568	485	497	558	625	422	95	7	105	7602

TABLE IV.

Classification of the causes of Death in the several Counties, for the year ending December 31st, 1860, and the percentage of known causes.

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.*	Fairfield County.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, OR EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS.										
Cholera, - - - - -	6	3	12	3		3	5		32	·47
Cholera infantum, - - - - -	49	68	28	58	23	15	19	12	272	3·99
Croup, - - - - -	58	46	27	14	11	17	15	10	198	2·90
Diarrhea, - - - - -	10	19	7	9	11	4	3	3	66	·97
Diphtheria, - - - - -	74	51	19	26	3	26	2		201	2·95
Dysentery, - - - - -	39	29	26	33	6	10	19	4	166	2·43
Erysipelas, - - - - -	6	22	7	8	10	11	3	4	71	1·04
Fever, - - - - -	13	3	2		1	3	1	1	24	·35
“ Intermittent, - - - - -										
“ Remittent, - - - - -			1			1			2	·03
“ Typhus, - - - - -	59	91	24	28	35	40	20	17	314	4·60
Whooping-Cough, - - - - -	12	10	1	4	3		6		36	·53
Influenza, - - - - -	3	6			1	1	4		15	·22
Measles, - - - - -	13	7	3	3		11	8	1	46	·67
Scarlatina, - - - - -	89	51	85	59	22	44	7	9	366	5·37
Small Pox, - - - - -		2	4	1	1			1	9	·13
Syphilis, - - - - -			1					1	2	·03
Thrush, - - - - -			2			1		1	4	·06
Total, - - - - -	431	408	249	246	127	187	112	64	1824	26·74

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
II. OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.										
Abscess, - - -	5	5	5	1	3	1		2	22	·32
Atrophy, - - -	25	68	14	8	9	3	7	4	138	2·02
Cancer, - - -	12	16	15	7	7	7	8	5	77	1·13
Debility, - - -	19	19	7	14	12	14	8	4	97	1·42
Dropsy, - - -	26	31	26	42	17	21	5	11	179	2·62
Gout, - - -		2		1					3	·04
Hemorrhage, - - -	7	2	5	7	1	5	4	1	32	·47
Infantile, - - -	22	41	5	8	2		1	1	80	1·17
Inflammation, - -		3	4	2	6	1	1	3	20	·30
Malformation, - -	12	9	3	5	2	3	1	1	36	·53
Mortification, - -	6	5	5	8		1	1	1	27	·40
Scrofula, - - -	11	12	7	10	1	4	2	4	51	·75
Suddenly, - - -	1	5	2	1	4	1	3		17	·25
Tumor, - - -	1	3	2	1	1	6	1		15	·22
Total, - - -	147	221	100	115	65	67	42	37	794	11·64
III. NERVOUS ORGANS.										
Apoplexy, - - -	42	27	19	23	11	20	12	7	161	2·36
Cephalitis, - - -	39	34	26	21	13	18	13	10	174	2·55
Chorea, - - -				1		1	1		3	·04
Convulsions, - - -	43	55	23	34	12	14	9	2	192	2·81
Delirium Tremens,	11	9	1	8	1	3	2	1	36	·53
Epilepsy, - - -	7	4	1	1	2	5			20	·30
Hydrocephalus, -	25	35	22	14	3	7	8	6	120	1·76
Insanity, - - -	3						1		4	·06
Paralysis, - - -	24	38	19	16	10	16	17	6	146	2·14
Tetanus, - - -	1	10			1	1	2	1	16	·23
Brain, Diseases of,	7	30	9	24	8	13	7	7	105	1·54
Total, - - -	202	242	120	142	61	98	72	40	977	14·32

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
IV. RESPIRATIVE ORGANS.										
Asthma, - - -	3	1		3			2		9	·13
Bronchitis, - -	9	4	1	2	2	5	3	1	27	·40
Consumption, - -	216	235	159	179	77	101	95	53	1115	16·34
Hydrothorax, - -	4	2		13	3	3	1	2	28	·40
Laryngitis, - - -	2	2					1		5	·07
Pleurisy, - - -		8	3	4	3		3	2	23	·34
Pneumonia, - - -	102	74	80	75	24	45	29	21	450	6·60
Quinsy, - - -	3				7	1		1	12	·18
Disease of Organs,	7	20	3	3	3	3	2	1	42	·62
Total, - - -	346	346	246	279	119	158	136	81	1711	25·08
V. CIRCULATIVE ORGANS.										
Aneurism, - - -	3	2		1					6	·09
Pericarditis, - -	3	3	6	2	1	1			16	·23
Disease of Organs,	27	46	23	20	16	16	18	12	178	2·61
Total, - - -	33	51	29	23	17	17	18	12	200	2·93

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VI. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.										
Ascites, - - -	2								2	·03
Colic, - - -		3	1	1	1		3		9	·13
Dentition, - - -	4	15	7	5	1	6	1	1	40	·59
Dyspepsia, - - -		1		2	2	2	1		8	·12
Enteritis, - - -	18	6	1	5	4	8	10	2	54	·79
Gastritis, - - -	3	2	7	6	6	3	2	1	30	·44
Hepatitis, - - -	5	3	2	2	4	4		1	21	·31
Hernia, - - -	1	1	1	3			1	3	10	·15
Intussusception, -										
Jaundice, - - -	5	1	6	2	1	2		1	18	·26
Peritonitis, - - -	5	8	13	10	8	8	4	2	58	·85
Ulceration, - - -	3		2	1	3	2			11	·16
Worms, - - -		2				1			3	·04
Disease of Liver, -	12	7	3	10	5	5	3	5	50	·73
“ Spleen, -		2							2	·03
“ Organs, -	8	28	10	9	2	5	3	3	68	1·00
Total, - - -	66	79	53	56	37	46	28	19	384	5·63
VII. URINARY ORGANS.										
Diabetes, - - -	4	1	3	3	3	4	2		20	·30
Cystitis, - - -	2		1	1	2	2	1		9	·13
Gravel, - - -	1		1	2				1	5	·07
Disease of Organs, -	3	12	9	6	2	4	3	1	40	·58
Total, - - -	10	13	14	12	7	10	6	2	74	·108

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
VIII. GENERATIVE ORGANS.										
Child-birth, - -	6	10	5	4	2	9	9	1	46	·67
Puerperal Fever, -	9	11	3	7	1	4	4	1	40	·59
Paramenia, - -						1			1	·01
Disease of Organs,	1	7	2	2	2	3	2	1	20	·30
Total, - -	16	28	10	13	5	17	15	3	107	1·57
IX. LOCOMOTIVE ORGANS.										
Rheumatism, - -	5	5	1	5	4	1		1	22	·32
Disease of Hip, -	1	2	4				1		8	·12
“ Spine, -	3	2		4		1			10	·15
“ Joints,										
Total, - -	9	9	5	9	4	2	1	1	40	·59
X. INTEGUMENTATIVE ORGANS.										
Anthrax, - -	1	1	1				1		4	·06
Fistula, - -										
Ulcers, - -		1			1		1		3	·04
Purpura, - -		2	1			1			4	·06
Disease of Skin, -										
Total, - -	1	4	2		1	1	2		11	·16
XI. OLD AGE,	57	67	40	72	26	36	30	17	345	5·06

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
XII. VIOLENCE.										
Accidents, - -	19	29	21	15	6	16	11		117	1.72
Burns and Scalds, -	16	17	5	4	3	6	4	1	56	.82
Drowned, - -	11	9	7	4	5	3	7	3	49	.72
Executed - - -										
Frozen, - - -		1							1	.01
Heat, - - -										
Homicide, - -	2	4		1		3			10	.15
Hydrophobia, -										
Intemperance, -	18	5	2	9	3	3	6		46	.67
Lightning, - -				1					1	.01
Malpractice, - -	1								1	.01
Poisoned, - - -	4	3	2	2	1		3	2	15	.22
Starved, - - -		1							1	.02
Suffocated, - -	3	6	6	3	5	3	1		27	.40
Suicide, - - -	7	4	5		4	3	5	3	31	.45
Total, - - -	81	77	48	39	27	37	37	9	355	5.20
XIII. UNKNOWN,	91	80	108	108	26	52	80	18	563	
XIV. STILLBORN,	40	93	13	15	20	7	22	7	217	
Grand Total,	1530	1718	1037	1129	542	735	601	310	7602	

RECAPITULATION.

DISEASES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.	Percentage of known causes.
I. Zymotic,.....	431	408	249	246	127	187	112	64	1824	28.74
II. Of Uncertain Seat,.....	147	221	100	115	65	67	42	37	794	11.04
III. Of the Nervous Organs,.....	202	242	120	142	61	98	72	40	977	14.32
IV. Of the Respirative Organs,.....	346	346	246	279	119	158	136	81	1711	25.08
V. Of the Circulative Organs,.....	33	51	29	23	17	17	18	12	200	2.93
VI. Of the Digestive Organs,.....	66	79	53	56	37	46	28	19	384	5.63
VII. Of the Urinary Organs,.....	10	13	14	12	7	10	6	2	74	1.08
VIII. Of the Generative Organs,.....	16	28	10	13	5	17	15	3	107	1.57
IX. Of the Locomotive Organs,.....	9	9	5	9	4	2	1	1	40	.59
X. Of the Integumentative Organs,.....	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	11	.16
XI. Old Age,.....	57	67	40	72	26	36	30	17	345	5.06
XII. Violence,.....	81	77	48	39	27	37	37	9	355	5.20
XIII. Unknown,.....	1399	1545	916	1006	496	676	499	285	6822	100.00
XIV. Stillborn,.....	91	80	108	108	26	52	80	18	563	
	40	93	13	15	20	7	22	7	217	
Total,.....	1530	1718	1037	1129	542	735	601	310	7602	

Whole number of Births, Marriages and Deaths reported in each Registration Year.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.					DEATHS.																										
	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852																	
Hartford,	1324	1392	1548	1714	1819	1890	2106	2311	2268	2409	2247	2338	542	542	585	500	601	695	856	911	764	806	821	818	570	982	1080	967	1082	1265	1128	1161	1318	1306	1391	1520	
New Haven,	1922	1362	1498	1776	2216	2543	2617	2503	2740	2504	2455	2872	430	541	499	523	422	446	387	608	603	547	556	566	733	934	959	854	1463	1394	1548	1718	1819	1890			
New London,	1193	1111	1083	1185	1698	1633	1146	1391	1740	1583	1474	1497	440	546	493	553	427	382	307	601	597	541	543	566	592	618	652	738	703	926	750	917	892	946	965	1007	1129
Fairfield,	1014	1025	1104	1258	1190	1914	1443	1901	1880	1748	1995	2052	300	306	342	427	383	307	601	597	541	543	566	592	618	652	738	703	926	750	917	892	946	965	1007	1129	
Windham,	396	539	646	669	623	483	684	747	807	770	768	795	449	490	298	318	283	196	342	333	276	304	290	299	421	473	480	430	395	325	405	443	489	450	467	542	
Litchfield,	704	760	815	821	775	880	886	1050	1020	1066	1024	1012	287	299	345	418	234	279	429	332	355	359	458	540	537	430	378	531	577	672	582	632	636	735			
Madison,	559	571	474	534	561	454	641	730	769	776	778	785	186	216	176	180	250	147	269	242	228	225	249	307	356	383	329	320	331	358	502	498	577	505	523	601	
Tolland,	308	429	410	425	407	342	489	497	461	443	520	477	162	167	196	182	174	186	196	178	196	174	177	207	220	250	333	297	250	288	290	292	293	325	320	310	
Total,	6850	7239	7575	8362	8302	8439	10012	11138	11355	11299	11259	111875	2516	2930	2954	2995	3136	3202	4256	4038	3747	3737	3778	38975	4379	5049	5170	4707	5596	5646	6094	6324	6535	6618	6538	7602	

ACTS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

RELATING TO THE

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1852.

SEC. 1. That every town shall, at its every annual meeting, appoint a registrar.

SEC. 2. Every registrar shall make oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office. He shall ascertain as accurately as he can, by actual inquiry, or in such other manner as is hereinafter provided, all the births, marriages and deaths occurring in his town, and shall make record of the same in a book or books kept by him for that purpose, in such form and with such particulars relating to such births, marriages and deaths, as the ensuing sections of this act require.

SEC. 3. His record of births shall state, in separate columns, the date of each birth, the child's name, if it have any, its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 4. His record of marriages shall state, in separate columns, the date of each marriage solemnized in his town;

the name, age, color, occupation and birth-place of each of the parties; the residence of each prior to, and at the time of the marriage; the condition of each, (whether single or widowed,) immediately prior to the marriage; and the name and residence of the minister or magistrate by whom the parties are joined in marriage.

SEC. 5. His record of deaths shall state, in separate columns, the date of each death, the disease or other cause producing such death; the name, age, color, sex, birth-place, last occupation, residence and condition (whether single, married or widowed) of the deceased.

SEC. 6. Every registrar shall amend his records, from time to time, as he may discover omissions or mistakes therein; and annually, on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, after having made his records as nearly perfect as by diligent inquiry he can do, he shall send the Secretary of State an abstract of said records for the year next preceding the first day of said January; which abstract shall be made in such form as shall be prescribed by said Secretary, and shall be duly attested by said registrar.

SEC. 7. Every physician or midwife, who shall have professional charge of the mother at the birth of any child, and every nurse or other attendant who may act as midwife at such a time, in a case where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, within one month after such birth, furnish to the registrar of the town wherein such birth may have taken place, a certificate signed by such physician, midwife, nurse or other attendant, stating, from the best information which the signer of said certificate can obtain, the date of such birth, child's name, if it have any, its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 8. Every minister and magistrate shall keep a record of all marriages solemnized before him, and of all the facts relating to every such marriage, required by the fourth section of this act; and every such minister and magistrate shall within the first week of each calendar month, return a copy of his said record, for the month next preceding, to the registrar of the town in which the marriages recorded in any such record may have been solemnized.

SEC. 9. Every sexton or person having charge of any public or private burial-place, shall, during the first week of each calendar month, deliver to the registrar of the town in which such burial-place is situated, a list of the names and dates of burial of the persons buried in such burial-place during the month next preceding.

SEC. 10. The physician who shall attend any deceased person, shall leave a certificate containing all the particulars relating to said deceased, required by the fifth section of this act, within ten days after the interment of the deceased; and in case no physician shall attend said deceased, then it shall be the duty of the nearest of kin to procure a certificate from some other physician or substantial inhabitant, containing such information; and it shall be the duty of said nearest of kin to leave the certificate with the town registrar, within fifteen days thereafter. Any such attending physician, who shall neglect or refuse to give the certificate required by this section, shall, for such offense, pay a fine of ten dollars, to the use of the town wherein such offense shall be committed.

SEC. 11. No person shall take the body of any deceased person out of the town wherein such deceased person died, without having first left with the registrar of that town a certificate, similar in all particulars to the one prescribed in section 10 of this act. And it shall be the duty of the registrar to give a permit for the removal of such body, when the above conditions are complied with.

SEC. 12. Every certificate given pursuant to sections 10 and 11 of this act, shall be in the following form:

I certify from the best information which I can obtain,
 that died at , on the
 day of A. D. 18 , aged years,
 months, and days; Sex, a ; Condition, ;
 Born in ; Residence at the time of death, ;
 Disease or cause of death, ; Occupation, a ;
 Color . Dated this day of ,
 A. D. 18 . Attending Physician,
 (physician or inhabitant of said town, as the case may be.)

SEC. 13. The registrar of each town shall distribute in such

town, to all persons, who, in his judgment, are likely to need the same, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by this act. And it shall be his duty to deposit with the town clerk a true copy of the record forwarded annually to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 14. The registrar of each town shall receive from its treasury, for ascertaining and recording in manner aforesaid, each birth, ten cents; each marriage, ten cents; and each death, ten cents; and for making and sending to the Secretary of State the annual abstract aforesaid, two dollars.

SEC. 15. If the registrar of any town die, or resign during his term of office, the selectmen of that town shall, without unnecessary delay, appoint another person registrar in his place.

SEC. 16. The returns required by section 6 of this act to be made in January, 1854, shall include the births, marriages, and deaths which have occurred between the first day of October, 1852, and the first day of January, 1853, in addition to those of the year 1853.

SEC. 17. The Secretary of State* shall annually prepare and furnish to the registrar of the several towns a sufficient number of blank forms for all the certificates and returns required by this act; shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as he may think necessary; shall receive said returns, and prepare or cause to be prepared therefrom, such tabular statements as will render them of practical utility, and exhibit their results in convenient form; and shall make report thereof, annually, to the General Assembly; and generally he shall do whatever may be necessary, to carry into effect this act.

SEC. 18. Every person who shall violate any provision of this act, shall pay for every such offense a fine of ten dollars, to the use of the town wherein such offense is committed.

SEC. 19. Sections 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of the "Act concerning Communities and Corporations," and "An Act in ad-

* By a resolution passed in 1854, the duties of Secretary, in regard to registration, were transferred to the State Librarian.

dition to and in alteration of" said last named Act, approved June 21st, 1850, are hereby repealed.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," 1854.

SEC. 1. That any registrar, who has been or shall be appointed in the manner provided in the act to which this is an addition, shall hold his office for the period of one year from the first Monday in January next succeeding his appointment, provided that any registrar who has been or shall be appointed under the 15th section of said act, shall hold his office until the first Monday of January next succeeding his appointment, and no longer, unless reappointed thereto.

SEC. 2. If the annual abstract of any town, as provided for in the 14th section of said act, shall contain in the aggregate the record of more than two hundred names, the registrar of such town shall receive two cents for each name over said number of two hundred, in addition to the compensation specified in said act.

SEC. 3. Every physician or midwife who shall have professional charge of the mother at the birth of any child, and every nurse or other attendant, who may act as midwife at such a time in a case where no physician or midwife is employed, shall, during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such birth, furnish to the registrar of the town wherein such birth may have taken place, a certificate signed by such physician, midwife, nurse or other attendant, stating from the best information which the signer of said certificate can obtain, the date of such birth, the child's name, if it have any, its sex, the names, ages, color and residence of its parents, and the occupation of its father.

SEC. 4. The physician who shall attend any deceased person, shall during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such decease, leave with the registrar a certificate signed by him, and containing all the particulars relating to said decease, required by the fifth section of the act to which this is an addition ; and in case no physician attend such deceased person, then it shall be the duty of the nearest of kin to procure such certificate from some other physician or substantial inhabitant of the town, and to leave it with the registrar within fifteen days thereafter.

SEC. 5. No person shall be joined in marriage until the parties or one of them shall make application to the registrar of the town in which such marriage is to be solemnized, or in case of his absence or inability, to the town clerk of said town, and shall give such registrar or town clerk information respecting the name, age, birth-place and residence of each of the parties, and this only. Such registrar, or town clerk, provided there is no registrar, as the case may be, shall, on payment of twenty-five cents therefor, issue his certificate that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this act, which certificate shall be a license for any judge, justice of the peace, ordained minister or regular licensed clergyman in said town, qualified under the laws of this State to join persons in marriage, to unite in marriage the parties therein named. Provided, that no registrar or town clerk shall issue his certificate as above, if such persons applying, or either of them, are under the control of parents or guardians, before he is certified of the consent of the parents or guardians.

SEC. 6. If any judge, justice of the peace, ordained minister or regular licensed clergyman, shall join any persons in marriage, without having first received a certificate, as provided for in the next preceding section, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the person who shall join any person in marriage, to endorse upon said certificate the fact, time, and place of such marriage, with his signature thereto, and to return the same with his endorsement thereon, to the registrar of the town in which the same was issued,

during the first week of the calendar month next succeeding such marriage, and upon neglect thereof he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 8. All certificates and records required by this act, or by the act to which this is an addition, shall be deemed and taken as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 9. All fines and penalties which shall accrue for any violation of the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is an addition, shall be for the use of the town within which the offense is committed, and it shall be the duty of the registrar of such town, and he is hereby empowered, to sue for and prosecute the same before any appropriate tribunal.

SEC. 10. Sections one, four and five of chapter I, title VII, of the Revised Statutes, being an act concerning domestic relations, and such parts of the act to which this is an addition, as are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of January, 1855.

An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1855.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

That every physician, midwife or other person whose duty it is to certify to births and deaths according to the 3d and 4th sections of an act relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and every sexton or other person whose duty it is to furnish the list of burials to the registrar, required by the 9th section of said act, approved July 1st, 1854, shall re-

ceive as compensation for each certificate so given, the sum of twenty-five cents from the treasurer of the town in which such birth or death may occur.

Approved, June 1, 1855.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SEC. 1. That no person shall be joined in marriage, until the parties, or one of them, shall make application to the registrar of the town in which such marriage is to be solemnized, or in case of his absence or inability, to the town clerk of said town, and shall give such registrar or town clerk information respecting the name, age, birth and place of residence of each of the parties, and this only; and such registrar, or town clerk, provided there is no registrar, as the case may be, shall on the payment of fifty cents therefor, issue his certificate, that the parties therein named have complied with the provisions of this act, which certificate shall be a license for any judge, or justice of the peace of said town, or regularly licensed clergyman qualified under the laws of this State to join persons in marriage, to unite in marriage the parties therein named, within said town, and there only; provided, that no registrar or town clerk shall issue his certificate as aforesaid, if such persons applying, or either of them, are under the control of parents or guardians, without the consent of such parents or guardians.

SEC. 2. Every registrar who has been, or may be appointed in the manner provided in the act to which this is an addition, shall hold his office for the period of one year from the

first Monday of January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead; provided, however, that any registrar who has been or may be appointed under the fifteenth section of said act, shall hold his office until the first Monday of January next succeeding his appointment, and until another is appointed in his stead.

SEC. 3. If any town in this State has failed at its last annual meeting to appoint a registrar according to the provisions of said act, it shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town, or a majority of them, without unnecessary delay, to appoint a registrar for such town, who shall hold his office until the first Monday of January, 1857, and until another is appointed in his stead, and on failure thereof, said selectmen shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty dollars, one-half thereof to the use of him who shall prosecute to effect, and the other half to the use of said town.

SEC. 4. Whenever in any town any birth or death may happen, concerning which no certificate shall be returned to the registrar of said town, according to the provisions of said act, or of the act of 1854 in addition thereto, in such case it shall be the duty of such registrar to obtain the information required by law respecting such birth or death, for which service he shall be entitled to the compensation given to physicians, midwives or other persons by the act relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths, approved June 1st, 1855.

SEC. 5. The Act in addition to an act entitled "An Act relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths, approved June 27, [29] 1855, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed."

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, July 2, 1857.

An Act in alteration of an Act in addition to an Act entitled
“An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages
and Deaths.”

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
in General Assembly convened :*

SEC. 1. That whenever any registrar or town clerk of any town in this State shall issue his certificate as provided in section 1, chapter 76, of an act entitled “An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths,” passed in 1856, if the persons applying for such certificate or either of them are minors under the control of parents or guardians, unless the consent of such parents or guardians is first obtained according to the provisions of said act; said registrar or town clerk, knowingly issuing such certificate without such consent first obtained, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this State the sum of sixty-seven dollars.

Approved, June 27, 1857.

R E P O R T

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONERS,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN :

CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

R E P O R T.



To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

THE undersigned, Bank Commissioners, in conformity with the law, herewith submit their annual Report of the result of their examination of the several Discount Banks, Savings Banks, and Savings and Building Associations incorporated by the State and transacting business under its laws.

During the year the Commissioners have visited each of the aforesaid Institutions, and made a careful examination of their affairs and method of doing business.

In discharging this duty we have made a trial balance in each case, and thus have become more familiar with the character of their assets than could otherwise be done. This mode of examination we regard with much favor, as it brings to light all the assets of the Bank, and subjects them to careful investigation.

There are now in this State seventy-five Discount Banks, one of which has a branch. It will be seen by reference to the tabular statement to be found in this Report, that these banks employ a capital of \$21,838,029 : that upon this capital, with the aid of their circulation, which amounts to \$6,661,939,

and deposits, which amount to \$5,023,928.55, they had, on the first day of April last, under discount, \$29,364,626.61. The specie held by the banks, on the first day of April, amounted to \$1,004,381.60. It is due to them to say that their specie line has been well maintained during the year, and especially during the season of the panic. But very few of the banks have fallen below the amount required by law, and these only for the short time necessary to replenish, after considerable sums had been drawn out.

With the increase of banks, aided by other causes, there is a decrease in the average duration of the circulation of currency. Our banks now estimate the average as not far from forty days; in other words, the circulation of the banks is redeemed once in about forty days, which is a shorter period than the average time of mercantile paper discounted. This tends to, and in fact does, render it necessary for the banks to keep themselves strong and well fortified. These things, in a great measure, account for the manner in which the banks sustained themselves and the community during the financial struggle of the current year. This panic, like that of 1857, extended far and near, and specie payments were suspended at the extreme south, and as far north as the city of Philadelphia; but its onward progress was checked by the united and firm policy of the banks in New York and New England. The effect of this indication of confidence and strength inspired the community to new efforts, and the wheels of industry were but slightly affected; and it may be said that the losses to the banks on the paper they then held will be comparatively small in the aggregate.

The Commissioners are confident the Legislature acted wisely in diminishing the percentage of circulation,—for when the law allowed a more liberal amount, the banks were induced to scatter it in remote sections of the country, allured by a profit they never realized, and resulting in losses which in many instances impaired their capital to such an extent as to cause a suspension of dividends, which is always regarded as a calamity from the fact that bank stocks, to a considerable extent, are owned by persons who rely upon stated dividends,

and are often put to great inconvenience when they are not paid.

We deem it proper to repeat the frequent admonitions that the banks have heretofore received respecting the care and caution which they should ever exercise in making their loans. Their directors and officers should not forget who are the owners of the capital intrusted to their care and management, and should in many instances be more careful when they part with it than many of them have been. The office of director of a bank is that of a trustee, and the duty should be so discharged that, in case the funds they have in charge meet with any losses, they can give a satisfactory reason for the same. They should attend the stated meetings of the directors more promptly and uniformly than many of them do, and never excuse themselves for any mismanagement of the bank under the plea that they but rarely attended the meetings of its board of directors, and had no hand in the transaction from which losses have occurred. It is impossible for the Commissioners to partake of their responsibility, for it is no part of their duty to advise loans, or to regulate the mode in which the current business of a bank shall be transacted. And in this place we deem it proper to say to stockholders of banks, that they are less attentive to their interest than they should be, especially in being present personally or otherwise at the annual meetings. This neglect is very common in all parts of the State, and has a very bad effect. Were they more prompt to discharge their duty to themselves, the persons who are in charge of banks would feel their accountability and act with more caution. Before dismissing this subject, the Commissioners would remind the Legislature that the State is the owner of stock in twenty-one banks, to the amount of \$288,900, the income of which is applied to the support of our common schools; and in five banks to the amount of \$406,000, the income of which is appropriated to defray the expenses of the State. To each of these banks the Legislature now appoints one director or more, in proportion to the amount invested. It therefore becomes important for the State to select men who will attend promptly and uniformly the stated meetings

of the directors, and understand fully all the movements of the banks. This, we regret to say, is too frequently neglected. The present is a favorable period to correct these evils, and if our admonitions are heeded, the banks will not again fall into the numerous errors which have embarrassed their usefulness to the community among which they are located, and deprived their stockholders of stated dividends.

The cases of violation of law by the banks, we are gratified to be able to state, are less numerous than heretofore, but they have not entirely ceased. After a full revision of the cases noticed during our examinations, we find that in many instances the managers claimed ignorance of the law. This the Commissioners regard as an unsatisfactory excuse, for the State annually publishes its laws, passed by the Legislature, in the newspapers, and in pamphlet form, and the banks have been furnished by the Commissioners with abstracts of all the laws; therefore, no bank which desires to conform to law is without the means of ascertaining what the law is.

We notice cases of neglect on the part of some banks to loan in this State the full amount of their capital, before making loans out of it. This, in some instances, occurs in consequence of previous loans not yet collected, but it is not so in all; and yet, with the full assurance given that the disregard of this law will at once be corrected, the Commissioners have recorded a list of cases for such action as the future course of the banks referred to shall render necessary.

There is also a negligence on the part of some cashiers to record the names and the vote of the directors present when the subject of dividends is acted upon. The law is imperative on this subject, and having now brought it to the full knowledge of all who should observe it, we feel confident that the duty will hereafter be performed.

There are several banks which have considerable amounts locked up in real estate, and other property, taken in the adjustment of claims which could be settled in no other way. Some of this property is located in this State, but a large amount in other States, the bulk of which pays but little or no income to the banks, and some of it is a direct and constant

drain upon their earnings, in the way of payments for taxes, assessments, and other contingent expenses, and, in one instance, they are obliged to pay interest on prior mortgages. The Commissioners are of the opinion that all sums so paid, which exceed the receipts for interest or rents, should be deducted from the earnings of the bank, and not charged to the property, thus increasing its apparent value upon their books and balance sheets. There is no doubt but that the sale of such property, in prosperous times, would produce to the bank the full amount for which it would thus stand charged upon their books.

The Commissioners are not entirely satisfied with the practice of some of the banks, relating to exchange on New York. The charge of one-fourth of one per cent. for exchange on New York is admitted as a full equivalent, but there is a disposition and a practice on the part of some of the banks to charge one-half of one per cent., and in some cases, a larger rate, when there is an increased demand for money.

During the past year the following banks have passed their dividends. The Central Bank, at Middletown, which has very nearly reinstated itself to a dividend paying condition; the Deep River Bank, in order to recover from its former losses; the Farmers' Bank at Bridgeport, which we shall have occasion to allude to again; the Hartford County Bank, at Hartford, whose losses appear to be larger than was supposed when its capital stock was reduced; the Iron Bank, at Falls Village, which passed their last January dividend, in order to make good, in part, their former losses; the Quinebaug Bank, at Norwich, which has been freely commented upon in former reports; the Uncas Bank, at Norwich, whose assets, like the last named bank, were greatly impaired by causes heretofore stated. It is, however, proper we should say of the two last named banks, that they have improved their condition to some extent, the past year. The Pawcatuck Bank, at Stonington, continues to pass dividends, for the purpose of making good its capital, which was impaired by losses some years since.

The Commissioners, at the time of their visit to and examination of the Mystic River Bank, last August, recommended to its officers to pass at least one dividend, on account of a large

amount of past due and unpaid paper, held by the bank, some of which they regarded as of very doubtful character. The directors, however, seemed to be of the opinion they could afford to make a dividend of three per cent. from the earnings of the bank, without injury to its capital, and have done so, regardless of our recommendation.

The Farmers' Bank, at Bridgeport, has been for several years much embarrassed by unfortunate loans originally made under the temptation of a profitable western circulation. Agreeably to the request of the stockholders to that effect, we visited the bank on the 4th day of April last, for the purpose of making a reduction of its capital stock, in accordance with the powers conferred upon us in Chapter xv, Section 237, of the Revised Statutes. The original capital of the bank was \$300,000, divided into three thousand shares of \$100 each. After a careful examination, aided by such information as we were able to obtain from the officers of the bank, and such other information as had been derived from previous examinations of the bank, and other sources, we decided to reduce the capital stock to \$210,000, thus making a deduction of \$90,000, or thirty per cent., and fixing the par value of the stock at \$70 per share. This reduction meets with the approbation of the directors, and we think the capital of the bank will thereby be rendered sound, and the bank itself soon be enabled to resume the payment of dividends. Having thus reported our action, we respectfully ask that your honorable body would approve of the same, and confirm the reduction of the capital made by us.

The Legislature having, at its last session, chartered the New Britain Bank, a capital stock of \$100,000 was subscribed therefor in the course of the last summer, and the bank has commenced the transaction of business with installments of about \$60,000 of its capital stock paid in, confining itself, however, for the present, to the discounting of notes, and the reception of deposits. We are advised that it will, in a few weeks, be prepared to issue its circulation. Their first quarterly statement will be found in its proper place among the bank statements.

Among the banks enjoined in the fall of 1857, was the Bank

of North America, incorporated in 1851, and located in the town of Seymour. The General Assembly of 1859 passed a resolution authorizing, under specified conditions, a new capital stock of \$100,000, to be subscribed to this institution; and directed the Courts to remove the injunction whenever the Bank Commissioners should certify to the fact that \$60,000 had been in good faith paid in upon such subscription, and the other conditions of the resolution should be complied with. The General Assembly of 1860, in compliance with the petition of a portion of the stockholders, authorized the removal of the bank to Ansonia, should two-thirds of the stockholders so elect. This removal has been effected in the manner prescribed by the resolution, and, on the 25th day of March last, the Commissioners, on personal examination, satisfied themselves that \$60,000 had in good faith been paid in upon the subscription of \$100,000, as a capital stock for said bank, and gave its officers their certificate to that effect. The bank has gone into partial operation by discounting paper merely, but has not yet issued any circulation.

The Commissioners are not aware that there are any such violations of law on the part of any banks as to require a special mention in our report of the individual banks at fault. There has been a growing disposition among the managers of banks to abide by the laws, resulting, as we think, in part from the faithfulness of past boards of Bank Commissioners, and in part from the teachings of experience. We take pleasure in placing such a statement on record; and add, as the result of our observation, that those institutions are most profitably conducted whose managers confine themselves to the accommodation of the communities in which they are located, and are not led by tempting rates of interest into speculations outside of their legitimate field of operations. However it may be with others, such institutions have no occasion, to claim as an excuse for their assets of doubtful value, and for their large loans abroad, that they have been compelled to seek employment for their capital in the transaction of business out of the State by the lack of home customers. We regret that some of our bank

officers still feel themselves obliged to interpose the excuse referred to for their violation of the law relating to loans within the State.

We are not aware that any further legislation is requisite, or that the repeal of any existing laws would be of any advantage to sound banking in this State. We believe that the interest of our banking capital would be better promoted by a reluctance to disturb legislation which has stood the test of trial so successfully as have the laws constituting our present banking system, than by a disposition to amend existing laws, or to make new ones. The sense of security which would be felt by our bankers and capitalists, were it understood that the public sentiment was averse to meddling with the currency, would be far more advantageous to the capital of our State than any material change in the laws could be.

The reluctance with which the General Assembly has granted charters for any new banks within the past few years, and the prompt action of the Courts and the Commissioners in restraining from the exercise of banking privileges such institutions as have proved unsound or illegally established, have tended greatly to strengthen the system of banking in this State, and enabled it to furnish a currency equal in solvency and consequent value to that furnished by any other State in the Union. Our present circulation of \$6,691,939 is based upon a *bona-fide* capital of \$21,838,029, and has available for its immediate redemption \$1,004,381.60 of specie, with at least three times that amount of current funds; while, in addition to this, there is \$29,364,626.61 of discounted paper, mostly maturing within every four months at the longest, which is adding daily to the resources of the banks available to meet the redemption of their currency and other demands. While, therefore, our currency is not technically "secured," we may well doubt whether there is any banking currency which is more fully, or in fact better secured than that which is created by the banks in this State.

We subjoin a table compiled from the Bankers' Magazine for April, 1861, showing the Banking Capital of the several

States and Territories of our Country, as gathered from their official returns for 1860, or from other reliable sources. Its examination may be found interesting and profitable in the present position of our public affairs.

BANKING CAPITAL OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

<i>Eastern States.</i>				<i>No. of Banks.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
Maine,	-	-	-	69	\$8,083,000
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	51	4,981,000
Vermont,	-	-	-	41	4,006,000
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	119	28,146,900
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	90	21,120,379
Connecticut,	-	-	-	73	21,630,467
Total,				443	\$87,967,746
<i>Middle States.</i>					
New York,	-	-	-	309	112,164,277
New Jersey,	-	-	-	48	8,058,810
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	87	25,504,183
Total,				444	\$145,727,270
<i>Border States.</i>					
Delaware,	-	-	-	14	1,915,010
Maryland,	-	-	-	33	12,145,472
Virginia,	-	-	-	70	18,824,250
Kentucky,	-	-	-	56	15,705,500
Missouri,	-	-	-	44	13,178,299
Total,				217	\$61,768,481
District of Columbia,	-	-	-	5	1,282,300

<i>Cotton and Southwestern States.</i>	<i>No. of Banks.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
North Carolina, - - -	32	\$7,985,000
South Carolina, - - -	20	14,916,676
Georgia, - - -	33	10,589,400
Florida, - - -	3	525,000
Alabama, - - -	8	4,950,000
Mississippi, - - -	4	800,000
Louisiana, - - -	13	24,551,666
Tennessee, - - -	39	10,167,580
Total, - - -	152	\$74,435,242

Western States.

Ohio, - - -	57	5,808,250
Michigan, - - -	4	786,465
Indiana, - - -	39	4,738,129
Illinois, - - -	17	5,377,581
Iowa, - - -	13	820,600
Wisconsin, - - -	112	6,905,000
Kansas, - - -	1	52,000
Minnesota, - - -	6	400,000
Total, - - -	309	\$24,888,025

Territory.

Nebraska, - - -	6	400,000
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States without banks.

Texas and Arkansas.

RECAPITULATION.

Eastern States, - - -	443	\$87,967,746
Middle States, - - -	444	145,727,270
Border States, - - -	217	61,768,481
Cotton and Southwestern States, -	152	74,435,242
Western States, - - -	309	24,888,025
Nebraska Territory, - - -	6	400,000
District of Columbia, - - -	5	1,282,300
Total, - - -	1,571	\$396,469,064

Average capital to each bank in Eastern States,						\$198,547	
"	"	"	"	"	Middle	"	328,327
"	"	"	"	"	Border	"	284,647
"	"	"	"	"	Cotton and South-		
western States,						-	480,765
Average capital to each bank in Western States,							80,543
"	"	"	"	"	Nebraska Territory,		66,666
"	"	"	"	"	Dist. of Columbia,		256,460
"	"	"	"	"	United States,		252,367

SAVINGS BANKS.

The amount deposited in the savings banks in this State, as appears by the tables appended to this report, is \$19,377,670.18, being an increase since the last report of \$2,812,386.62, and is invested as follows:—

Loans on real estate,	-	-	\$12,462,710.61
“ “ stocks and bonds,	-	-	1,859,816.06
“ “ personal security,	-	-	1,880,476.46
Bank stocks,	-	-	1,347,777.68
Railroad stocks and bonds,	-	-	926,685.94
Real estate and miscellaneous items,	-		757,299.01

The General Assembly at its last session incorporated eight savings banks, viz:

Bethel Savings Bank at Bethel,
 Mechanics “ “ South Norwalk,
 Norfolk “ “ Norfolk,
 People’s “ “ Bridgeport,
 Southington “ “ Southington,
 Townsend City Savings Bank, at New Haven,
 Westport, “ “ Westport,
 Winsted, “ “ West Winsted.

Of the above, all but the Bethel Savings Bank have gone into operation, and their first annual statements accompany this report. Our examinations show that the large amount of money intrusted to the savings banks by the people, is managed with great care and prudence, a fact fully evident by the lists of assets presented in the several reports.

The provisions of the law of 1859 upon this subject require that not more than ten per cent. of the deposits in any savings bank shall be invested in, or loaned upon, the pledge of specified bank stocks. Upon the construction of this law a question has been

raised by certain of the saving banks holding considerable amount of bank stocks. It is claimed by them, that the Legislature in providing that not more than ten per cent. of the deposit may be invested in, or loaned upon the pledge of bank stocks, intended to guard against hazarding more than ten per cent. of their deposits in *any one* particular investment, while permitting, under the restrictions of other laws, a larger investment than ten per cent. *in the whole* in bank stocks. It is also claimed by them, that any other construction of the law would work a hardship to them, and in some instances would involve a sacrifice in the disposal of securities obtained under a more liberal limitation of investments in bank stocks, which they feel they are not justified in making. We submit the question to the General Assembly for its consideration, recommending such modification or amendment of the law as shall relieve it from the question thus raised, while guarding the interests of those whose means are involved in its operations.

The suggestions made in a former part of this report relative to the course pursued by some of the banks of discount, in charging the current expenses of their unproductive property, is also applicable to some of the savings banks, and beyond a reference to the views heretofore expressed, we need add nothing thereon.

It is a question of some importance, we think, whether our savings banks can continue to pay *six* per cent. upon all the deposits with justice to their depositors. In the State of New York, a discrimination is made by which the smaller depositors receive from one half to one per cent. more interest than the larger ones. We think the tendency of this discrimination is to make the bank what it is designed to be, the depository for persons of moderate means, while it discourages the use of the bank by the wealthy portion of the community, as a depository for money which shall yield six per cent. exempt from taxation. The increasing difficulty of satisfactory real estate security for loans within the State, to the extent required by law, may, and probably will, compel the savings banks, in view of their constantly increasing deposits, to ask from the Legislature, that this discrimination, or some other

means of self-protection against the large deposits of the wealthy, too often thrust upon them by various devices, shall be granted them. The large and increasing amounts deposited in the savings banks of this State, is an evidence of the thrift and frugality of our people, which may well afford pleasure to every citizen in the State.

SAVINGS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

There is but very little to be said relative to the building associations of the State, and their business operations the current year. Under the operation of the laws allowing settlement with stockholders, and forbidding deposits after the first of January, 1862, the following named institutions have so far ceased from the transaction of business, as to render a further report to the Commissioners unnecessary, viz :

Hartford Savings and Building Association at Hartford.

Milford Savings Bank and Building Association at Milford.

Peoples' Savings Bank and Building Association at New Haven.

Rockville Savings Bank at Rockville.

West Winsted Savings Bank and Building Association at Winsted.

There are several others that have paid, all or nearly all, of their deposits, and are bringing their affairs to a close as rapidly as their circumstances will permit. A few of the banks organized under the Building Association law, though transacting business without reference to its peculiar stock features, have added to their deposits during the past year, but the net result of the year's business of these institutions has been a decrease of \$150,350.60 in their deposits, and in a few years we shall witness their practical extinction from the State. The deposits and business of some few of them are gradually being transferred to savings banks, which have been chartered in their stead, and are thus passing out of existence. Others are so entangled with real estate and real estate mortgages, that the settlement of their affairs without undue sacrifice on the part of their debtors, must require a considerable length of time. This time should, and we

trust will, be granted; but except as future events may develop the necessity of legislation to secure this accommodation, we are of opinion that no further legislation relative to this class of institutions is necessary.

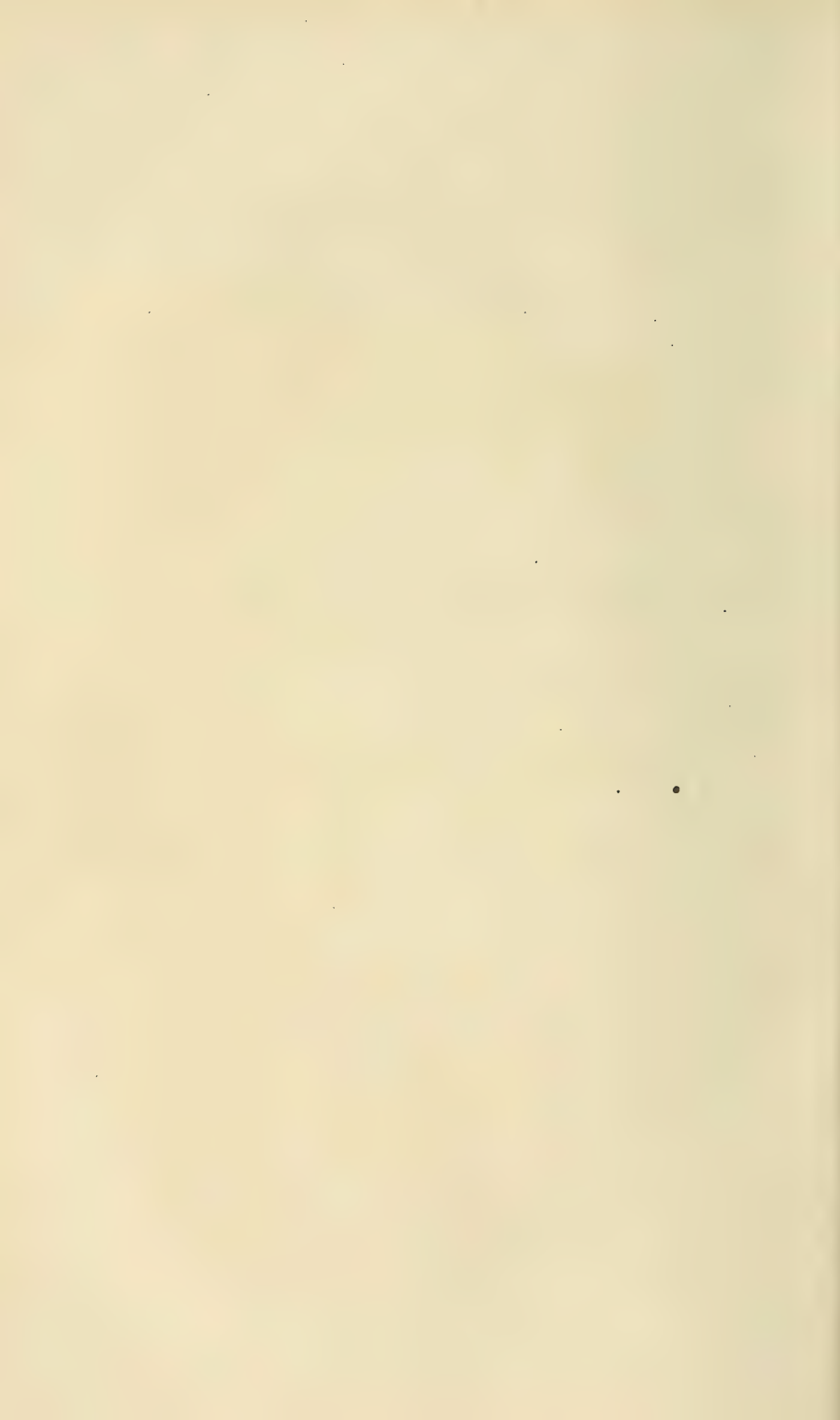
All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS CLARK, F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM BROWN,	}	<i>Bank Commissioners.</i>
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BANK COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT,

FOR 1860-1.

386 days' services at \$3 per day,	\$1,158.00
Expenses,	1,205.11
Printing blanks, circulars, stationery, postage, express and telegraph,	170.35
	<hr/>
	\$2,533.46
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BANKS OF DISCOUNT.



• ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION.

ÆTNA BANK, HARTFORD.

O. G. TERRY, *President.*

A. R. HILLYER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1857.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$506,800.00	514,900.00	514,900.00	514,900.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	184,408.00	280,682.00	168,881.00	133,896.00
Due to Banks in this State,	24,409.09	15,617.02	259.95	7,820.06
Due to Banks out of this State,			2,159.43	662.93
Deposits not bearing interest,	54,553.70	39,806.77	59,469.29	63,729.82
Dividends unpaid,	203.00	696.29	18,442.30	473.30
Surplus funds,	11,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	26,296.53	14,835.24		14,781.37
Profit and Loss,	828.66			
Total Liabilities,	\$808,498.98	881,537.32	782,111.97	754,263.48
RESOURCES.				
Specie in the Bank,	28,435.41	30,698.82	25,440.80	25,744.19
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks, .	13,734.73	8,831.25	4,249.00	3,925.00
Due from Banks in this State,	47,227.02	7,337.69	9,914.28	17,364.95
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	9,370.30	12,005.07	21,305.38	13,019.99
Due from Brokers and Agents,	9,228.42		22,075.04	8,103.69
Non-resident Tax,	2.70	2.70	49.24	
Over Drafts,			18.74	
Expenses since last dividend,	5,002.96	2,690.19		1,453.92
Checks and cash items immediately available,	2,353.49	7,507.40	4,624.34	10,882.87
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	500,188.97	541,814.20	510,557.83	488,248.29
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	180,472.60	253,550.00	171,236.32	163,330.93
Discounted for Directors,	12,482.38	17,100.00	12,641.00	22,198.65
Total Resources,	\$808,498.98	881,537.32	782,111.97	754,263.48

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due and unpaid, 3 months, \$15,019.26.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$167,562.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$32,489.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$16,237.90.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 634 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank,

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$106.50.

Directors.—O. G. Terry, E. A. Bulkley, William R. Cone, Ellery Hills, Walter Keeney, J. Merriman, Charles P. Clark, Leverett Brainard, T. K. Brace.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW LONDON.

ACORS BARNES, *President.*CHARLES BUTLER, *Cashier.*

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	202,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	53,886.00	53,954.00	47,184.00	53,104.00
Due to Banks in this State,	2,336.21	814.43	1,239.34	679.83
Deposits not bearing interest,	37,104.84	44,714.85	42,462.19	42,702.30
Dividends unpaid,	6,075.00	363.00	231.00	168.00
Surplus funds,	15,375.90	15,672.46	15,145.18	17,795.73
Earnings since last dividend,		5,287.77	9,914.12	4,928.71
Total Liabilities,	\$ 314,777.95	320,806.45	316,175.83	321,378.57
RESOURCES.				
Specie in the Bank,	5,092.00	5,408.00	6,803.84	7,357.00
Bills of other solvent Banks,	10,430.00	6,268.00	4,944.00	3,158.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,174.69	720.65	805.58	1,584.21
Due from Banks out of this State,	26,677.86	31,680.86	14,565.66	24,193.87
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, .	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Interest accrued on same,	4,205.00	4,830.00		660.00
Over drafts,	549.60	13.01	471.79	1,315.14
Expenses since last dividend,		448.24	1,179.64	473.34
Checks and cash items immediately available,	210.66	838.13	2,877.45	3,297.85
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	164,489.54	159,349.56	160,062.37	166,143.89
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	43,871.00	54,700.00	63,739.50	53,532.38
Discounted for Directors,	8,077.60	6,550.00	10,726.00	9,662.89
Total Resources,	\$ 314,777.95	320,806.45	316,175.83	321,378.57

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$3,784.37.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$71,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$32,807.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$8,693.50.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 401 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$700.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 7, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$106.

Directors.—Acors Barnes, Daniel Latham, Charles Miner, C. C. Comstock, Charles W. Strickland, M. K. Cady, F. W. Holt.

BANK OF HARTFORD COUNTY, HARTFORD.

GEORGE W. BARTHOLOMEW, *President.*ROWLAND SWIFT, *Cashier.*

Organized under Free Banking Law of 1852; Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	108,288.00	112,606.00	67,201.00	70,344.00
Due to Banks in this State,	10,022.45	17,503.17	634.99	4,969.79
Due to Banks out of this State,	4,682.73	986.60	673.32	465.39
Deposits not bearing interest,	67,908.83	100,222.68	71,503.20	55,516.08
Surplus funds,	36,852.77	35,323.04	35,418.95	37,629.33
Loans on Interest,	40,000.00	40,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00
Total Liabilities,	\$ 567,754.78	606,641.49	510,431.46	478,924.59
RESOURCES.				
Western Real Estate,	10,133.36	49,528.61	50,337.36	53,817.00
Specie in the Bank,	12,474.87	12,213.97	11,066.70	10,799.35
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks, Due from Banks in this State,	3,022.68	23,180.43	19,543.46	8,285.45
Due from Banks out of this State,	3,536.31	7,008.06	924.12	4,177.93
Due from Brokers and Agents,	24,988.72	42,727.42	13,883.30	26,135.21
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, Suspended cash items,	21,339.62	25,610.90	1,914.55	4,353.46
Non-resident Tax,	62,403.83	54,311.33	56,666.06	47,395.00
Over drafts,	621.55	681.55	591.55	591.55
Checks and cash items immediately available, Loans and Discounts,	133.25	119.66	164.16	171.16
Discounted for parties in this State, . . .	854.29	2,383.26	940.62	648.93
Discounted for parties out of this State, Discounted for Directors,	3,553.43		11,166.09	
Total Resources,	\$ 567,754.78	606,641.49	510,431.46	478,924.59

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$48,613.81.
 Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$68,748.00.
 Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$20,183.44 ;
 specie funds, \$9,106.
 Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$6,000.
 Amount of stock owned by Directors, 222 shares.
 Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.
 Rate per cent. of last dividend, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 When paid or payable, July, 1857.
 Par value of stock, \$50.
 Market value, \$49 and \$50.
Directors.—Geo. W. Bartholomew, Geo. W. Moore, M. M. Merriman, D. P. Crosby,
 O. M. Beach, P. D. Stillman, L. B. Goodman, S. W. Robbins, G. W. Russell, C. B.
 Bowers, Oswin Welles.

BANK OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY, NEW MILFORD.

DANIEL MARSH, *President.*J. J. CONKLIN, *Cashier.*

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	71,936.00	93,349.00	68,960.00	98,706.00
Due to Banks in this State,	5,452.26	3,983.52	3,423.73	7,994.62
Deposits not bearing interest,	95,316.47	51,399.47	58,129.50	51,778.46
Dividends unpaid,	171.00	490 00	237.00	666.00
Surplus funds,	4,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	7,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	7,574.94	4,581.01	8,261.31	4,106.41
Total Liabilities,	\$ 310,010.67	284,303.00	269,511.54	285,251.49
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,020.00	1,820.00
Specie in the Bank,	11,753.90	13,070.52	11,879.22	11,731.09
Bills of other solvent Banks,	825.00	1,178.00	924.00	582.00
Due from Banks in this State,	5,168.64	2,914.23	7,438.87	6,742.91
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	80,385.59	33,956.10	54,365.58	71,119.80
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	84,060.00	83,060.00	82,020.00	82,020.00
Non-resident Tax,	3.50	3.50		8.18
Over drafts,	1,018.67	553.66	1,274.25	174.30
Expenses since last dividend,	950.06	416.82	985.80	555.08
Checks and cash items immediately available,	4,745.00	2,311.14	7,519.32	2,040.80
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	110,100.31	131,889.03	89,684.32	93,368.53
Discounted for parties out of this State,	6,500.00	5,450.00	6,525.00	9,150.00
Discounted for Directors,	1,500.00	500.00	5,867.00	5,938.80
Total Resources,	\$ 310,010.67	284,303.00	269,511.54	285,251.49

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,063.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$88,706.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$76,750.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$4,138.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 235 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$788.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 10, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$106.

Directors.—Glover Sanford, Lyman Smith, Henry W. Booth, John G. Noble, Daniel Marsh, Henry S. Sanford, George Taylor, George Riggs, John Hopson.

BANK OF NEW ENGLAND, EAST HADDAM.

GEORGE E. GOODSPEED, *President.*THOMAS GROSS, Jr., *Cashier.*

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 130,900.00	130,900.00	130,900.00	130,900.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	69,218.00	62,970.00	63,927.00	53,252.00
Due to Banks in this State,	4,077.18	11,453.65	4,833.22	2,767.69
Deposits not bearing interest,	33,975.65	32,184.06	36,769.71	37,233.03
Dividends unpaid,	867.26	1,577.76	1,143.76	1,732.26
Surplus funds,	2,181.92	3,297.66	3,297.66	3,975.65
Earnings since last dividend,	6,561.18	2,849.70	6,153.43	3,579.06
Total Liabilities,	\$ 247,781.19	245,232.83	247,024.78	233,439.79
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	7,915.65	6,461.45	8,409.59	7,088.99
Bills of other solvent Banks,	527.00	1,676.00	722.00	574.00
Due from Banks in this State,	2,108.21	2,885.25	7,214.76	3,130.32
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	9,111.77	21,236.24	17,043.17	16,362.24
Due from Brokers and Agents,	1,934.09	82.09	237.00	2,131.80
Over drafts and Non-resident Tax, . . .	111.58	59.76	157.29	82.48
Expenses since last dividend,	863.98	61.57	893.94	98.06
Checks and cash items immediately available,	8,480.92	5,495.90	5,310.46	5,294.90
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	164,971.15	152,134.37	151,098.73	147,225.33
Discounted for parties out of this State,	38,246.23	42,275.64	45,401.74	41,646.08
Discounted for Directors,	10,510.81	9,964.56	7,536.10	6,805.59
Total Resources,	\$ 247,781.19	245,232.83	247,024.78	233,439.79

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$5,833.19.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$58,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$20,385.83.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$5,825.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 220 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$104.

Directors.—George E. Goodspeed, Luther Boardman, W. H. Goodspeed, J. B. Silliman, J. Ackley, S. Belden, J. H. Shailer, C. Brainerd, O. Freeman, S. Ventres, C. S. Brainerd.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, ANSONIA.

D. W. PLUMB, *President.*

Re-incorporated 1859.

Cashier.

LIABILITIES.	Re-organized August, 1860. In partial operation.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$		60,525.00
Due to Banks in this State,		705.56
Deposits not bearing interest,		2,413.32
Earnings,		2,115.18
Total Liabilities, \$		65,759.06
RESOURCES.		
Banking House,		2,789.81
Bills of other solvent Banks,		540.00
Due from Banks out of this State,		850.67
United States Treasury notes,		5,000.00
Expenses since last dividend,		1,510.49
Checks and cash items immediately available,		127.46
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>		
Discounted for parties in this State,		46,825.72
Discounted for parties out of this State,		3,060.81
Discounted for Directors,		5,054.10
Total Resources, \$		65,759.06

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, none.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,996.42.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 394 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Par value of stock, \$50; \$30 paid in.

Market value, \$30.

Directors.—J. M. Colburn, George P. Cowles, William H. Barnum, Thomas Wallace, Jr., William B. Bristol, John Lindley, D. W. Plumb.

BANK OF NORWALK, NORWALK.

EBENEZER HILL, *President.*R. B. CRAUFURD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1857.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	190,752.00	175,442.00	113,279.00	108,344.00
Due to Banks in this State,	12,808.01	15,446.23	8,846.54	9,035.71
Due to Banks out of this State,			4,027.35	3,365.14
Deposits not bearing interest,	29,061.79	34,372.25	51,800.24	54,980.05
Dividends unpaid,	245.86	332.00	288.00	671.95
Surplus funds,	3,055.85	3,818.94	3,818.94	5,660.26
Earnings since last dividend,	15,173.90	7,374.23	15,854.76	7,908.30
Total Liabilities, \$	551,097.41	536,786.15	497,914.83	489,965.41
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	19,078.13	18,879.46	19,210.57	15,102.72
Bills of other solvent Banks,	767.00	1,059.00	728.00	1,021.00
Due from Banks in this State,	9,157.12	10,147.22	7,902.06	9,895.30
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	38,682.09	35,933.49	46,708.79	34,222.22
Non-resident Tax,			113.95	
Expenses since last dividend,	2,386.81	1,165.32	2,013.44	1,392.44
Checks and cash items immediately available,	4,795.65	5,775.67	4,702.68	4,317.50
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	246,118.53	274,654.87	271,497.34	275,486.29
Discounted for parties out of this State,	198,885.00	154,200.00	121,235.00	123,140.00
Discounted for Directors,	23,227.08	26,971.12	15,803.00	17,387.94
Total Resources, \$	551,097.41	536,786.15	497,914.83	489,965.41

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$4,867.66.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$113,205.

Daily average of specie and specie funds, during the last quarter, \$49,102.72.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$7,575.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 962 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank,

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$107.

Directors.—Ebenezer Hill, Charles B. White, Stiles Curtiss, Samuel Lynes, Frederick Belden, John A. Weed, Jonathan Camp.

BRIDGEPORT BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

S. HARTWELL, *President*GEORGE BURROUGHS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1806.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	April, 1861.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	211,650.00	211,650.00	211,650.00	211,650.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	118,814.00	133,279.00	100,394.00	109,509.00
Due to Banks in this State,	15,171.99	11,967.57	13,272.52	11,686.55
Due to Banks out of this State, . . .	2,689.23	3,216.06	3,279.34	3,030.15
Deposits not bearing interest, . . .	100,593.67	103,244.29	84,441.52	73,436.07
Dividends unpaid,	9,016.50	410.50	8,598.00	648.00
Surplus funds,	34,465.64	36,032.50	34,972.63	35,899.37
Earnings since last dividend,		5,043.88		4,603.73
Total Liabilities, \$	492,401.03	504,843.80	456,608.01	450,462.87
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other Real Estate,	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Specie in the Bank,	13,140.05	14,832.47	13,172.25	14,105.86
Bills of other solvent Banks,	5,567.00	5,151.00	3,193.00	4,482.00
Due from Banks in this State,	12,611.59	20,153.91	10,646.23	12,599.83
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	91,240.41	88,657.54	64,807.97	79,261.54
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, .	34,616.25	34,590.00	34,564.71	34,537.50
U. S. Treasury notes,				5,100.43
Non-resident Tax,			64.85	
Over drafts,	633.60	244.39	151.60	1,225.97
Expenses since last dividend,		980.66		977.65
Checks and cash items immediately available,	2,834.66	4,365.16	5,152.67	3,350.78
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State. . .	306,641.47	298,107.00	300,572.11	271,821.31
Discounted for parties out of this State,	12,116.00	24,761.67	11,282.62	10,000.00
Discounted for Directors,	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total Resources, \$	492,401.03	504,843.80	456,608.01	450,462.87

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$7,140.50.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$109,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$92,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$1,500.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 586 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, little, if any.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 40 per cent,

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$55.

Directors.—S. Hartwell, Henry Beers, Joseph Bartram, John W. Sterling, Roswell C. Nichols, George S. Sanford, R. B. Lacy, John C. Blackman, Frederick H. Lyon, George Burroughs.

BRIDGEPORT CITY BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

SHERWOOD STERLING, *President.*R. T. CLARKE, *Cashier.*

Organized under Free Banking Law of 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 209,175.00	224,190.00	225,990.00	226,120.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	122,775.00	140,209.00	104,901.00	108,110.00
Due to Banks in this State,	10,033.15	6,249.91	6,530.60	12,071.50
Due to Banks out of this State,	1,660.67	4,064.27	199.19	387.49
Deposits not bearing interest,	143,823.45	104,557.39	113,108.31	119,473.73
Dividends unpaid,	7,768.70	520.70	8,111.20	641.70
Surplus funds,	17,006.10	16,023.65	17,986.63	18,405.16
Earnings since last dividend,		6,265.73		4,640.84
Total Liabilities,	\$ 512,242.07	502,080.65	476,826.93	489,850.42
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,				2,920.00
Specie in the Bank,	15,193.42	14,925.04	12,223.65	12,718.16
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks, Due from Banks in this State,	1,491.00	1,222.00	2,987.00	2,586.62
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	11,263.11	9,654.49	6,606.60	5,884.32
Stock of the Bank, owned by the same, Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	68,927.01	40,064.51	56,274.02	53,798.26
Non-resident Tax,	350.00			
Over drafts,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00
Expenses since last dividend,	17.50	7.50	41.00	17.50
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,467.97	836.26	984.66	1,638.03
	1,415.01	1,173.02		990.72
		471.88	836.36	
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	351,888.29	402,573.61	365,936.47	370,280.41
Discounted for parties out of this State,	45,961.67	22,364.58	18,342.86	21,945.37
Discounted for Directors,	8,267.09	2,787.76	6,594.31	10,471.03
Total Resources,	\$ 512,242.07	502,080.65	476,826.93	489,850.42

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$20,506.57.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$126,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$50,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$4,458.74.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 202 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January 2, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—Sherwood Sterling, D. Q. B. Baldwin of Newtown, Nathaniel Wheeler, Ira Sherman, Henry Hall, Miles Beardsley of Trumbull, G. P. Waller, E. E. Hubbell.

CENTRAL BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

JESSE G BALDWIN, *President.*GEORGE W. HARRIS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated, 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861. January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	112,500.00	112,500.00	112,500.00	112,500.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	29,948.00	27,737.00	24,521.00	22,665.00
Due to Banks in this State,	6,762.54	12,844.30	10,343.62	2,649.72
Due to Banks out of this State,		24.79	255.35	
Deposits not bearing interest,	27,215.87	27,665.89	19,826.26	23,550.57
Surplus funds,	1,828.60	3,222.02	4,315.95	5,243.42
Total Liabilities, \$	178,255.01	183,994.00	171,762.18	166,608.71
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Other Real Estate,	10,300.00	10,300.00	10,300.00	7,400.00
Specie in the Bank,	5,933.33	4,963.70	8,221.86	5,748.06
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,285.00	3,295.00	1,086.00	2,976.00
Due from Banks in this State,	7,964.67	11,382.00	8,329.33	3,479.34
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	4,634.17	5,483.58	19,127.35	3,937.38
Stock of the Bank, owned by the same,	11,700.00	11,700.00	11,700.00	11,700.00
Non-resident Tax,	9.75	6.88	13.71	10.71
Over drafts,	6.97	147.19	.16	23.46
Expenses since last dividend,				462.99
Checks and cash items immediately available.	306.83	273.19	223.59	100.00
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Bills Receivable,	600.00	600.00	600.00	1,400.00
Discounted for parties in this State, .	107,602.24	104,366.66	80,034.66	107,053.51
Discounted for parties out of this State,	13,518.58	17,559.15	14,937.92	6,345.54
Discounted for Directors,	7,393.47	7,922.65	11,187.60	9,971.72
Total Resources, \$	178,255.01	183,994.00	171,762.18	166,608.71

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$25,922.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$16,188.62.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$5,548.58.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 311 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 2 per cent.

When paid or payable, July, 1858.

Par value of stock, \$75.

Market value, \$70.

Directors.—Jesse G. Baldwin, Clark Elliott, Geo. S. Hubbard, Alfred Cornwell, A. C. Markham, Philo Bevin, Albert Atkins, Samuel Stearns. One vacancy.

CHARTER OAK BANK, HARTFORD.

CHARLES T. HILLYER, *President.*

J. F. MORRIS, *Cashier.*

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 538,800.00	538,800.00	538,800.00	538,800.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	115,636.00	243,439.00	96,807.00	97,286.00
Due to Banks in this State,	6,056.69	10,363.28	2,188.33	4,141.35
Due to Banks out of this State,			1,222.97	504.22
Deposits not bearing interest,	122,378.27	102,712.45	145,769.84	118,729.48
Dividends unpaid,	538.50	970.00	538.50	643.50
Surplus Funds,	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	36,347.94
Earnings since last dividend,	19,000.16	11,641.29	22,152.40	12,245.01
Debts due from Bank not above specified, and for what,	29,458.88	49,458.88	49,458.88	49,458.88
Total Liabilities,	\$ 865,868.50	991,384.90	890,937.92	858,156.38
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	21,925.77	2,675.77	2,675.77	8,685.77
Other Real Estate,	1,554.50	1,554.50	1,554.50	6,157.84
Specie in the Bank,	29,403.37	23,775.70	22,982.79	24,756.60
Bills of other solvent Banks,	10,929.76	15,678.00	5,093.00	3,919.44
Due from Banks in this State,	30,027.70	5,060.96	1,005.83	3,831.04
Due from Banks out of this State,	2,070.03	15,935.75	6,194.68	13,740.94
Due from Brokers and Agents,	36,958.15	67,683.52	55,232.86	51,226.09
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	80,550.00	75,300.00	82,500.00	82,500.00
Suspense and Protest accounts,	623.15	630.24	642.66	652.76
Non-resident Tax,	11.38	3.58	226.70	5.68
Over drafts,	2,654.65	2,552.25	3,436.41	3,468.20
Expenses since last dividend,		1,736.95		1,676.11
Checks and cash items immediately available,	4,558.52	4,076.41	6,733.62	7,370.24
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	481,526.85	502,921.75	471,737.07	451,855.59
Discounted for parties out of this State,	104,404.39	222,230.34	188,050.16	158,495.36
Discounted for Directors,	58,670.28	49,569.18	42,871.87	39,814.72
Total Resources,	\$ 865,868.50	991,384.90	890,937.92	858,156.38

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$83,429.79.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$107,371.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$27,861.77.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$15,650.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 222 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$8,500.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$103.

Directors.—Charles T. Hillyer, Gurdon Trumbull, William N. Matson, Newton Case, Lucius Barbour, George M. Welch, Erastus Collins, Lorin Sexton, Erastus Holcomb.

CITIZENS' BANK, WATERBURY.

S. W. HALL, *President.*F. J. KINGSBURY, *Cashier.*

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	304,100.00	304,100.00	304,100.00	304,100.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	68,909.00	88,785.00	69,256.00	75,563.00
Due to Banks in this State,	3,878.07	6,805.96	180.07	475.36
Due to Banks out of this State,	243.27			
Deposits not bearing interest,	44,692.61	48,117.02	30,525.76	50,821.19
Dividends unpaid,	12,520.00	300.00	12,276.00	436.00
Surplus funds, and earnings since last divi- dend,	9,701.22	15,992.45	10,067.61	17,633.55
Total Liabilities, \$	444,044.17	464,100.43	426,405.44	449,029.10
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	9,000.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
Specie in the Bank,	13,186.49	15,066.37	12,403.91	10,925.84
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,742.00	3,022.00	1,540.00	151.00
Due from Banks in this State,	8,748.63	3,141.60	10,700.24	8,995.83
Due from Banks out of this State,	18,508.90	15,801.31	22,271.83	35,855.98
United States Treasury Notes,				5,158.53
Non-resident Tax,			41.50	2.00
Over drafts,	316.07	1,941.98	1,338.71	2,087.55
Expenses since last dividend,		153.22		266.76
Checks and cash items immediately available,	219.10	129.63	208.34	504.49
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	285,376.21	296,944.32	263,100.91	307,283.12
Discounted for parties out of this State,	95,946.77	116,700.00	94,300.00	67,300.00
Discounted for Directors,	11,000.00	1,700.00	11,000.00	1,000.00
Total Resources, \$	444,044.17	464,100.43	426,405.44	449,029.10

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$3,089.53.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$80,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$53,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$1,000.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 340 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, no recent sales.

Directors.—S. W. Hall, Theo. S. Buel, Willard Spencer, N. Dikeman, Jr., C. J. Carrington, B. DeForest, David M. Cowles, F. J. Kingsbury.

CITY BANK, HARTFORD.

G. F. DAVIS, *President.*P. S. RILEY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	545,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	173,852.00	250,340.00	191,324.00	171,560.00
Due to Banks in this State,	19,856.12	8,154.38	3,746.43	9,805.79
Due to Banks out of this State,	19,505.27	21,118.84	14,083.10	27,489.49
Deposits not bearing interest,	68,332.96	79,017.65	74,697.08	68,868.11
Dividends unpaid,	502.00	1,270.50	462.00	1,988.00
Surplus funds,	39,461.47	41,535.32	41,535.32	44,987.02
Earnings since last dividend,	22,556.54	10,036.64	22,783.85	8,437.40
Non-resident Tax,		3.93		
Total Liabilities,	\$ 894,066.36	961,476.26	898,631.78	878,135.81
RESOURCES.				
Real Estate in Connecticut,				16,196.92
Specie in the Bank,	27,736.77	30,545.16	33,146.18	25,173.61
Bills of other solvent Banks,	14,993.82	15,853.99	8,942.93	11,404.85
Due from Banks in this State,	17,082.67	29,608.30	1,023.45	10,460.86
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	24,701.05	49,203.28	47,743.16	43,054.29
Due from Brokers and Agents,	34,960.02	78,022.96	44,767.28	78,415.50
Real Estate Bonds, in Chicago,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Profit and Loss,	8.78	7.00	36.00	44.25
Non-resident Tax,			93.12	10.09
Expenses since last dividend,	3,183.36	1,291.77	3,784.58	1,179.68
Checks and cash items immediately available,	772.20	128.95	3,169.82	346.25
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	522,895.69	501,398.70	440,886.42	480,202.86
Discounted for parties out of this State,	189,945.00	174,000.00	244,177.30	130,930.11
Discounted for Directors,	47,787.00	71,416.15	60,861.54	68,716.54
Total Resources,	\$ 894,066.36	961,476.26	898,631.78	878,135.81

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,069.77.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$189,321.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$39,103.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$26,847.85.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 146 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$100.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, February 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Marked value, \$115.

Directors.—G. F. Davis, B. W. Greene, Olcott Allen, Elisha T. Smith, Chester Adams,
H. E. Russell, Pliny Jewell, G. G. Howe. *State.*—E. S. Cleveland.

CITY BANK, NEW HAVEN.

EZRA C. READ, *President.*H. C. YOUNG, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	108,065.00	119,706.00	91,433.00	83,015.00
Due to Banks in this State,	73.57	9,391.94	2,059.87	8,353.96
Due to Banks out of this State,	2,071.11	10,128.40	14,147.59	20,381.17
Deposits not bearing interest,	163,850.12	138,187.61	109,753.37	102,695.08
Dividends unpaid,	15,435.00	651.00	15,378.00	681.00
Surplus funds,	26,837.51	26,677.80	28,099.14	28,767.57
Earnings since last dividend,		10,503.25		9,956.95
Suspense account,	1,040.70	1,040.70	1,040.70	1,040.70
Due to Bankers,				1,005.84
Total Liabilities,	\$ 817,373.01	816,286.70	761,911.67	760,897.27
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Other Real Estate, Brooklyn property,	80,020.13	80,360.13	80,897.13	91,096.13
Specie in the Bank,	13,381.37	11,299.75	26,939.36	10,471.84
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks,	24,811.55	21,268.66	9,241.95	15,392.76
Due from Banks in this State,	2,469.49	2,992.93	10,910.08	1,855.52
Due from Banks out of this State,	72,107.11	27,356.71	47,165.84	89,780.87
Due from Brokers and Agents,	88.05	753.00		
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	44,437.02	44,437.02	44,437.02	44,437.02
United States Bonds,	83,746.00			
Over Drafts,	697.56	113.11	543.12	5.52
Expenses since last dividend,		1,589.79		1,743.03
Checks and cash items immediately available,	970.46	3,723.72	4,862.77	3,537.92
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	394,999.16	523,790.00	419,770.13	404,395.83
Discounted for parties out of this State,	38,081.79	37,848.66	39,541.02	33,288.97
Discounted for Real Estate sold,	8,310.64	8,310.64	8,310.64	8,310.64
Discounted for Directors,	26,252.68	24,441.85	41,292.61	28,581.22
Total Resources,	\$ 817,373.01	816,286.70	761,911.67	760,897.27

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$45,562.64.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$104,147.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$80,602.85.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$7,502.99.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 446 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, no recent sales.

Directors.—Ezra C. Read, William Johnson, Dennis Kimberly, John Bradley, Nathaniel A. Bacon, S. D. Pardee, Charles Atwater, Jr., George Hoadley, W. A. Ensign.

CLINTON BANK, CLINTON.

JOHN D. LEFFINGWELL, *President.*ALFRED HULL, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1856.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	74,130.00	74,460.00	74,760.00	74,940.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	42,239.00	38,125.00	35,730.00	38,960.00
Due to Banks in this State,		113.04		32.92
Deposits not bearing interest,	11,118.41	10,835.82	10,490.33	13,433.54
Dividends unpaid,	2,716.00	826.00	2,919.00	623.00
Surplus Funds,	1,911.79	1,510.01	1,010.00	1,010.00
Earnings since last dividend,		1,806.23		1,992.34
Total Liabilities, \$	132,115.20	127,676.10	124,909.33	130,991.80
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	1,761.61	1,761.61	1,695.44	1,695.44
Specie in the Bank,	5,715.67	5,686.90	4,857.79	5,656.36
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,357.00	1,065.00	1,463.00	410.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,191.88	1,030.34	893.47	740.05
Due from Banks out of this State,	17,939.86	18,081.45	11,521.77	19,417.50
Stock of the Bank, owned by the same,	3,530.00	2,760.00	2,060.00	
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Non-resident Tax,	15.00	15.00	82.50	20.00
Over drafts,	2.21	21.83	45.83	15.34
Expenses since last dividend,		262.27		295.35
Checks and cash items immediately available,	150.00	121.00	73.00	45.20
Total Resources, \$	132,115.20	127,676.10	124,909.33	130,991.80

Loans and Discounts.

Discounted for parties in this State,	65,937.04	65,088.74	67,264.86	67,831.56
Discounted for parties out of this State,	19,144.57	17,818.82	20,736.34	22,975.93
Discounted for Directors,	14,370.36	12,963.14	13,215.33	9,249.07

Total Resources, \$ 132,115.20 127,676.10 124,909.33 130,991.80

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$2,984.82.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$39,987.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$17,510.56.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,363.05.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 138 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January 2, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors—John D. Leffingwell, Horace L. Sill, William H. Buell, John L. Hull, Luke E. Wood, William Hull, Charles A. Tuttle, John R. Farnham.

CONNECTICUT BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

P. C. CALHOUN, *President.*CHARLES FOOTE, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 335,100.00	335,100.00	335,100.00	332,100.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	124,495.00	160,974.00	136,168.00	134,083.00
Due to Banks in this State,		7,248.43	9,150.92	10,868.78
Due to Banks out of this State,		37,032.05	24,873.15	23,527.35
Deposits not bearing interest,	102,012.16	84,464.31	77,167.39	82,635.44
Dividends unpaid,	10,472.00	1,362.50	10,491.50	1,864.50
Surplus funds,	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,500.00
Earnings since last dividend,		7,768.68		10,654.55
Profit and Loss,	162.95		3,397.69	
Total Liabilities,	\$ 592,242.11	651,949.97	614,348.65	619,233.62
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	9,300.00	9,300.00	9,300.00	9,300.00
Other Real Estate,	6,004.90	6,004.90	6,004.90	6,004.90
Specie in the Bank,	19,037.15	15,716.63	17,430.98	15,217.65
Bills of other solvent Banks,	4,003.00	4,165.00	3,237.00	5,142.00
Due from Banks in this State,	22,118.54	24,828.64	17,338.93	23,243.16
Due from Banks out of this State,	10,428.02	11,987.76	18,816.19	9,946.40
Due from Brokers and Agents,	21,419.76	57,854.07	50,924.75	24,287.20
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, United States Bonds of 1881,	26,318.00	26,028.00	25,528.00	25,258.00
Over drafts,	1,277.29	398.95		207.39
Expenses since last dividend,		1,232.23		1,182.25
Checks and cash items immediately available,	3,229.92	2,203.69	7,172.60	5,437.23
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . . .	308,937.74	352,105.67	341,030.85	349,559.55
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	135,446.09	119,736.43	93,068.18	118,237.93
Discounted for Directors,	24,721.70	20,388.00	24,496.27	18,096.46
Total Resources,	\$ 592,242.11	651,949.97	614,348.65	619,233.62

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$9,333.08.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$134,083.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$29,965.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$5,100.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 161 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$108.

Directors.—P. C. Calhoun, L. Coleman, John Gould, D. H. Sterling, H. Higby, W. De Forest, L. H. Russell, S. W. Baldwin, S. C. Trubee. *State.*—D. F. Hollister.

CONNECTICUT RIVER BANKING CO., HARTFORD.

ALFRED SMITH, *President.*JOHN A. BUTLER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	66,303.00	104,860.00	53,547.00	57,833.00
Due to Banks in this State,	11,779.69	5,665.32	5,849.74	12,415.66
Due to Banks out of this State,	27,814.46	21,253.45	16,837.27	18,956.58
Deposits not bearing interest,	64,393.41	40,609.71	48,331.60	50,901.47
Dividends unpaid,	8,948.50	765.25	8,936.50	609.00
Surplus funds,	19,128.09	19,128.09	20,188.15	20,188.15
Earnings since last dividend,		6,229.20		7,832.93
Suspense account,	1,120.83	1,120.83	1,120.83	875.40
Total Liabilities, \$	449,487.98	449,631.85	404,811.09	419,612.19
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, \$	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Other Real Estate, in Brooklyn,	1,530.83	1,530.83	1,530.83	1,530.83
Specie in the Bank,	7,092.06	10,590.72	10,026.56	10,053.26
Bills and Checks of other solvent Banks, Due from Banks in this State,	5,046.68	5,781.42	3,904.90	6,685.55
Due from Banks out of this State,	15,494.63	17,051.11	7,166.03	7,500.70
Due from Brokers and Agents,	25,852.29	47,199.96	17,323.58	2,805.42
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, Over drafts,	28,736.39	439.69		
Expenses since last dividend,	29,250.00	29,250.00	29,250.00	29,250.00
	632.26	1,081.50		
		1,166.36		1,134.61
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	224,668.62	231,947.50	210,478.19	263,199.22
Discounted for parties out of this State,	75,454.11	74,866.71	77,729.48	53,426.44
Discounted for Directors,	27,730.11	20,726.05	39,401.52	36,026.16
Total Resources, \$	449,487.98	449,631.85	404,811.09	419,612.19

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,500.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$68,650.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$31,677.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$10,300.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 513 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock \$50.

Market value, \$66.

Directors.—Alfred Smith, Joseph Church, John F. Judd, Thomas Williams, P. F. Robins, John P. Ford, Drayton Hillyer, Charles H. Dexter. One vacancy.

DANBURY BANK, DANBURY.

SAMUEL TWEEDY, *President.*JABEZ AMSBURY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1844.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	326,900.00	326,900.00	326,900.00	326,900.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	79,422.00	106,133.00	76,798.00	72,321.00
Due to Banks in this State,	10,450.12	11,293.88	7,260.69	11,604.71
Due to Banks out of this State,			696.28	803.03
Deposits not bearing interest,	42,249.15	57,127.86	41,147.39	37,544.64
Dividends unpaid,	1,484.00	360.00	1,882.94	352.00
Surplus funds,	20,933.50	20,100.38	21,834.33	21,834.33
Earnings since last dividend,	3,712.62	10,068.79	1,413.65	9,474.72
Total Liabilities, \$	485,154.39	531,983.91	477,933.28	480,834.43
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	6,200.00	6,200.00	6,200.00	6,200.00
Specie in the Bank,	14,232.04	10,721.05	11,231.87	10,658.50
Bills of other solvent Banks,	724.00	11,062.00	1,292.00	1,563.00
Due from Banks in this State,	3,055.58	5.47	3,084.41	4,107.49
Due from Banks out of this State,	14,892.88	9,914.63	39,213.28	27,446.58
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	4,550.00	4,550.00	4,550.00	4,550.00
Expenses since last dividend,	196.86	802.35	202.02	786.52
Checks and cash items immediately available,	3,338.69	2,134.28	4,881.43	9,277.48
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	305,787.52	354,392.45	203,116.51	304,107.19
Discounted for parties out of this State,	109,954.40	108,928.43	82,238.78	81,393.54
Discounted for Directors,	22,222.42	23,273.25	21,922.98	27,741.13
Total Resources, \$	485,154.39	531,983.91	477,933.28	480,834.43

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$19,536.91.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$74,271.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$11,066.75, specie funds \$20,844.19.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$15,901.92.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 426 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, December 10, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$106.

Directors.—Samuel Tweedy, Russell Hoyt, Oliver Stone, Lyman Keeler, Samuel C. Wildman, L. S. Benedict, Henry Benedict, Edgar S. Tweedy, George Hull.

DEEP RIVER BANK, DEEP RIVER.

GEORGE SPENCER, *President.*GIDEON PARKER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	155,600.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	27,900.00	28,000.00	25,700.00	29,100.00
Due to Banks in this State,		2,411.38	3,134.15	1,300.04
Due to Banks out of this State,	2,680.20			
Deposits not bearing interest,	17,286.77	13,855.56	11,321.29	14,699.04
Dividends unpaid,	39.00	39.00		
Earnings since last dividend,		1,836.20		2,960.68
Total Liabilities, \$	203,505.97	196,142.14	190,155.44	198,059.76
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,419.91	2,419.91	2,419.91	2,419.91
Specie in the Bank,	4,087.61	4,588.31	4,100.15	4,130.15
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,345.00	1,526.00	1,026.00	726.00
Due from Banks in this State,	708.28	449.40	349.23	239.94
Due from Banks out of this State,	14,116.69	10,973.44	10,744.35	12,583.68
Due from Receivers C. A. & St. Louis R. R.,	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Profit and Loss,	10,604.87	10,604.87	6,489.08	6,489.08
Non-resident Tax,	35.50	35.50	81.90	79.90
Over drafts,	144.33	511.62	120.09	157.85
Expenses since last dividend,		390.93		279.88
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,882.83	322.31	156.10	384.54
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	155,217.02	151,252.05	150,179.22	153,946.45
Discounted for parties out of this State,	1,554.33	1,918.00	1,900.00	1,732.00
Discounted for Directors,	11,389.60	10,899.80	12,339.41	14,640.38
Total Resources, \$	203,505.97	196,142.14	190,155.44	198,059.76

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$2,379.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$32,200.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$15,956.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$7,055.80.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 225 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$6,489.08.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, June, 1859.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, about \$90.

Directors.—George Spencer, Sedley Snow, A. R. Shailer, S. P. Russell, O. Whittlesey,
John Denison, J. C. Rogers, Abner Lane, Simeon Brooks, Richard P. Williams, Selden
Tyler, E. S. Williams, Jonathan W. Clark.

EAST HADDAM BANK, EAST HADDAM.

SAMUEL ARNOLD, 2d, *President.*THOMAS C. BORDMAN, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	66,481.00	66,480.00	66,480.00	66,480.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	30,659.00	29,230.00	22,362.00	34,597.00
Due to Banks in this State,	3,812.56	6,528.60	4,449.97	1,102.57
Due to Banks out of this State,		350.45		
Deposits not bearing interest,	13,587.75	9,787.67	15,182.96	14,836.75
Dividends unpaid,	400.70	1,237.70	580.70	1,668.20
Surplus funds,	2,787.27	3,154.33	3,154.33	3,299.72
Earnings since last dividend,	2,169.61	729.80	1,887.45	712.68
Total Liabilities, \$	119,897.89	117,498.55	114,097.41	122,696.92
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Specie in the Bank,	3,173.40	3,603.90	2,997.33	3,005.12
Bills of other solvent Banks,	282.00	947.00	780.00	897.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,120.06	2,685.43	2,972.73	250.91
Due from Banks out of this State,	9,199.68	7,078.31	7,162.09	16,027.45
Due from Brokers and Agents,				1,333.00
Non-resident Tax,	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Over drafts,	858.03	440.41	1,106.55	1,882.52
Expenses since last dividend,	69.37	11.72	58.80	6.00
Checks and cash items immediately available,	135.00			1,156.99
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	71,311.11	70,899.19	68,639.53	72,475.47
Discounted for parties out of this State,	27,369.87	25,048.00	24,762.56	21,951.21
Discounted for Directors,	4,168.12	4,573.34	3,406.27	1,500.00
Total Resources, \$	119,897.89	117,498.55	114,097.41	122,696.92

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$7,895.41.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$34,597.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$11,330.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$800.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 280 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, about \$1,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, February, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$80.

Market value, \$80.

Directors.—William Palmer, Samuel Arnold, 2d, Charles Arnold, Richard S. Pratt, R. W. Miller, Halsey Brown, Henry F. Gardner, Isaac Ackley, Thomas Fuller, Seth Daniels.

ELM CITY BANK, NEW HAVEN.

E. C. SCRANTON, *President.*I. K. WARD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	632,500.00	632,500.00	633,900.00	633,900.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	189,841.00	188,344.00	161,609.00	176,516.00
Due to Banks in this State,	14,072.24	7,438.39	1,358.40	2,531.56
Due to Banks out of this State,	13,764.65	14,792.69	2,734.00	1,570.88
Deposits not bearing interest,	239,332.48	196,709.44	123,745.70	141,491.78
Dividends unpaid,	1,004.00	25,908.00	896.00	26,032.00
Surplus funds,	30,302.37	33,072.68	32,805.48	41,029.10
Earnings since last dividend,	19,136.32		19,729.56	
Total Liabilities, \$	1,139,953.06	1,098,765.20	976,778.14	1,023,071.32
RESOURCES.				
Banking House, and other Real Estate con- nected therewith,	30,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	19,829.50	26,463.98	18,951.06	17,546.12
Bills of other solvent Banks,			5,900.00	
Due from Banks in this State,	37,612.97	48,531.07	16,754.39	18,362.31
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	77,552.28	66,408.20	69,760.18	100,438.46
Bank of Mutual Redemption stock, . .	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
United States Treasury notes,				20,500.00
Non-resident Tax,	5.50			
Over drafts,	740.33	656.12	998.42	353.42
Expenses since last dividend,	2,101.20		2,584.30	
Checks and cash items immediately available,	9,712.57	6,563.46	7,411.30	5,857.99
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	701,832.92	611,094.76	658,374.98	664,014.08
Discounted for parties out of this State,	219,784.28	271,796.24	104,128.88	121,412.05
Discounted for Directors,	37,781.51	30,245.37	54,914.63	37,586.89
Total Resources, \$	1,139,953.06	1,098,765.20	976,778.14	1,023,071.32

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$10,019.30.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$186,981.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$81,850.32.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$17,369.22.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 856 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$3,200.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, April 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$110.

Directors.—E. C. Scranton, Samuel Hemingway, Thomas B. Osborne, Lucius R. Finch, Lucius Hotchkiss, J. B. Talcott, E. H. Trowbridge, Wells Southworth, James Punderford.

EXCHANGE BANK, HARTFORD.

A. G. HAMMOND, *President.*JOHN R. REDFIELD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1834.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 510,500.00	512,300.00	513,100.00	513,100.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	303,900.00	361,499.00	248,767.00	222,578.00
Due to Banks in this State,	14,487.22	13,908.55	15,444.16	28,886.89
Due to Banks out of this State,	63,820.78	92,852.89	25,705.62	12,640.23
Deposits not bearing interest,	205,929.25	111,221.87	190,151.76	105,063.86
Deposits bearing interest,*	39,369.07	87,849.56	70,119.42	64,560.87
Dividends unpaid,	330.46	1,284.29	649.28	1,611.67
Surplus funds,	5,468.09			10,069.77
Earnings since last dividend,	20,435.37			8,557.76
Special Loans on interest,	55,000.00	108,000.00	57,677.52	
Profit and Loss,		20,873.54	25,429.02	
Total Liabilities,	\$ 1,219,240.24	1,309,789.70	1,147,043.78	967,069.05
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	11,939.74	11,939.74	11,939.74	11,939.74
Other Real Estate,	19,674.86	19,674.86	19,674.86	19,674.86
Specie in the Bank,	31,733.56	36,792.47	26,711.19	29,592.27
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks,	27,758.76	16,316.19	12,925.14	14,923.71
Due from Banks in this State,	59,738.44	85,321.56	13,447.47	16,531.43
Due from Banks out of this State,	84,986.28	104,792.74	170,545.15	69,330.21
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	16,021.75	16,039.15	19,039.15	19,039.15
Suspense account,	1,163.46	1,163.46	1,263.46	1,263.46
Over drafts,	76.50		1,078.12	
Checks and cash items immediately available,	10,996.23	8,690.41	11,284.34	6,988.31
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	619,301.71	654,501.31	567,467.42	502,309.45
Discounted for parties out of this State,	317,614.96	354,557.81	251,205.12	229,186.31
Discounted for Directors,	18,233.99		40,141.59	46,290.15
Total Resources,	\$ 1,219,240.24	1,309,789.70	1,147,043.78	967,069.05

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$53,919.58.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$255,721.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$58,480.75.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$21,200.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 1,352 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$52.

Directors.—A. G. Hammond, Elisha Colt, T. A. Alexander, Wm. L. Collins, Guy R. Phelps, S. L. Way, J. C. Walker, J. O. Pettibone, E. B. Phelps, Augustus Ward, F. L. Gleason, J. W. Sprague, J. S. Niles.

* Deposit by the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, by special permission of the General Assembly.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY BANK, NORWALK.

CHARLES ISAACS, *President.*

J. H. MOORHEAD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 297,500.00	297,500.00	297,500.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	199,452.00	214,977.00	126,826.00	127,959.00
Due to Banks in this State,	10,473.20	20,447.49	7,250.00	10,993.92
Due to Banks out of this State,	20,608.96	13,463.57	10,898.41	11,180.40
Deposits not bearing interest,	76,574.22	65,314.88	54,705.57	71,386.74
Dividends unpaid,	2,128.00	380.00	180.00	672.00
Surplus funds,	23,216.95	23,216.95	23,148.07	30,045.96
Earnings since last dividend,	3,328.19	12,820.92	21,539.77	9,370.29
Total Liabilities,	\$ 633,281.51	648,120.81	542,047.82	561,608.31
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	22,533.19	25,650.33	13,670.22	18,403.61
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,272.00	2,291.00	2,344.00	1,400.00
Due from Banks in this State,	18,201.12	16,919.41	6,486.95	11,191.17
Due from Banks out of this State,	64,818.29	42,181.47	29,374.52	48,655.94
United States Trust Company, on demand,				20,000.00
Non-resident Tax,		1.65	81.73	1.65
Expenses since last dividend,	153.56	1,096.89	2,741.88	805.68
Checks and cash items immediately available,	2,838.92	7,026.19	4,746.92	8,106.68
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	369,722.89	377,841.23	342,658.94	321,639.72
Discounted for parties out of this State,	138,711.05	156,324.81	121,347.22	112,347.93
Discounted for Directors,	6,030.49	10,787.83	10,595.44	11,055.93
Total Resources,	\$ 633,281.51	648,120.81	542,047.82	561,608.31

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$141,761.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$16,800, specie funds \$45,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$8,755.93.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 345 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$112.

Directors.—Charles Isaacs, William K. James, William S. Lockwood, Asa E. Smith, Eli B. Bennett, Joseph W. Hubbell, Charles Marvin, William C. Street.

FARMERS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

E. S. HAWLEY, *President.*WILLIAM E. SEELEY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	89,041.00	100,480.00	79,432.00	80,178.00
Due to Banks in this State,	7,421.30	4,013.35		1,803.74
Due to Banks out of this State,	9,429.50	4,863.87	22,430.98	31,490.45
Deposits not bearing interest,	53,026.26	53,959.11	44,214.74	40,619.92
Dividends unpaid,	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Surplus funds and earnings,	16,967.45	12,804.38	5,498.99	2,836.20
Total Liabilities,	\$ 476,085.51	476,320.71	451,776.71	457,128.36
RESOURCES.				
Other Real Estate, in Minnesota and Bridge- port,		32,783.36	32,783.36	36,098.02
Specie in the Bank,	9,696.09	11,561.36	11,355.65	8,788.07
Bills of other solvent Banks,	894.00	354.00	2,520.00	
Due from Banks in this State,	11,231.62	17,292.39	18,185.09	25,942.73
Due from Banks out of this State,	38,926.83	36,852.36	29,982.18	40,708.26
Due from Brokers and Agents,	7,234.02	9,268.03	9,200.20	7,267.78
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	45,283.36	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,500.00
Non-resident Tax,	279.08	279.08	325.88	325.88
Over drafts,	172.18	455.80	531.97	125.85
Expenses since last dividend,		700.00		1,102.67
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,899.70	3,158.71	3,062.09	1,330.19
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	271,422.81	275,294.97	219,969.58	211,633.34
Discounted for parties out of this State,	79,241.70	71,680.41	93,110.00	90,240.00
Discounted for Directors,	9,804.12	1,640.24	15,750.71	21,065.57
Total Resources,	\$ 476,085.51	476,320.71	451,776.71	457,128.36

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$130,754.13.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$82,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$35,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$14,550.57.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 153 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$90,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, February, 1858.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, uncertain.

Directors.—E. S. Hawley, A. L. Lyon, A. A. Pettengill, Stephen Tomlinson, Charles Fox, Henry B. Glover, George W. Warner, Lewis H. Burritt.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK, HARTFORD.

JOHN C. TRACY, *President.*JOHN L. CHAPMAN, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1833.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	1,108,152.00	1,110,512.00	1,110,830.00	1,110,830.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	272,489.00	477,543.00	383,857.00	302,304.00
Due to Banks in this State,	18,884.84	8,313.81	7,456.04	13,123.61
Due to Banks out of this State,	75,396.21	97,952.62	77,240.63	78,012.16
Deposits not bearing interest,	143,090.51	192,154.48	138,042.66	167,822.42
Dividends unpaid,	783.09	3,997.82	1,735.38	3,936.57
Surplus funds,	73,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	93,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	45,510.74	17,162.83	42,241.75	18,289.34
Profit and Loss,	808.83	446.82	941.61	817.27
Total Liabilities, \$	1,738,815.22	1,989,883.38	1,847,345.07	1,788,135.37
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	36,216.93	50,527.30	67,669.38	67,657.15
Bills of other solvent Banks,	14,290.00	14,512.00	18,817.00	17,963.00
Due from Banks in this State,	69,006.20	84,562.71	22,269.90	55,022.66
Due from Banks out of this State,	85,648.70	166,773.14	109,103.76	131,881.15
Expenses since last dividend,	4,142.76	1,770.69	4,461.08	1,732.16
Checks and cash items immediately available,	13,195.17	8,440.00	1,031.13	978.44
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	1,109,103.90	1,147,049.59	1,114,387.19	1,106,867.20
Discounted for parties out of this State,	377,132.61	491,552.83	483,626.33	368,549.39
Discounted for Directors,	15,078.95	9,695.12	10,979.30	22,484.22
Total Resources, \$	1,738,815.22	1,989,883.38	1,847,345.07	1,788,135.37

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$16,280.20.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$387,651.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$165,474.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,023.50.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, February 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$115.

Directors.—Charles Boswell, Horace Goodwin, James Goodwin, Jonathan Goodwin, Henry Keney, Lyman Stockbridge, John C. Tracy, William F. Tuttle, Henry Thompson, S. F. Burnham, Seth Belden, Horace Belden.

HARTFORD BANK, HARTFORD.

H. A. PERKINS, *President*.JAMES BOLTER, *Cashier*.

Incorporated 1792.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	1,132,800.00	1,132,800.00	1,132,800.00	1,132,800.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	562,008.00	613,584.00	338,705.00	395,267.00
Due to Banks in this State,	46,372.60	26,683.80	13,750.39	43,923.19
Due to Banks out of this State,	23,351.59	92,774.36	73,239.74	84,653.35
Deposits not bearing interest,	367,888.97	301,568.35	292,100.40	258,372.64
Dividends unpaid,	9,255.26	2,525.93	8,084.75	2,204.41
Surplus funds,	244,133.14	243,322.14	244,488.59	244,488.59
Earnings since last dividend,	14,540.63	43,955.28	8,613.99	43,079.20
Total Liabilities, \$	2,400,350.19	2,457,213.86	2,161,782.86	2,204,788.38
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	56,555.92	64,410.65	45,396.91	47,570.38
Bills of other solvent Banks,	18,337.00	25,395.00	5,253.00	16,629.00
Due from Banks in this State,	38,039.45	59,797.57	22,462.74	40,839.39
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	41,444.01	93,421.05	74,936.66	78,796.19
Due from Brokers and Agents,	86,091.06	71,682.60	33,622.20	99,112.61
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	19,607.95	19,607.95	19,607.95	19,607.95
Expenses since last dividend,	244.76	3,329.59	138.98	3,427.18
Checks and cash items immediately available,	25,986.32	13,407.88	19,188.12	8,265.52
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	1,390,096.48	1,431,634.49	1,382,446.14	1,292,649.61
Discounted for parties out of this State,	697,963.31	642,180.78	533,264.28	578,365.05
Discounted for Directors,	10,983.93	17,346.30	10,467.88	4,525.30
Total Resources, \$	2,400,350.19	2,457,213.86	2,161,782.86	2,204,788.38

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$38,238.35.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$395,267.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$93,891.83.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director,

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 258 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$30,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 5 per cent.

When paid or payable, December, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$140.

Directors.—H. A. Perkins, Robert Buell, J. B. Hosmer, F. A. Brown, G. Welles, M. Jewell, B. Hudson, L. Wilcox, E. H. Owen, G. S. Lincoln, S. Deming, R. Mather.

HATTERS' BANK, BETHEL.

F. S. WILDMAN, *President.*WILLIAM A. JUDD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	13,706.00	13,118.00	14,022.00	11,100.00
Due to Banks in this State,	3,287.98	1,387.49	2,577.60	1,470.18
Deposits not bearing interest,	1,624.63	3,993.37	2,423.20	3,355.53
Dividends unpaid,	110.40	178.20	101.40	164.40
Surplus funds,	6,800.00	6,800.00	6,800.00	6,800.00
Earnings since last dividend,	3,041.44	1,160.98	2,601.27	942.40
Total Liabilities, \$	88,570.45	91,638.04	88,525.47	83,832.51
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Other Real Estate,	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	1,907.73	1,783.11	1,784.64	1,702.12
Bills of other solvent Banks,	353.00	900.00	28.00	74.00
Due from Banks in this State,	521.54	1,076.66		14.38
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	4,791.89	5,169.08	3,664.87	4,546.60
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	10,673.63	10,673.63	10,838.63	10,073.63
Over drafts,	217.63	172.80	217.84	91.22
Expenses since last dividend,	551.19	151.83	594.66	235.38
Checks and cash items immediately available,	26.35	642.81		1,726.83
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	67,354.87	60,791.54	58,759.31	55,064.04
Discounted for parties out of this State,	2,535.00	3,058.86	4,141.75	2,082.43
Discounted for Directors,	3,137.62	717.72	1,995.77	1,721.88
Total Resources, \$	88,570.45	91,638.04	88,525.47	83,832.51

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$4,119.84.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$15,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$4,845.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,454.31.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 96 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain, but probably small.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$60.

Market value, no sales.

Directors.—F. S. Wildman, C. H. Benedict, Milo Lee, R. P. Lyon, J. P. Hall, H. H. Baird.

HOME BANK, WEST MERIDEN.

ELI BUTLER, *President.*S. DODD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$259,610.56	271,506.56	272,526.56	279,341.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	58,911.00	77,286.00	42,178.00	50,820.00
Due to Banks in this State,	9,270.37	11,398.86	8,619.77	7,944.57
Due to Banks out of this State,	760.19			444.74
Deposits not bearing interest,	43,011.76	45,007.09	23,551.38	26,926.77
Dividends unpaid,	214.22	2,585.02	259.30	1,831.09
Surplus funds,	10,215.56	14,587.45	14,587.45	14,587.45
Earnings since last dividend,	12,711.20	2,097.46	8,347.28	1,828.51
Profit and loss,			42.00	976.09
Total Liabilities,	\$394,704.86	424,468.44	370,111.74	384,700.22
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	4,250.00	4,250.00	4,250.00	4,250.00
Other Real Estate, in Chicago,	2,746.83	2,746.83	2,746.83	2,746.83
Specie in the Bank,	6,415.33	7,530.29	10,839.48	11,981.41
Bills of other solvent Banks,	912.00	2,791.00	1,482.00	1,987.00
Due from Banks in this State,	2,169.49	2,567.33	4,322.07	3,204.44
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	11,296.08	24,767.87	20,729.36	21,089.76
Profit and Loss,	5.00			
Non-resident Tax,	5.10	5.10	109.51	68.12
Over drafts,	1,090.42	1,975.66	1,550.71	408.21
Expenses since last dividend,	622.82	62.50	800.77	20.69
Checks and cash items immediately available,	201.56	92.79	1,604.20	403.54
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	329,015.21	343,823.80	288,494.91	294,087.97
Discounted for parties out of this State,	29,159.44	32,530.34	25,034.70	35,479.92
Discounted for Directors,	6,815.58	1,324.93	8,148.20	8,972.33
Total Resources,	\$394,704.86	424,468.44	370,111.74	384,700.22

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$8,592.24.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$53,624.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$11,819.

Daily average of specie funds during the last quarter, \$22,208.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$15,198.21.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 532 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$3,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$105.

Directors.—Eli Butler, Julius Pratt, Alden Clark, Fenner Bush, H. C. Butler, James S. Brooks, John Ives, B. H. Catlin, E. H. Curtiss.

HURLBUT BANK, WEST WINSTED.

WILLIAM H. PHELPS, *President.*

R. E. HOLMES, *Cashier.*

Organized under Free Banking Law of 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly,	84,125.00	92,125.00	72,953.00	78,898.00
Due to Banks in this State,	7,190.84	7,519.70	5,600.93	5,103.53
Due to Banks out of this State,	515.01		2.05	179.91
Deposits not bearing interest,	34,715.84	29,300.38	26,077.30	27,614.82
Dividends unpaid,	243.00	7,126.00	80.50	6,000.00
Surplus funds,	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	4,829.36		3,870.14	
Profit and Loss,	220.00	223.31	278.31	175.27
Total Liabilities,	\$345,619.05	350,294.39	322,862.23	331,971.53
RESOURCES.				
Real Estate in this State,	7,500.00	5,700.00	5,700.00	4,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	11,514.77	12,423.02	12,568.05	10,132.33
Bills of other solvent Banks,	3,668.00	4,478.00	2,563.00	2,070.00
Due from Banks in this State,	5,824.26	1,770.30	1,173.72	560.59
Due from Banks out of this State,	11,383.62	10,144.63	29,572.91	25,395.11
Due from Brokers and Agents,	22,135.14	22,718.67	52,784.59	57,490.85
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, Non-resident Tax,			1,500.00	1,500.00
Over drafts,	61.64	5.78	322.44	466.19
Expenses since last dividend,	744.61		629.10	
Checks and cash items immediately available, <i>Loans and Discounts.</i>	1,385.00	4,328.00	1,220.68	8,509.76
Discounted for parties in this State,	227,586.36	245,185.87	195,563.84	192,073.39
Discounted for parties out of this State,	52,753.98	43,539.44	18,154.40	26,167.57
Discounted for Directors,	1,061.67		1,102.67	3,605.74
Total Resources,	\$345,619.05	350,294.39	322,862.23	331,971.53

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$79,857.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$20,976.60.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,150.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 196 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, April 3, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$105.

Directors.—Arba Alford, Norman Adams, R. C. Abernethy, C. J. Camp, Edward A. Phelps, Wm. H. Phelps, James Welch.

IRON BANK, FALLS VILLAGE.

A. H. HOLLY, *President.*A. C. RANDALL, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1847.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 206,000.00	206,000.00	206,000.00	206,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	111,372.00	118,986.00	91,612.00	97,583.00
Due to Banks in this State,	7,723.68	5,554.48	4,198.43	3,680.98
Due to Banks out of this State,	250.00	132.97	293.26	182.49
Deposits not bearing interest,	49,238.39	43,540.14	46,467.37	43,820.36
Dividends unpaid,	864.75	342.50	177.50	102.50
Surplus funds,	26,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	12,770.81	2,781.10	7,540.17	9,450.23
Total Liabilities,	\$ 414,219.63	407,337.19	386,288.73	390,819.56
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	4,330.00	4,330.00	4,330.00	4,397.00
Other Real Estate, Mortgages,	1,028.71	1,028.71	1,028.71	1,028.71
Specie in the Bank,	12,250.52	11,954.65	9,870.34	10,712.96
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,674.00	867.00	2,784.00	1,877.00
Due from Banks in this State,	2,385.72	2,184.99	3,629.84	2,823.17
Due from Banks out of this State,	45,022.31	66,706.47	45,768.58	70,584.29
Due from Brokers and Agents,		25,000.00		68.65
Stock of the Bank, owned by the same, .	525.00	525.00	475.00	475.00
Other Stocks, bonds, or other securities,	4,100.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	4,600.00
Non-resident Tax,	14.00	2.50	57.38	57.38
Over Drafts,	1,998.54	1,903.58	3,442.56	5,075.16
Expenses since last dividend,	1,476.53	575.35	2,225.90	599.92
Checks and cash items immediately available,	876.04	4,774.00	2,845.90	1,735.00
Checks and cash items not immedi'y available,	392.00	342.00		
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	255,514.60	212,388.02	241,148.87	203,970.10
Discounted for parties out of this State,	69,469.91	63,943.17	60,377.80	81,365.22
Discounted for Directors,	13,161.75	6,711.75	4,203.85	1,450.00
Total Resources,	\$ 414,219.63	407,337.19	386,288.73	390,819.56

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$96,653.04.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$98,228.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$50,846.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$7,200.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 924 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, July, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$25.

Market value, \$22.50

Directors.—A. H. Holly, Leonard Richardson, S. S. Robbins, A. Miles, Charles Sears, Willard Gaylord, David M. Hunt, William W. Welch.

JEWETT CITY BANK, JEWETT CITY.

DAVID SMITH, *President.*LEMUEL TYLER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1831.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	62,160.00	62,160.00	62,160.00	62,160.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	31,421.00	30,565.00	20,522.00	18,987.00
Due to Banks in this State,			154.96	
Due to Banks out of this State,	472.84			
Deposits not bearing interest,	7,211.53	4,053.28	4,224.36	7,981.80
Surplus Funds,	2,385.91	2,322.45	2,322.45	2,500.00
Earnings since last dividend,	1,951.71	326.90	1,590.47	315.23
Total Liabilities, \$	105,602.99	99,427.63	90,974.24	91,944.03
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	5,295.75	5,295.75	5,295.75	5,295.75
Specie in the Bank,	3,488.77	3,876.47	2,461.57	1,989.17
Bills of other solvent Banks,	70.00	797.00	455.00	16.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,658.61	2,075.29	3,077.37	2,681.52
Due from Banks out of this State,	2,000.00	16,812.99	5,428.40	623.93
Over drafts,		97.32	97.12	
Expenses since last dividend,	237.67	12.00	224.03	15.62
Checks and cash items immediately available,	6.35	7.00	189.40	281.78
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	71,321.86	47,651.91	55,768.84	68,426.76
Discounted for parties out of this State,	14,023.98	17,001.90	13,526.76	9,000.00
Discounted for Directors,	6,500.00	5,800.00	4,450.00	3,613.50
Total Resources, \$	105,602.99	99,427.63	90,974.24	91,944.03

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$5,353.76.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$26,765.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$6,522.53.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,463.50.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 177 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$1,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, February 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$60.

Market value, \$60.

Directors.—David Smith, James Tyler, Samuel Morey, Daniel S. Anthony, James Johnson, Thomas L. Shipman, Charles C. Johnson, Frederick W. Tyler, W. A. Browning.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BIRMINGHAM.

EDWARD N. SHELTON, *President.*JOSEPH ARNOLD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 306,700.00	306,700.00	306,700.00	306,700.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	146,791.00	165,519.00	121,177.00	111,536.00
Due to Banks in this State,	17,099.00	17,930.95	9,075.64	28,135.34
Due to Banks out of this State,	4,523.18	7,731.12	8,027.13	4,069.93
Deposits not bearing interest,	96,826.26	71,627.00	60,201.52	50,122.72
Dividends unpaid,	805.00	3,757.00	1,211.00	3,528.50
Surplus funds,	13,000.00	15,500.00	15,500.00	12,500.00
Earnings since last dividend,	12,833.40	2,359.52	10,593.50	2,718.77
Total Liabilities,	\$ 598,757.84	591,124.59	432,485.79	519,311.26
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
Other Real Estate, in Elmira, N. Y.,	4,672.00	4,672.00	4,672.00	4,240.15
Specie in the Bank,	16,598.38	16,457.72	13,000.94	11,103.34
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,500.00	126.00	1,144.00	444.00
Due from Banks in this State,	18,538.70	27,359.71	10,629.45	17,216.79
Due from Banks out of this State,	50,237.32	17,268.80	28,926.35	58,336.31
Due from Brokers and Agents,	17,620.03	13,178.91	7,012.44	
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	13,882.71	15,634.76	15,634.76	15,634.76
Bills Receivable,	18,673.20	18,673.20	17,265.92	17,798.79
United States Treasury notes,				10,100.00
Non-resident Tax,			3.00	
Over drafts,	384.39	4,261.59	608.04	3,630.00
Expenses since last dividend,	1,592.88	198.39	1,498.83	67.73
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,934.27	835.28	114.32	124.91
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	366,643.48	378,018.99	316,741.26	300,038.14
Discounted for parties out of this State,	63,320.00	59,545.09	88,247.48	59,589.76
Discounted for Directors,	9,660.48	21,394.35	13,487.00	7,486.58
Total Resources,	\$ 598,757.84	591,124.59	532,485.79	519,311.26

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$22,644.85.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$119,894.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$42,517.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$8,481.94.

Amount of stock owned by Directors,

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$4,500.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$52.

Directors.—Edward N. Shelton, John J. Howe, George Blakeman, Charles A. Sterling, William B. Wooster, Robert N. Bassett, John Coe, J. H. Bartholomew.

MECHANICS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JOHN W. FITCH, *President.*GEORGE B. CURTISS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	135,671.00	123,764.00	104,137.00	94,258.00
Due to Banks in this State,	11,515.07	12,323.20	16,578.32	26,946.47
Due to Banks out of this State,	26,735.84	33,554.74	22,993.77	23,853.98
Deposits not bearing interest,	209,907.56	199,516.90	160,844.61	186,488.73
Dividends unpaid,	20,858.00	1,563.00	15,806.00	1,700.00
Surplus funds,	46,154.05	46,154.05	47,652.84	47,354.37
Earnings since last dividend,		10,414.35		9,134.44
Total Liabilities, \$	750,841.52	727,290.27	668,012.54	689,735.99
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Specie in the Bank,	17,692.87	19,091.18	22,403.48	18,882.86
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks, Due from Banks in this State,	25,107.09	27,760.83	18,409.91	20,042.79
Due from Banks out of this State,	12,349.46	5,518.89	2,587.79	1,930.00
Over drafts,	56,492.24	50,364.45	68,497.78	91,276.65
Expenses since last dividend,	227.87	9.44	179.23	100.68
		326.21		198.77
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	591,251.62	575,977.36	525,807.14	535,659.18
Discounted for parties out of this State, Discounted for Directors,	30,182.66	28,938.11	3,500.00	
	3,537.71	5,303.80	12,617.21	7,645.06
Total Resources, \$	750,841.52	727,290.27	668,012.54	689,735.99

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$108,281.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$78,305.64.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$6,935.31.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 445 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 5 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$60.

Market value, \$91.

Directors—John W. Fitch, Henry White, Caleb Mix, N. F. Thompson, Elihu Sanford,
Thomas R. Trowbridge, Edwin Marble, L. G. Cannon, J. Nicholson.

MERCANTILE BANK, HARTFORD.

C. H. NORTHAM, *President.*

J. B. POWELL, *Cashier.*

Organized under Free Banking law of 1852; Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 523,900.00	521,900.00	518,900.00	518,900.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	304,061.00	357,130.00	169,928.00	136,543.00
Due to Banks in this State,	13,541.93	22,330.01	4,396.82	34,838.47
Due to Banks out of this State,	9,395.53	13,888.75	2,155.12	22,544.92
Deposits not bearing interest,	127,822.12	159,542.63	98,803.51	80,992.61
Dividends unpaid,	15,878.50	730.50	13,726.68	527.88
Surplus funds,	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	
Earnings since last dividend,		11,630.28		12,006.49
Profit and Loss,	1,591.12	380.36	628.83	6,408.51
Total Liabilities,	\$ 1,016,190.20	1,107,532.53	833,533.96	812,761.88
RESOURCES.				
Real Estate in Maine and Wisconsin, . .	28,077.77	28,077.77	28,077.77	21,833.74
Specie in the Bank,	30,747.08	36,818.17	29,468.86	15,210.46
Bills of other solvent Banks,	9,095.59	11,251.74	5,576.49	12,630.45
Due from Banks in this State,	16,098.99	16,757.06	9,627.42	35,164.15
Due from Banks out of this State,	65,826.25	71,042.05	61,497.06	63,240.89
Due from Brokers and Agents,		20,200.89	13.79	769.25
Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, . . .	7,155.19	7,155.19	7,155.19	5,255.19
Over drafts,	108.96	78.48	160.37	1,606.33
Expenses since last dividend,		1,408.36		1,636.61
Checks and cash items immediately available,			522.05	1,134.62
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	642,043.34	592,221.17	501,112.48	536,983.72
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	199,216.46	309,553.15	177,240.10	96,525.72
Discounted for Directors,	17,820.57	12,968.50	11,722.17	20,770.75
Total Resources,	\$ 1,016,190.20	1,107,532.53	833,533.96	812,761.88

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$20,100.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$163,933.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$45,627.50.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$6,600.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 98 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$95.

Directors.—C. H. Northam, E. N. Kellogg, S. L. Loomis, C. M. Talcott, Ward Cheney, A. W. Birge, Charles A. Warner, N. M. Waterman, H. Bissell.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, HARTFORD.

GEORGE BEACH, *President.*

JAMES S. TRYON, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1857.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	106,970.00	127,990.00	95,370.00	92,240.00
Due to Banks in this State,	9,283.30	5,508.84	9,345.54	
Due to Banks out of this State,		11,034.82		
Deposits not bearing interest,	106,744.96	99,347.15	68,654.92	75,860.70
Dividends unpaid,	608.50	2,605.50	776.50	2,816.00
Surplus funds,	13,676.89	5,630.84	5,630.84	97.67
Earnings since last dividend,	13,780.95	3,414.82	14,357.43	3,484.28
Special Loan,		50,000.00	30,000.00	
Total Liabilities,	\$ 751,064.60	805,531.97	724,495.13	674,498.65
RESOURCES.				
Specie in the Bank,	13,074.15	14,924.02	11,028.67	10,928.44
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,856.00	2,051.00	949.00	789.00
Due from Banks in this State,		4,922.05		414.69
Due from Banks out of this State,	16,719.60	11,724.95	9,377.97	21,656.48
Due from Brokers and Agents,	9,760.15	2,266.53	1,001.15	15,822.83
Expenses since last dividend,	1,690.25	15.30	1,797.33	200.00
Checks and cash items immediately available,			1,264.81	525.24
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	648,749.25	709,209.83	631,279.32	579,813.06
Discounted for parties out of this State,	36,132.27	31,600.00	44,100.00	23,068.09
Discounted for Directors,	22,082.73	28,818.29	23,696.88	21,270.82
Total Resources,	\$ 751,064.60	805,531.97	724,495.13	674,498.65

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$17,096.74.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$99,500.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$33,646.18.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$15,270.82.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 134 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, March 11, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—George Beach, Austin Dunham, E. Flower, L. C. Ives, Henry Kellogg, Samuel Austin, John B. Corning, Benjamin Bliss, John B. Bunce.

MERCHANTS BANK, NORWICH.

HENRY B. TRACY, *President.*J. M. MEECH, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1833.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$208,168.00	208,168.00	208,168.00	208,168.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	79,459.00	76,053.00	58,487.00	69,881.00
Due to Banks in this State,	2,476.56	920.58	173.81	494.11
Due to Banks out of this State,	336.38	167.99	344.33	319.25
Deposits not bearing interest,	71,276.16	62,838.33	79,342.64	79,373.29
Dividends unpaid,	324.00	1,316.55	429.00	1,312.80
Surplus funds,	8,947.18	10,780.44	10,780.44	12,333.63
Earnings since last dividend,	6,218.27	1,515.90	5,745.22	1,987.55
Debts due from Banks not above specified,	576.00	576.00	576.00	576.00
Total Liabilities,	\$377,782.15	362,336.79	364,046.44	374,445.63
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	4,155.00	4,155.00	4,155.00	4,155.00
Other Real Estate,	4,562.89	4,562.89	4,562.89	4,562.89
Specie in the Bank,	10,090.19	9,500.12	6,430.09	7,323.92
Bills of other solvent Banks,	7,068.00	7,663.00	7,051.00	8,723.00
Due from Banks in this State,	284.37	324.02	1,299.04	880.55
Due from Banks out of this State,	35,889.60	13,356.56	27,070.85	19,566.26
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, .	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	24,000.00
Over drafts,	72.50	80.62	17.73	82.83
Expenses since last dividend,	592.54	167.22	757.12	180.45
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,310.32	1,565.34	3,392.70	3,014.91
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	233,205.85	225,060.20	223,588.59	243,217.07
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	50,049.67	67,507.51	50,602.07	42,853.46
Discounted for Directors,	7,501.22	5,394.31	12,119.36	15,885.29
Total Resources,	\$377,782.15	362,336.79	364,046.44	374,445.63

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, less amounts received on account of same, \$11,918.45.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$69,909.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$26,717.26.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$5,100.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 554 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$7,500.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$40.

Market value, \$41.

Directors.—Henry B. Tracy, E. A. Bill, John Brewster, Dwight W. Cook, Stephen Fitch, Lewis Hyde, Isaac Knight, William C. Osgood, William Prentice, Theodore Raymond, Jr., John B. Rogers, L. H. Smith, Gardner Thurston, William Williams, Joel W. White.

MERCHANTS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

NATHAN PECK, *President.*HENRY B. SMITH, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	104,873.00	106,021.00	89,067.00	86,282.00
Due to Banks in this State,	3,383.06	9,285.62	7,058.74	2,019.86
Due to Banks out of this State,	1,587.92	150.61	39.18	1,005.66
Deposits not bearing interest,	133,633.85	104,977.32	97,747.43	128,137.29
Dividends unpaid,			15,000.00	708.00
Surplus funds,		30,000.00	31,719.96	31,800.00
Earnings since last dividend,	29,877.43	9,607.09		10,533.84
Suspense account,	471.87	471.87	471.87	471.87
Total Liabilities,	\$771,827.13	760,513.51	741,104.18	760,958.52
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00
Other Real Estate,	92,493.17	92,875.67	93,679.67	105,340.78
Specie in the Bank,	14,155.55	12,591.70	12,301.04	13,237.62
Bills of other solvent Banks,	20,880.60	14,849.09	6,402.04	14,597.55
Due from Banks in this State,	5,528.68	4,916.03	4,323.36	4,239.41
Due from Banks out of this State,	31,677.29	24,540.02	39,908.46	58,134.51
Bills Receivable,	41,670.00	41,670.00	41,670.00	41,670.00
Non-resident Tax,		85.46	150.84	
Over Drafts,	8.59	34.76	93.63	52.91
Expenses since last dividend,		1,266.12		1,150.00
Checks and cash items immediately available,	407.94	522.95	7,057.39	676.33
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	492,443.86	511,799.45	468,709.88	450,332.85
Discounted for parties out of this State,	14,868.60	8,931.42	7,551.89	9,805.00
Discounted for Directors,	30,692.85	19,430.84	32,256.02	34,721.56
Total Resources,	\$771,827.13	760,513.51	741,104.18	760,958.52

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$11,530.61.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$104,371.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$51,725.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$20,693.57.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 978 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$45 and \$46.

Directors.—Nathan Peck, James E. English, N. F. Hall, William Lewis, Judson Canfield, James C. Woodward, John S. Griffing, William Dickerman, J. W. King.

MERIDEN BANK, MERIDEN.

J. H. GUY, *President.*O. B. ARNOLD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1833.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	46,616.00	87,870.00	61,097.00	52,435.00
Due to Banks in this State,	17,557.41	26,069.65	15,275.89	20,727.13
Due to Banks out of this State,	11.43		136.20	221.41
Deposits not bearing interest,	27,336.53	18,732.86	10,078.90	20,854.06
Dividends unpaid,	1,004.00	540.00	1,300.00	580.00
Surplus funds,	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Earnings,	9,469.61	16,431.05	10,827.53	17,840.08
Total Liabilities,	\$ 425,994.98	473,643.56	422,715.52	436,657.68
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	4,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00
Specie in the Bank,	7,507.06	7,380.15	13,987.90	12,356.98
Bills of other solvent Banks,	496.00	1,217.00	542.00	1,337.00
Due from Banks in this State,	8,250.60	7,649.80	2,444.27	2,365.27
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	21 625.96	30,107.13	23,449.18	30,509.28
Non-resident Tax, and over drafts, . .	8.24	112.89	256.34	1,787.06
Expenses since last dividend,	172.09	917.51	31.13	745.04
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,452.96	524.76	775.94	103.28
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	294,784.67	329,688.32	300,953.76	306,345.77
Discounted for parties out of this State,	76,666.00	80,158.00	60,000.00	63,000.00
Discounted for Directors,	10,631.40	11,488.00	15,875.00	13,708.00
Total Resources,	\$ 425,994.98	473,643.56	422,715.52	436,657.68

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$15,786.87.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$60,064.

Daily average of specie and specie funds, during the last quarter, \$30,936.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$11,153.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 376 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, not large.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, November, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$112.

Directors.—Joel H. Guy, Walter Booth, Samuel Yale, Joel J. Butler, Russel Coe, Alfred P. Curtiss, John Sutliff, Wyllis Smith, Seth S. Hall.

MIDDLETOWN BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

JOHN H. WATKINSON, *President.*M. B. COPELAND, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1795.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 369,300.00	369,300.00	369,300.00	369,300.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	103,191.00	104,000.00	114,547.00	110,179.00
Due to Banks in this State,	4,340.03	12,352.97	8,062.33	11,504.74
Due to Banks out of this State,			350.00	
Deposits not bearing interest,	71,344.42	69,961.20	93,436.80	77,490.10
Dividends unpaid,	15,437.22	1,448.22	15,782.22	1,322.22
Surplus funds,	70,178.03	70,978.03	72,896.66	72,896.66
Earnings since last dividend,		8,644.85		10,629.70
Total Liabilities,	\$ 633,790.70	636,685.27	674,375.01	653,322.42
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other Real Estate, in Indiana,	150.00	150.00		
Specie in the Bank,	16,279.42	12,257.15	42,282.73	15,773.33
Bills of other solvent Banks,	622.00	1,439.00	1,803.00	1,423.00
Due from Banks in this State,	8,598.51	8,165.94	1,158.41	11,995.13
Due from Banks out of this State,	26,841.64	29,712.84	32,492.19	33,898.68
Due from Brokers and Agents,	9,416.37	20,292.92	13,868.97	18,975.17
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	1,158.00			
Non-resident Tax,	34.54	14.30	116.52	31.12
Over drafts,	32.21	89.95	50.24	31.42
Expenses since last dividend,		1,168.64		1,249.63
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,410.79	3,221.20	563.63	249.81
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	399,670.13	417,150.06	441,529.56	421,971.05
Discounted for parties out of this State,	143,067.77	131,656.00	124,304.19	130,690.29
Discounted for Directors,	16,509.32	1,367.27	6,205.27	7,033.79
Total Resources,	\$ 633,790.70	636,685.27	674,375.01	653,322.42

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$2,900.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$122,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$17,640.09, specie funds \$31,209.14.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,025.64.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 555 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$75.

Market value, \$87.50.

Directors.—John H. Watkinson, Henry G. Hubbard, Erastus Brainard, William J. Trench, Eben Wilcox, Alfred Southmayd, Elijah Lucas, Hezekiah Scovil, Sylvester Gildersleeve, George Stancliff, William Wilcox.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

C. R. SEBOR, *President.*WILLIAM S. CAMP, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1830.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 347,500.00	347,500.00	347,500.00	347,800.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	76,131.00	83,772.00	68,366.00	76,950.00
Due to Banks in this State,	6,079.72	3,136.48	8,535.72	2,462.19
Due to Banks out of this State,	6,764.70	31.81		
Deposits not bearing interest,	53,085.73	65,117.36	55,691.56	72,688.60
Dividends unpaid,	792.00	2,700.00	1,088.00	1,468.00
Surplus funds,	43,681.42	43,519.85	43,336.99	44,017.68
Earnings since last dividend,	16,054.12	7,052.16	16,000.13	6,729.18
Total Liabilities,	\$ 550,088.69	552,829.66	540,518.40	552,115.65
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00
Specie in the Bank,	13,619.78	12,740.58	28,915.13	18,467.71
Bills of other solvent Banks,	660.00	2,134.00	1,843.00	2,980.00
Due from Banks in this State,	12,621.31	14,579.33	5,377.85	10,511.41
Due from Banks out of this State,	36,784.89	19,732.63	20,319.83	56,056.50
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, United States 12 per cent. Treasury notes, Non-resident Tax,	27.50	5.50	87.36	15.68
Over drafts,		362.70	559.82	76.15
Expenses since last dividend,	2,527.04	1,160.70	2,275.87	1,160.01
Checks and cash items immediately available, <i>Loans and Discounts.</i>	3,293.32	1,539.50	3,266.10	1,684.79
Discounted for parties in this State,	344,836.21	342,230.24	334,970.71	335,086.98
Discounted for parties out of this State,	121,214.66	143,673.10	124,293.34	99,384.38
Discounted for Directors,	11,103.78	10,271.88	15,209.39	13,151.76
Total Resources,	\$ 550,088.69	552,829.66	540,518.40	552,115.65

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$550.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$80,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$57,565.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$4,953.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 297 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$112.

Directors.—C. R. Sebor, D. W. Camp, D. Lyman, Edward Savage, Alfred Hubbard,
Daniel W. Bacon, George W. Burr, Richard Atkins, Horace Edwards, Hiram Barton,
Daniel R. Benham. *State.*—E. L. Wright.

MYSTIC BANK, MYSTIC.

JOHN W. HULL, *President.*E. D. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1833.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	52,450.00	52,450.00	52,450.00	52,450.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	28,110.00	37,703.00	20,648.00	25,224.00
Due to Banks in this State,	1,533.80	238.83	1,122.16	153.14
Due to Banks out of this State,			309.67	752.93
Deposits not bearing interest,	3,774.97	4,815.08	2,959.57	3,367.41
Dividends unpaid,	129.00	291.75	1,987.50	232.25
Surplus funds,	12,670.35	12,706.40	12,749.83	12,641.83
Earnings since last dividend,	2,288.56	1,356.29		1,258.89
Total Liabilities, \$	100,956.68	103,561.35	92,226.73	96,080.45
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
Specie in the Bank,	2,491.70	2,693.91	2,908.16	2,909.43
Bills of other solvent Banks,	435.00	197.00	157.00	764.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,257.74	237.84	294.66	1,461.11
Due from Banks out of this State,	6,791.89	5,119.27	662.15	869.27
Bank of Mutual Redemption stock,	2,029.00	2,029.00	2,029.00	2,029.00
Over drafts,	336.88	298.25	490.60	580.51
Expenses since last dividend,	417.28	316.35		255.93
Checks and cash items immediately available,	3,666.36	1,996.87	1,349.21	1,947.66
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	54,675.83	64,272.86	58,078.48	62,810.95
Discounted for parties out of this State,	24,525.00	23,900.00	21,661.00	19,952.30
Discounted for Directors,	2,030.00		2,296.47	200.29
Total Resources, \$	100,956.68	103,561.35	92,226.73	96,080.45

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$12,863.29.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$25,363.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$5,718.99.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$725.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 268 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$1,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, about \$50.

Directors.—John W. Hull, Henry Harding, Mason Manning, John S. Schoonover,
Stephen H. Wheeler, George C. Brown, Prentice Williams, E. J. Williams.

MYSTIC RIVER BANK, MYSTIC BRIDGE.

N. G. FISH, *President.*GEORGE W. NOYES, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861. January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	56,870.00	50,197.00	51,181.00	49,152.00
Due to Banks in this State,	2,529.90	9,730.43	5,769.37	4,593.30
Due to Banks out of this State,	29.88	1,005.10		219.48
Deposits not bearing interest,	51,385.18	44,202.39	33,737.39	39,180.44
Dividends unpaid,	258.00	517.50	378.00	482.00
Surplus funds,	17,088.97	18,340.96	18,340.96	19,090.90
Earnings since last dividend,	5,102.93	2,399.68	4,653.93	2,584.09
Total Liabilities,	\$ 233,264.86	226,393.06	214,060.65	215,902.21
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	4,421.35	4,421.35	4,421.35	4,421.35
Specie in the Bank,	5,803.13	5,578.27	4,824.75	5,327.91
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,864.00	4,204.00	1,563.00	1,122.00
Due from Banks in this State,	665.28	1,425.21	386.40	331.64
Due from Banks out of this State,	26,626.74	21,443.37	13,478.55	27,996.34
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	16,045.38	16,045.38	16,045.38	16,045.38
Over drafts,	1,955.42	847.87	558.22	1,566.94
Expenses since last dividend,	880.91	466.67	923.89	663.64
Checks and cash items immediately available,	673.01	1,818.57	1,2 5.93	1,090.93
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	120,962.87	125,012.03	123,145.86	108,554.70
Discounted for parties out of this State,	37,630.34	42,130.34	41,537.32	45,181.38
Discounted for Directors,	15,736.43	3,000.00	5,950.00	3,800.00
Total Resources,	\$ 233,264.86	226,393.06	214,060.65	215,902.21

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$26,893.18.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$49,152.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$17,736.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,099.19.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 320 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, say \$6,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$51.

Directors.—N. G. Fish, George W. Ashby, Simeon Fish, William Clift, George W. Noyes, L. Dudley, W. P. Smith.

NEW BRITAIN BANK, NEW BRITAIN.

C. B. ERWIN, *President.*A. P. COLLINS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES.	In partial operation.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$		58,374.00
Deposits not bearing interest,		15,747.79
Earnings since last dividend,		2,360.33
Total Liabilities, \$		76,482.12
RESOURCES.		
Specie in the Bank and bills of other solvent Banks,		9,740.24
Expenses since last dividend,		1,749.10
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>		
Discounted for parties in this State, . .		63,992.78
Discounted for Directors,		1,000.00
Total Resources, \$		76,482.12

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,800.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 165 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—C. B. Erwin, G. M. Landers, T. W. Stanley, Philip Corbin, O. B. North,
Darius Miller, Lucius Woodruff, William J. Bulkley, Lot D. Vansands.

NEW HAVEN BANK, NEW HAVEN.

HERVEY SANFORD, *President.*AMOS TOWNSEND, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1792.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 464,800.00	464,800.00	464,800.00	464,800.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	170,125.00	152,041.00	120,568.00	125,135.00
Due to Banks in this State,	20,874.51	42,492.29	10,439.31	7,817.44
Due to Banks out of this State,	2,328.08	3,399.08	940.32	5,251.19
Deposits not bearing interest,	255,330.72	174,669.92	164,520.45	158,107.84
Dividends unpaid,	21,559.50	2,015.00	22,248.00	1,255.50
Surplus funds,	47,655.14	47,655.14	48,685.10	48,685.10
Earnings since last dividend,	1,315.29	15,252.50	1,885.52	15,832.66
Total Liabilities,	\$ 983,988.24	901,324.93	834,086.70	826,884.73
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	9,200.00	9,200.00	9,200.00	9,200.00
Specie in the Bank,	17,141.43	15,286.71	18,409.57	17,593.56
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,726.00	1,891.00	977.00	4,321.00
Due from Banks in this State,	50,232.39	50,346.79	42,899.26	38,886.58
Due from Banks out of this State,	95,669.38	42,625.80	33,874.69	29,131.25
Due from Brokers and Agents,		8,545.36	26,167.91	
U. S. Treasury notes,	51,300.00	43,800.00	20,000.00	19,000.00
U. S. 5 per cent. loan,	20,912.00	20,912.00	19,882.00	19,882.00
Over drafts,	640.17	699.86	652.54	704.32
Expenses since last dividend,	57.25	1,737.76		1,747.27
Checks and cash items immediately available,	544.75	1,152.14	1,037.91	312.54
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	588,332.99	574,177.09	551,542.81	531,515.22
Discounted for parties out of this State,	134,792.38	109,630.41	88,596.52	135,468.64
Discounted for Directors,	13,439.50	21,320.01	20,846.49	19,122.35
Total Resources,	\$ 983,988.24	901,324.93	834,086.70	826,884.73

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$2,650.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$124,408.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$48,397.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$14,322.35.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 367 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January 2, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Marked value, \$125.

Directors.—Hervey Sanford, Timothy Bishop, Roger S. Baldwin, Henry Trowbridge,
E. B. M. Hughes, William A. Reynolds, Enos Sperry, Marcus Merriman.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY BANK, NEW HAVEN.

LEVERETT CANDEE, *President.*R. BURRITT, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1834.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 262,748.00	277,204.00	280,000.00	280,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	74,758.00	100,902.00	72,430.00	70,194.00
Due to Banks in this State,	5,355.99	7,610.12	820.30	10,876.32
Deposits not bearing interest,	85,380.58	72,004.59	72,204.46	59,697.05
Dividends unpaid,		8,400.00	1,492.80	9,176.88
Surplus funds,	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Earnings,	19,438.99	17,187.31	22,612.54	19,072.86
Total Liabilities,	\$ 477,681.56	513,308.02	479,560.10	479,017.11
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Amount paid on the Brooklyn Real Estate, Interest and expenses on same,	30,920.00 5,074.27	36,759.27	37,970.27	61,000.27
Specie in the Bank,	8,819.47	10,356.46	12,057.53	7,334.03
Bills of other solvent Banks,	6,358.00	6,992.00	7,114.00	6,065.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,265.74	3,648.41	3,643.67	879.64
Due from Banks out of this State,	26,981.10	18,822.95	24,511.53	50,806.20
Bills receivable,	3,850.00	3,850.00	3,850.00	3,850.00
Non-resident tax,	219.72	203.73	195.79	183.68
Over drafts,	100.19	371.94	193.94	10.68
Checks and cash items immediately available,	9,054.18	648.00	5,131.00	3,125.05
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	286,588.89	327,074.26	295,249.37	272,574.56
Discounted for parties out of this State,	85,250.00	84,428.00	73,793.00	55,318.00
Discounted for Directors,	5,200.00	12,153.00	7,850.00	9,870.00
Total Resources,	\$ 477,681.56	513,308.02	479,560.10	479,017.11

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$855.25.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$69,200.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$42,776.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$4,000.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 2,059 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, April, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$8.

Market value, \$11.

Directors.—L. Candee, Willis Bristoll, E. H. Bishop, C. P. Hubbell, John W. Mansfield,
George Hotchkiss, L. W. Sperry, Gardner Morse, Henry Bronson.

NEW LONDON BANK, NEW LONDON.

A. N. RAMSDELL, *President.*R. N. BELDEN, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1807.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	30,204.00	44,775.00	27,979.00	33,042.00
Due to Banks in this State,		536.23	29.23	138.56
Deposits not bearing interest,	25,039.25	23,651.60	31,716.75	29,160.90
Dividends unpaid,	6,077.50	465.00	6,212.50	237.50
Surplus funds and earnings since last divi- dend,	33,388.50	38,363.49	36,053.54	41,548.59
Total Liabilities,	\$ 244,709.28	257,791.32	251,991.02	254,127.55
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Specie in the Bank,	4,016.41	5,022.56	10,582.16	5,428.46
Bills of other solvent Banks,		4,000.00		4,000.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,003.30	1,060.00	110.12	51.87
Due from Banks out of this State,	21,385.64	19,549.52	16,137.78	14,961.40
Non-resident Tax,			53.29	
Checks and cash items immediately available,	2,924.00	5,447.00	1,304.00	5,332.00
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	170,379.93	169,512.24	168,203.67	158,353.82
Discounted for parties out of this State,	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00
Discounted for Directors,	2,500.00	4,700.00	3,100.00	3,500.00
Total Resources,	\$ 244,709.28	257,791.32	251,991.02	254,127.55

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$991.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$33,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$17,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,000.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 372 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$62.50

Market value, \$75.

Directors.—W. P. Benjamin, A. N. Ramsdell, Hiram Willey, W. O. Irish, J. C. Learned,
George Butler, E. D. Avery, H. P. Whittlesley, R. N. Belden.

NORFOLK BANK, NORFOLK.

K. J. MUNSON, *President.*A. G. PETTIBONE, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1856.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 100,350.00	100,350.00	100,350.00	100,500.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	35,593.00	54,351.00	36,430.00	36,748.00
Due to Banks in this State,	8,137.26	8,049.41	350.41	1,009.33
Deposits not bearing interest,	7,093.15	11,815.75	9,952.84	5,398.60
Dividends unpaid,	390.00	493.25	242.25	587.00
Surplus funds,	2,292.87	2,782.98	2,582.98	3,041.36
Earnings since last dividend,	3,434.64	1,328.97	3,638.21	1,006.82
Total Liabilities,	\$ 157,290.92	179,171.36	153,546.69	148,291.11
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,545.21	3,545.21	3,545.21	3,545.21
Real estate and Mortgages,				1,800.00
Specie in the Bank,	4,957.25	5,178.76	3,811.63	2,998.53
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,310.00	1,497.00	887.00	1,976.00
Due from Banks in this State,	275.60		986.83	1,615.23
Due from Banks out of this State,	9,342.23	6,586.94	5,488.07	5,214.27
Due from Brokers and Agents,	11,868.96	17,004.76	5,807.54	3,195.48
Stock of the Bank, owned by the same,	3,500.00	500.00	500.00	1,500.00
Bank of Mutual Redemption stock,	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Ætna Bank stock,				500.00
Non-resident Tax,	40.00	30.00	67.00	47.50
Over drafts,	3.60	678.76	370.62	700.22
Expenses since last dividend,	639.55	193.22	777.90	273.84
Checks and cash items,	619.01	2,854.76	2,069.58	5,943.42
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	105,689.34	126,202.60	99,473.47	110,003.50
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	4,266.80	7,190.65	25,043.55	4,460.28
Discounted for Directors,	9,233.37	5,708.70	2,718.29	2,507.63
Total Resources,	\$ 157,290.92	179,171.36	153,546.69	148,291.11

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$20,026.29.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$36,748.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$6,566.71.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$4,528.48.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 172 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, not estimated.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, February, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—K. J. Munson, R. Battell, J. H. Welch, J. M. Cowles, A. A. Spalding, J. A. Bierce, A. G. Pettibone.

NORWICH BANK, NORWICH.

CHARLES JOHNSON, *President.*

FRANK JOHNSON, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1796.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	220,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	54,415.00	58,481.00	51,822.00	60,473.00
Due to Banks in this State,	2,231.57	6,101.07	2,483.94	3,297.13
Due to Banks out of this State,	9,205.11	15,798.74	449.15	5,217.23
Deposits not bearing interest,	94,132.54	113,839.10	169,206.72	82,757.26
Dividends unpaid,	2,393.88	921.38	2,049.88	1,111.38
Surplus funds,	22,580.48	22,580.48	25,095.19	25,095.19
Earnings since last dividend,	3,474.04	8,036.00	2,009.02	5,341.63
Total Liabilities, \$	408,432.12	445,757.77	473,115.90	403,292.82
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	7,244.69	7,244.69	7,244.69	7,244.69
Other Real Estate, in Worcester,	3,193.42	3,193.42	2,193.42	3,193.42
Specie in the Bank,	21,313.69	22,081.00	24,882.57	23,384.13
Bills of other solvent Banks,	12,930.00	4,484.00	13,956.00	8,786.00
Due from Banks in this State,	6,165.02	655.42	8,472.57	235.25
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	13,817.72	6,283.24	21,096.11	10,873.46
United States Treasury notes, cost . .	53,088.80	53,088.80	53,088.80	53,088.80
Expenses since last dividend,	28.82	692.71	47.50	163.06
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	210,917.63	278,973.93	268,305.24	229,852.01
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	71,822.33	64,102.15	65,397.00	60,385.00
Discounted for Directors,	7,910.00	4,938.41	7,432.00	6,087.00
Total Resources, \$	408,432.12	445,757.77	473,115.90	403,292.82

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$4,329.17.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$62,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$24,302.97, specie funds \$27,238.46.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director,

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 379 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, December 3, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$110.

Directors.—Jedediah Huntington, Joseph Williams, Charles Johnson, John Dunham, James L. Day, Gurdon A. Jones, Joseph S. Gladding, Daniel Stoddard, Arnold Fenner, James Perkins, Thomas J. Ridgway, Frank Johnson, Willet R. Wood.

OCEAN BANK, STONINGTON.

STILES STANTON, *President.*WILLIAM J. H. POLLARD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	64,957.00	73,894.00	47,225.00	55,713.00
Due to Banks in this State,	657.32			139.65
Due to Banks out of this State,	1,035.65		3,086.81	2,619.80
Deposits not bearing interest,	36,251.87	35,854.76	18,590.75	29,928.35
Dividends unpaid,	64.00	224.00	184.00	352.00
Surplus funds,	3,578.55	4,606.63	4,606.63	5,106.55
Earnings since last dividend,	6,251.17	2,113.99	4,911.94	4,947.80
Total Liabilities, \$	214,695.56	218,693.38	180,605.13	200,807.15
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00
Specie in the Bank,	7,259.39	7,484.97	5,713.25	6,835.28
Bills of other solvent Banks,	398.00	1,353.00	207.00	898.00
Due from Banks in this State,	981.70	658.44	1,428.32	847.25
Due from Banks out of this State,	23,072.05	35,824.80	16,078.38	8,080.46
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	41,548.35	44,316.25	40,298.75	40,298.75
Non-resident Tax,	1.10		43.45	1.10
Over drafts,	2,090.67	1,990.03	803.46	2,191.36
Expenses since last dividend,	555.95	226.04	625.90	237.08
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,621.84	2,090.21	1,444.21	1,785.57
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	102,277.42	89,312.83	84,207.76	100,661.39
Discounted for parties out of this State,	27,089.09	27,248.81	21,354.65	31,920.61
Discounted for Directors,	3,900.00	4,250.00	4,500.00	3,150.00
Total Resources, \$	214,695.56	218,693.38	180,605.13	200,807.15

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$10,825.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$58,550.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$13,447.18.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,045.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 210 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, if any, not ascertained.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 10, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$110.

Directors.—Charles P. Williams, Stiles Stanton, William Hyde, Jr., A. S. Matthews, O. B. Grant, William Pendleton, C. S. Hull.

PAHQUIOQUE BANK, DANBURY.

AARON SEELEY, *President.*

WILLIAM P. SEELEY, *Cashier.*

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	250,800.00	250,800.00	250,800.00	250,800.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	89,611.00	111,879.00	70,852.00	81,169.00
Due to Banks in this State,	6,119.48	9,894.62	4,774.30	6,824.24
Due to Banks out of this State,	7,657.77	8,231.74	1,291.04	8,084.87
Deposits not bearing interest,	30,540.30	39,905.61	20,589.24	28,244.71
Dividends unpaid,	544.00	136.00	924.00	572.00
Surplus funds and earnings since last dividend,	8,481.59	13,482.57	9,452.29	14,278.37
Total Liabilities, \$	393,754.14	434,327.54	358,682.87	389,973.19
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	8,575.00	8,575.00	8,575.00	8,575.00
Specie in the Bank,	9,339.24	11,237.64	11,312.23	7,838.26
Bills of other solvent Banks,	5,452.00	4,137.00	857.00	1,477.00
Due from Banks in this State,	9,489.86	5,389.43	3,892.95	5,329.21
Due from Banks out of this State,	15,944.63	27,794.81	16,545.20	26,791.83
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Non-resident Tax,			20.50	18.00
Over drafts,	304.58	381.34	996.32	331.90
Checks and cash items immediately available,	4,843.50	4,640.41	3,003.91	3,024.44
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	257,353.95	283,051.13	236,666.05	273,454.45
Discounted for parties out of this State,	61,460.55	72,853.90	51,205.67	40,690.65
Discounted for Directors,	19,490.83	14,766.88	24,108.04	20,942.45
Total Resources, \$	393,754.14	434,327.54	358,682.87	389,973.19

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$7,852.22.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$83,393.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$16,760.13.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$10,322.57.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 557 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, November, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—Aaron Seeley, Charles P. Hull, William F. Lacy, B. Allen, N. Selleck, W. F. Taylor, A. S. Pearce, James E. Hoyt, B. B. Kellogg.

PAWCATUCK BANK, PAWCATUCK.

O. M. STILLMAN, *President*.J. H. MORGAN, *Cashier*.

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	13,544.00	24,213.00	20,752.00	22,442.00
Due to Banks in this State,	1,124.61	915.25	788.64	573.03
Due to Banks out of this State,	337.50	1,216.86		1.13
Deposits not bearing interest,	12,470.08	5,149.05	5,015.30	3,978.20
Dividends unpaid,	52.50	35.00	35.00	1,040.00
Surplus funds,	6,949.30	881.52	1,621.53	923.73
Earnings,		345.24	1,269.06	683.68
Non-resident Tax,				14.95
Total Liabilities, \$	109,477.99	107,755.92	104,481.53	104,656.72
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,195.75	3,195.75	3,195.75	3,195.75
Specie in the Bank,	4,156.25	4,012.17	2,741.60	2,607.78
Bills of other solvent Banks,	709.00	280.00	441.00	532.00
Due from Banks in this State,		94.99		
Due from Banks out of this State,	7,871.79	2,692.19	4,548.55	5,914.11
Stock of the Bank, owned by the same,	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Profit and Loss,	5,420.84			
Over drafts,	1,939.21	1,458.71	1,091.28	1,592.16
Expenses since last dividend,	1,333.79		309.93	
Checks and cash items immediately available,	8,353.22	5,586.23	7,298.89	9,231.29
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	51,174.09	58,519.40	63,284.40	61,033.32
Discounted for parties out of this State,	13,552.92	18,252.92	9,152.92	8,702.92
Discounted for Directors,	10,971.13	12,863.56	11,617.21	11,047.39
Total Resources, \$	109,477.99	107,755.92	104,481.53	104,656.72

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$2,054.79.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$23,287.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$3,442.18.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,485.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 130 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, March 4, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$50.

Directors.—O. M. Stillman, Jonathan Maxson, Horace R. Hall, Thompson Wells, Asher H. Chapman, Thomas W. Davis, John O. Wheeler.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

CLAPP SPOONER, *President.*W. R. HIGBY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly. . . .	97,894.00	123,788.00	80,262.00	60,570.00
Due to Banks in this State,			443.61	
Due to Banks out of this State,	42,831.68	52,975.68	31,931.88	37,336.21
Deposits not bearing interest,	48,373.95	55,627.26	43,303.33	43,872.61
Dividends unpaid,	7,011.25	640.25	6,317.30	783.34
Surplus funds,	9,016.59	9,206.60	10,050.50	10,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,		5,736.91		4,180.76
Total Liabilities, \$	405,127.37	447,974.70	372,309.62	356,742.92
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	14,560.37	14,560.37	14,560.37	14,560.37
Other Real Estate in Bridgeport and in Ge- neva, N. Y.,	6,600.00	13,487.50	13,487.50	13,487.50
Specie in the Bank,	13,688.86	12,610.92	9,872.60	10,334.72
Bills of other solvent Banks,	7,241.00	4,739.00	1,574.00	5,691.00
Due from Banks in this State,	36,133.36	43,418.57	23,767.79	31,365.83
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	20,230.98	24,672.49	41,095.60	33,550.91
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, United States Treasury notes,	6,800.00	6,800.00	6,800.00	6,800.00
Over drafts,		319.89	430.49	493.39
Expenses since last dividend,		624.41		771.39
Checks and cash items immediately available,	11,416.83	12,192.13	17,032.25	17,705.68
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	185,116.66	214,391.73	175,982.85	165,140.39
Discounted for parties out of this State,	90,082.86	87,719.86	48,006.86	28,586.59
Discounted for Directors,	13,256.45	12,437.83	19,699.31	17,931.14
Total Resources, \$	405,127.37	447,974.70	372,309.62	356,742.92

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$19,579.05.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$74,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$34,997.62.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$9,753.23.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 230 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank,

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, no sales.

Directors.—C. Spooner, C. B. Hubbell, S. B. Jones, Thomas Ranson, Hanford Lyon,
George Wade, D. W. Thompson, Samuel Wilmot, D. H. Johnson.

PHENIX BANK, HARTFORD.

JOHN L. BUNCE, *President*.HENRY A. REDFIELD, *Cashier*.

Incorporated 1814.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	1,218,100.00	1,218,100.00	1,218,100.00	1,217,100.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	332,650.00	314,512.00	268,902.00	283,811.00
Due to Banks in this State,	22,706.09	43,914.64	8,853.00	22,034.88
Due to Banks out of this State,	31,283.83	33,204.67	29,942.37	31,091.95
Deposits not bearing interest,	333,572.24	386,762.29	418,190.90	510,381.64
Dividends unpaid,	469.56	6,697.56	2,164.56	8,719.56
Surplus funds,	7,934.63	27,762.30	27,762.30	40,429.93
Earnings since last dividend,	41,538.21	7,992.24	34,458.42	11,420.54
Total Liabilities, \$	1,988,260.56	2,038,945.60	2,008,073.55	2,124,989.50
RESOURCES.				
Two Banking Houses,	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00
Other Real Estate, in Brooklyn,	99,199.21	98,069.21	99,110.21	118,850.00
“ “ “ “ Buffalo,	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
“ “ “ “ Illinois,	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Specie in the Bank,	33,941.23	46,261.76	72,776.83	70,967.85
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks, Due from Banks in this State,	13,661.00	14,459.31	5,631.00	10,371.00
Due from Banks out of this State,	37,854.94	44,884.40	25,337.24	25,910.60
Due from Brokers and Agents,	47,706.80	46,601.04	139,675.73	132,414.91
Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	32,358.52	6,234.45	91,156.28	124,005.68
Non-resident Tax,	1,550.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Over drafts,			596.23	299.32
Expenses since last dividend,		300.77		187.97
Checks and cash items immediately available, Expenses since last dividend,	3,287.41		3,842.78	
Total Resources, \$	27,001.41	1,021.44	30,357.97	8,556.53
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	1,249,555.83	1,408,043.31	1,286,793.67	1,333,483.55
Discounted for parties out of this State,	391,104.21	323,779.21	192,447.71	231,966.60
Discounted for Directors,	2,500.00		11,057.90	18,685.25
Total Resources, \$	1,988,260.56	2,038,945.60	2,008,073.55	2,124,989.50

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$15,376.86.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, about \$300,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$125,990.60.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$18,685.25.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 143 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, March 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$102.

Directors.—John L. Bunce, Samuel G. Ward, James B. Crosby, Julius Catlin, Thomas Smith, Henry J. Johnson, Edwin G. Ripley, James L. Howard, Hezekiah Huntington, Nathaniel Shipman, George Seyms.

QUINEBAUG BANK, NORWICH.

SAMUEL C. MORGAN, *President.*

LEWIS A. HYDE, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1832.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	59,342.00	65,624.00	50,745.00	56,697.00
Due to Banks in this State,	9,738.18	12,687.04	1,031.49	1,384.69
Due to Banks out of this State,	1,708.65	1,850.37	11,943.16	5,573.39
Deposits not bearing interest,	63,358.23	60,770.58	53,594.86	60,712.20
Dividends unpaid,	618.60	593.40	593.40	574.50
Surplus funds,	15,031.95	14,973.13	25,644.88	25,626.23
Earnings since last dividend,	1,326.62	7,076.32	1,579.55	7,699.23
Total Liabilities,	\$ 501,124.23	513,574.84	495,132.54	508,267.24
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	6,500.00	6,518.67	6,500.00	6,442.56
Other Real Estate,	10,705.00	10,710.80	10,610.58	10,567.08
Specie in the Bank,	6,742.78	7,425.06	6,574.20	6,325.58
Bills of other solvent Banks,	3,370.00	1,138.00	897.00	6,208.00
Due from Banks in this State,	2,107.24	3,984.94	396.53	945.87
Due from Banks out of this State,	15,282.13	3,302.29	1,627.92	8,626.95
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, . . .	9,620.00	9,620.00	9,620.00	9,620.00
Suspense account,	732.05	732.05	732.05	732.05
Expenses since last dividend,	15.38	629.25	54.25	650.67
Checks and cash items immediately available, . .	214.82	869.78	528.01	1,139.16
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	272,100.26	290,209.60	279,336.52	278,313.52
Discounted for parties out of this State,	159,137.67	159,137.67	159,323.09	158,962.05
Discounted for Directors,	14,596.90	19,296.73	18,932.15	19,733.75
Total Resources,	\$ 501,124.23	513,574.84	495,132.54	508,267.24

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$89,765.91.

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper secured by mortgage, \$26,035.72.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$62,223.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$9,400.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$7,713.75.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 940 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, about \$20,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, December 12, 1859.

Par value of stock, \$70.

Market value, \$67.

Directors.—Samuel C. Morgan, Frederic Prentice, Ashbel Woodward, Shubael Morgan, Leonard Ballou, John Breed, John A. Robinson, David Gallup, Jeremiah Halsey, Daniel L. Huntington, J. W. Fanning.

QUINNIPIACK BANK, NEW HAVEN.

W. S. CHARNLEY, *President*.A. McALLISTER, *Cashier*.

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	121,604.00	109,173.00	92,761.90	80,221.00
Due to Banks in this State,	1,712.86	6,629.66	10,704.40	5,341.71
Due to Banks out of this State, . . .	7,667.53	3,153.20	1,295.24	616.82
Deposits not bearing interest, . . .	121,173.14	97,230.20	86,855.06	90,643.32
Dividends unpaid,	1,092.00	18,123.00	731.50	14,024.50
Surplus funds,	4,422.20	7,420.22	9,615.22	11,596.94
Earnings since last dividend,	12,611.36		11,704.65	1.10
Total Liabilities, \$	770,283.09	741,729.28	713,667.07	702,445.39
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	10,700.00	10,700.00	10,800.00	10,800.00
Specie in the Bank,	13,120.95	11,063.81	11,564.48	11,471.18
Bills of other solvent Banks,	3,247.00	2,085.00	2,503.00	1,789.14
Due from Banks in this State,	18,811.03	14,341.29	14,864.86	6,527.96
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	32,453.12	24,241.20	37,235.48	45,912.77
Due from Brokers and Agents,	1,432.92			
Over Drafts,	73.79	83.96	84.49	3.70
Expenses since last dividend,	1,412.27		1,501.71	
Checks and cash items immediately available,	586.52	1,905.72	1,888.61	3,141.34
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	469,418.00	492,566.01	505,906.79	506,221.21
Discounted for parties out of this State,	137,547.42	109,534.80	75,335.41	110,196.42
Discounted for Directors,	81,480.07	75,207.49	51,982.24	6,381.67
Total Resources, \$	770,283.09	741,729.28	713,667.07	702,445.39

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, none.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$97,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$57,882.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director,

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 390 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, none.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, April 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value,

Directors.—W. S. Charnley, H. M. Welch, Russell Hotchkiss, J. A. Bishop, Daniel Trowbridge, C. W. Allen, E. I. Sanford, George D. English, John English.

ROCKVILLE BANK, ROCKVILLE.

ALLEN HAMMOND, *President.*

E. B. PRESTON, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860. October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 300,107.00	300,556.00	300,556.00	300,556.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	122,514.00	187,437.00	89,689.00	91,007.00
Due to Banks in this State,	9,002.81	11,649.51	11,600.64	5,557.93
Due to Banks out of this State,	8,253.31	60.53	4,608.33	62.63
Deposits not bearing interest,	36,181.57	46,778.66	38,070.32	38,343.53
Dividends unpaid,	617.00	1,188.00	481.00	1,699.00
Surplus funds,	11,743.47	6,635.15	6,584.15	10,432.29
Earnings since last dividend,	11,250.88	3,726.99	10,790.49	2,283.39
Debts due from Bank to G. P. Bissell & Co.,				7,795.93
Total Liabilities,	\$ 499,670.04	558,031.84	462,379.93	457,737.70
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	5,462.37	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00
Other Real Estate, in Chicago,	15,549.13	15,549.13	15,549.13	15,549.13
Specie in the Bank,	12,713.46	20,049.10	5,568.33	9,299.25
Bills of other solvent Banks,	126.00	1,064.00	1,020.00	906.00
Due from Banks in this State,	346.99	271.65	790.08	1,038.97
Due from Banks out of this State,	25,428.59	27,891.93	3,401.88	10,045.39
Due from Brokers and Agents,		4,800.53		3,901.40
Stock of the Bank, owned by the same,				800.00
United States Government stocks,			2,600.00	5,224.86
Non-resident Tax,				16.00
Over drafts,	305.97	1,062.19	295.20	398.34
Expenses since last dividend,	1,114.91	481.00	1,308.19	484.35
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,800.79	952.17	1,713.39	1,306.49
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	374,942.87	406,483.57	340,073.62	328,221.32
Discounted for parties out of this State,	58,970.48	69,724.31	80,043.33	59,765.80
Discounted for Directors,	2,908.48	4,302.26	4,616.78	14,780.40
Total Resources,	\$ 499,670.04	558,031.84	462,379.93	457,737.70

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$11,053.42.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$98,784.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$20,387.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$7,500.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 326 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$4,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, March 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—Allen Hammond, Chauncey Winchell, J. N. Stickney, Ansel Arnold, Henry Kingsbury, J. C. Hammond, Stephen G. Risley.

SAUGATUCK BANK, WESTPORT.

HORACE STAPLES, *President.*B. L. WOODWORTH, *Cashier.*

Organized under Free Banking Law of 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	106,475.00	106,081.00	97,927.00	111,093.00
Due to Banks in this State,		6,068.47	5,231.24	5,336.14
Due to Banks out of this State,	5,631.27			25.00
Deposits not bearing interest,	20,160.97	33,789.31	25,275.64	38,696.46
Dividends unpaid,	8,168.00	1,192.00	8,824.00	1,044.00
Surplus funds,	8,213.54	8,213.54	9,603.93	9,503.93
Earnings since last dividend,		5,230.89		5,624.64
Total Liabilities, \$	348,648.78	360,575.21	346,861.81	371,323.17
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,450.00	2,450.00	2,450.00	2,450.00
Other Real Estate in Fairfield County,	4,856.32	4,861.38	5,172.84	3,619.44
Specie in the Bank,	13,688.85	11,979.13	13,138.16	12,399.50
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,277.00	4,076.00	1,091.00	3,248.00
Due from Banks in this State,	2,974.95	4,025.16	2,680.06	4,758.44
Due from Banks out of this State,	16,434.50	11,161.89	19,034.83	19,712.88
Due from Brokers and Agents,	12,332.90	29,400.82	6,025.71	27,445.08
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, United States Treasury bonds,	10,320.00	10,320.00	10,310.00	10,310.00
Over drafts,	306.25	579.37	547.20	627.52
Expenses since last dividend,		448.96		649.15
Checks and cash items immediately available,	11,423.23	12,167.45	8,295.36	6,199.17
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	176,589.29	171,937.96	183,296.48	170,940.84
Discounted for parties out of this State,	67,262.95	67,952.48	70,775.39	75,609.93
Discounted for Directors,	27,732.54	29,214.61	24,044.78	25,217.22
Total Resources, \$	348,648.78	360,575.21	346,861.81	371,323.17

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$2,463.08.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$112,650.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$26,296.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$8,616.69.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 377 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank,

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$105 to \$109.

Directors.—Horace Staples, Edmund W. Taylor, Franklin Sherwood, Edward H. Nash,
F. W. Jesup, S. R. Saxton, H. H. Belden, George Blackman, Matthew Bulkley.

SAYBROOK BANK, SAYBROOK.

C. R. DOANE, *President.*J. E. REDFIELD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861. January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	83,900.00	83,900.00	83,900.00	83,900.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	56,322.00	57,306.00	43,805.00	46,363.00
Due to Banks in this State,	7,524.21	825.33	7,918.41	
Deposits not bearing interest,	39,026.16	35,619.59	34,619.70	32,511.11
Dividends unpaid,	3,139.50	591.50	2,919.00	493.00
Surplus funds,	1,508.74	1,116.25	1,295.41	4,220.55
Earnings since last dividend,		1,924.65		2,286.80
Total Liabilities, \$	191,420.61	181,283.32	174,457.52	166,773.96
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	1,918.54	1,918.54	1,918.54	1,918.54
Real Estate in Brooklyn,	16,636.47	16,561.47	16,486.47	16,589.19
Specie in the Bank,	8,153.74	7,280.24	5,939.33	6,911.11
Bills of other solvent Banks,	5,466.00	4,679.00	2,836.00	3,082.00
Due from Banks in this State,	990.39	2,741.28	1,095.03	2,527.18
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	30,879.14	9,688.71	15,637.36	7,506.10
Over drafts,	809.58	557.14	1,430.93	829.40
Expenses since last dividend,		183.67		69.87
Checks and cash items immediately available,	3,082.62	1,739.79	732.76	1,724.15
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	105,043.36	126,067.23	122,756.10	118,921.42
Discounted for parties out of this State,	11,767.25	7,066.25		2,600.00
Discounted for Directors,	6,674.52	2,800.00	5,625.00	4,095.00
Total Resources, \$	191,420.61	181,283.32	174,457.52	166,773.96

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$6,872.01.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$46,363.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$6,443.81, specie funds, \$13,291.80.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,000.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 107 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, small.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—C. R. Doane, G. Parker, S. O. Ely, J. C. Redfield, H. H. Starkey, J. L. Parker, G. H. Chapman, E. D. Brockway, N. Hayden, R. P. Williams, J. S. Wilcox, Samuel Ingham, H. M. Waite.

SHETUCKET BANK, NORWICH.

CHARLES OSGOOD, *President.*JOHN L. DEVOTION, *Cashier.*

Organized under Free Banking Law of 1852: Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	34,932.00	34,409.00	35,225.00	33,247.00
Due to Banks in this State,	593.04	671.72	1,218.53	1,093.71
Deposits not bearing interest,	25,367.24	40,266.11	33,252.62	31,898.11
Dividends unpaid,	717.00	243.00	759.00	297.00
Surplus funds,	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,510.50	5,510.50
Earnings since last dividend,	788.38	2,644.28	424.20	3,892.98
Total Liabilities,	\$ 167,797.66	183,634.11	176,389.85	175,939.30
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	6,097.55	9,097.55	6,097.55	6,097.55
Specie in the Bank,	5,157.14	5,681.76	6,150.67	7,338.15
Bills of other solvent Banks,	1,414.00	2,003.00	2,182.00	1,254.00
Due from Banks in this State,	17.40	596.97	338.51	395.41
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	9,772.69	18,101.29	19,694.03	16,372.97
Expenses since last dividend,	149.67	488.07	35.09	737.20
Checks and cash items immediately available,	4,875.52	3,380.29	2,414.60	3,381.25
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	106,389.15	110,584.50	95,628.40	105,482.85
Discounted for parties out of this State,	21,754.92	30,195.98	39,585.89	31,879.92
Discounted for Directors,	12,169.62	6,504.70	4,263.11	3,000.00
Total Resources,	\$ 167,797.66	183,634.11	176,389.85	175,939.30

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$20,379.92.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$37,786.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$6,660.58, specie funds, \$15,102.14.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director,

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 205 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$5,292.72.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, December 3, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, about \$100.

Directors.—Charles Osgood, Isaac Johnson, Gilbert Osgood, William L. Brewer, N. C. Brakenridge, Thomas G. Kingsley, Charles Hull.

SOUTHPORT BANK, SOUTHPORT.

JESSUP ALVORD, *President.*FRANCIS D. PERRY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	111,400.00	112,400.00	112,400.00	112,400.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	80,756.00	78,283.00	73,334.00	81,389.00
Due to Banks in this State,	7,132.43	6,423.81	2,516.81	5,886.02
Deposits not bearing interest,	22,473.04	28,320.33	31,548.63	33,024.36
Dividends unpaid,	4,493.00	245.00	4,557.50	533.00
Surplus funds,	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,		3,463.16		4,122.29
Total Liabilities, \$	251,254.47	254,135.30	249,356.94	262,354.67
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	4,518.70	4,518.70	4,518.70	4,518.70
Other Real Estate connected therewith,	1,224.57	1,224.57	1,224.57	1,224.57
Specie in the Bank,	8,570.58	10,253.78	10,875.92	9,811.06
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,615.00	1,446.00	1,614.00	924.00
Due from Banks in this State,	5,902.15	2,597.89	3,154.46	1,502.57
Due from Banks out of this State,	29,896.68	23,630.50	39,963.01	50,070.71
Other Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	22,558.78	21,062.53	5,212.53	3,212.53
United States 12 per cent. Treasury Notes,				10,268.39
Over drafts,	4,134.75	6,167.15	5,948.29	4,577.04
Expenses since last dividend,		539.76		533.97
Checks and cash items immediately available,	6,322.11	5,734.31	5,632.21	6,504.56
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	149,261.03	156,310.11	142,563.14	143,890.04
Discounted for parties out of this State,	16,250.12	20,650.00	28,650.00	25,316.53
Total Resources, \$	251,254.47	254,135.30	249,356.94	262,354.67

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$5,219.19.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$82,600.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$38,210.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, nothing.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 243 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$1,500.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$115.

Directors.—Jesup Alvord, George Bulkley, Simon Sherwood, William Bulkley, Andrew Bulkley, Oliver H. Perry, Francis D. Perry.

STAFFORD BANK, STAFFORD SPRINGS.

PARLEY CONVERSE, *President.*S. NEWTON, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	158,000.00	158,000.00	158,000.00	158,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	56,410.00	61,830.00	50,441.00	63,977.00
Due to Banks in this State,	179.90	950.67	1,215.46	216.71
Due to Banks out of this State,		161.93	5,899.82	28.92
Deposits not bearing interest,	2,091.01	9,080.02	4,165.98	4,324.80
Dividends unpaid,	224.00	108.50	31.50	654.50
Surplus funds,	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	8,283.91	4,208.79	8,401.70	3,450.24
Total Liabilities, \$	235,189.42	244,339.91	238,155.46	240,652.17
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	5,898.24	5,894.24	5,898.24	5,898.24
Specie in the Bank,	6,250.88	7,093.34	4,902.62	7,168.02
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,748.00	1,800.00	1,141.00	506.00
Due from Banks in this State,	3,850.13	2,185.11		2,013.60
Due from Banks out of this State,	7,726.47	6,255.49	1,527.12	16,987.27
Due from Brokers and Agents,		336.03		
Over drafts,	1,000.00			
Expenses since last dividend,	951.08	447.22	1,021.37	592.21
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,525.96	1,091.00	1,838.60	1,560.75
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	145,017.36	167,440.19	145,558.93	150,674.14
Discounted for parties out of this State,	29,421.14	36,691.10	52,913.76	41,851.54
Discounted for Directors,	20,800.16	15,102.19	23,353.82	13,400.40
Total Resources, \$	235,189.42	244,339.91	238,155.46	240,652.17

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$2,237.33.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$63,977.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$9,716 10.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$8,600.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 176 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank,

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—Parley Converse, Moses B. Harvey, Harvey Merrick, Marcus Howland,
S. T. Preston, L. W. Crane, Silas Preston, M. Marcy, S. Newton. *State.*—Eliab A.
Converse.

STAMFORD BANK, STAMFORD.

JOHN W. LEEDS, *President.*H. M. HUMPHREY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1834.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 201,100.00	202,020.00	202,020.00	202,020.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	141,526.00	150,834.00	126,866.00	140,795.00
Due to Banks in this State,	16,212.52		10,164.87	36.00
Due to Banks out of this State,	1,061.25		397.72	
Deposits not bearing interest,	79,334.00	71,851.18	63,245.31	117,170.73
Dividends unpaid,	666.00	2,281.50	912.00	2,321.00
Surplus funds,	34,953.77	36,782.52	36,383.13	37,729.29
Earnings since last dividend,	8,524.22	2,267.68	7,436.28	1,380.47
Total Liabilities,	\$ 483,277.76	466,036.88	447,425.31	501,452.49
RESOURCES.				
Real Estate in Indiana,	2,372.65	2,372.65	2,372.65	2,372.65
Specie in the Bank,	18,918.97	17,123.75	16,419.84	17,680.07
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,596.00	5,448.00	3,141.00	6,563.00
Due from Banks in this State,	4,516.71	2,133.18	343.97	5,305.19
Due from Banks out of this State,	16,411.76	20,562.86	20,083.13	108,467.71
Due from Brokers and Agents,	66,101.30	26,989.01	75,107.30	20,197.75
United States Treasury notes and stocks,				19,015.00
Over drafts,	1,277.43	4,331.10	4,806.19	5,412.73
Expenses since last dividend,	1,154.08	53.00	1,183.73	14.40
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,239.34	752.98	163.47	1,281.80
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	222,342.30	226,788.36	210,141.53	214,926.58
Discounted for parties out of this State,	140,371.62	154,238.42	103,025.12	84,946.28
Discounted for Directors,	5,975.60	5,243.57	10,637.38	15,269.33
Total Resources,	\$ 483,277.76	466,036.88	447,425.31	501,452.49

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$9,800.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$149,128.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$15,257, specie funds \$42,959.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$4,000.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 1,028 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, about \$500.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 5 per cent.

When paid or payable, March 4, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$30.

Market value, last sale at \$37.

Directors.—John W. Leeds, H. M. Humphrey, J. D. Warren, S. B. Provost, William Gay, James H. Hoyt, William T. Minor, Charles Williams, Stephen Hoyt, Joseph Brush, E. B. Hewes, Stephen Smith.

STATE BANK, HARTFORD.

THOMAS BELKNAP, *President.*W. H. D. CALLENDER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	440,000.00	440,000.00	440,000.00	440,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	257,440.00	278,850.00	220,953.00	278,098.00
Due to Banks in this State,	46,740.48	41,846.38	19,939.74	27,059.63
Due to Banks out of this State,	20,051.83	33,346.17	25,577.43	59,333.26
Deposits not bearing interest,	292,098.95	296,817.28	247,401.89	214,088.95
Dividends unpaid,	1,135.00	4,552.00	984.00	4,240.00
Surplus funds,	61,093.50	63,273.74	63,196.90	64,127.99
Earnings since last dividend,	18,064.49	5,030.56	19,005.48	2,279.27
Total Liabilities, \$	1,136,624.25	1,163,716.13	1,037,058.44	1,090,227.10
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	1,801.90	1,948.19	1,463.19	4,536.94
Specie in the Bank,	28,790.33	29,579.80	27,240.63	30,793.31
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks, .	31,438.31	16,984.89	14,303.55	19,564.58
Due from Banks in this State,	13,386.05	25,527.10	11,472.80	35,854.52
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	51,805.37	66,982.78	50,256.62	88,113.59
Due from Brokers and Agents,	82,538.81	96,050.47	19,586.24	17,774.74
Non-resident Tax,	6.09	2.00	86.18	22.13
Over drafts,	516.88	213.19	579.08	193.94
Expenses since last dividend,	4,217.39	1,784.27	4,830.35	1,885.30
Checks and cash items immediately available,	10,394.09	9,495.95	9,405.36	8,135.64
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	708,020.19	680,913.12	680,224.13	668,191.14
Discounted for parties out of this State,	174,372.45	199,422.74	182,386.02	190,212.26
Discounted for Directors,	29,336.39	34,811.63	35,224.29	24,949.01
Total Resources, \$	1,136,624.25	1,163,716.13	1,037,058.44	1,090,227.10

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$40,838.14.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$278,098.

Daily average of specie and specie funds, during the last quarter, \$64,812.17

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$17,200.01.

Amount of stock owned by Directors,

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$10,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, March 6, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$120.

Directors.—Thomas Belknap, Charles H. Northam, W. T. Lee, E. D. Tiffany, Joseph Toy, Charles I. Hills, William Gay, Solomon Porter. *State.*—William W. House, Timothy Sheldon.

STONINGTON BANK, STONINGTON.

F. AMY, *President.*IRA H. PALMER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1822.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	41,343.00	40,482.00	38,631.00	28,615.00
Due to Banks in this State,	60.00	84.88		1,008.43
Due to Banks out of this State,	5,325.00		4,166.53	2,373.06
Deposits not bearing interest,	18,677.59	34,864.49	27,728.90	27,432.74
Dividends unpaid,	1,521.50	770.00	1,215.00	670.00
Surplus funds,	733.56	733.56	762.17	762.17
Earnings since last dividend,	423.10	1,622.28	424.39	2,668.82
Total Liabilities, \$	128,083.75	138,557.21	132,927.99	123,530.22
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Specie in the Bank,	4,918.32	4,658.00	3,826.60	3,348.00
Bills of other solvent Banks,	782.00	365.00	79.00	878.00
Due from Banks in this State,	839.28	1,489.00	484.03	311.96
Due from Banks out of this State,	2,686.24	14,790.32	3,298.99	1,724.41
Personal Estate,	391.75	391.75	391.75	391.75
Over drafts,	2,853.66	4,205.91	4,092.62	1,888.07
Expenses since last dividend,		200.00		361.25
Checks and cash items immediately available,	2,827.01	4,364.64	5,406.16	2,525.87
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	70,516.18	56,638.24	65,246.21	65,549.71
Discounted for parties out of this State,	36,519.31	45,704.35	44,352.63	40,051.20
Discounted for Directors,	5,250.00	5,250.00	5,250.00	6,000.00
Total Resources, \$	128,083.75	138,557.21	132,927.99	123,530.22

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$275.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$40,500.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$10,300.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,750.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 491 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 5 per cent. semi-annual.

When paid or payable, December 3, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$63.

Directors.—F. Amy, J. L. Day, A. S. Palmer, Francis Pendleton, N. B. Palmer, Joseph E. Smith, John F. Trumbull, C. G. Williams, Ephraim Williams. *State.*—F. A. Palmer.

THAMES BANK, NORWICH.

FRANKLIN NICHOLS, *President.*CHARLES BARD, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1825.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	582,000.00	582,000.00	582,000.00	582,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	164,880.00	152,822.00	138,000.00	147,936.00
Due to Banks in this State,	14,044.46	9,305.13	9,178.40	16,079.46
Due to Banks out of this State,	16,327.04	471.61	1,169.50	2,191.62
Deposits not bearing interest,	176,177.30	165,211.15	171,736.78	144,122.53
Dividends unpaid,	436.00	3,284.00	1,020.00	3,520.00
Surplus funds,	54,175.75	54,852.74	54,852.74	57,392.61
Earnings since last dividend,	20,681.71	2,987.66	19,127.21	5,286.28
Total Liabilities, \$	1,028,722.26	970,934.29	977,084.63	958,528.50
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Specie in the Bank,	26,511.69	26,686.81	32,842.02	33,158.66
Bills of other solvent Banks,	16,302.00	8,045.00	6,293.00	12,550.00
Due from Banks in this State,	6,130.91	16,907.27	1,515.40	12,577.85
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	22,222.63	47,295.44	74,240.34	65,569.15
Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, . .	5,874.37	5,759.37	5,559.37	5,000.00
Expenses since last dividend,	1,397.42	301.63	1,507.52	410.00
Checks and cash items immediately available,	1,800.53	9,338.35	7,411.02	3,507.20
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	862,236.14	783,315.15	769,205.87	758,689.65
Discounted for parties out of this State,	69,889.21	60,011.97	58,510.09	50,375.00
Discounted for Directors,	9,857.36	6,773.30	13,500.00	10,190.23
Total Resources, \$	1,028,722.26	970,934.29	977,084.63	958,528.50

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$4,503.21.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$165,847.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$31,522.40.

Daily average of specie funds during the last quarter, \$70,354.29.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$8,190.23.

Amount of stock owned by Directors,

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$1,000 or less.

Rate per cent of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$115.

Directors.—Adam Larrabee, Nathaniel Parrish, B. Mathewson, Franklin Nichols, Ebenezer Learned, Alfred A. Young, Lucius W. Carroll, L. F. S. Foster, James L. Hubbard, J. Hunt Adams, I. M. Buckingham.

THOMPSON BANK, THOMPSON.

TALCOTT CROSBY, *President.*

THEODORE F. SHARPE, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1833.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	69,990.00	69,990.00	69,990.00	69,990.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	46,545.00	48,992.00	43,141.00	51,098.00
Due to Banks in this State,		779.76	12.36	1,652.37
Due to Banks out of this State,			1,733.98	
Deposits not bearing interest,	8,443.35	11,522.49	13,482.11	8,950.58
Dividends unpaid,	346.60	231.45	294.85	96.40
Surplus funds,	3,681.33	2,743.44	2,708.59	2,708.59
Earnings since last dividend,	1,520.12	3,177.72	1,568.84	3,535.64
Total Liabilities, \$	130,526.40	137,436.86	132,931.73	138,031.58
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.09
Specie in the Bank,	5,954.67	5,395.48	4,694.00	4,016.09
Bills of other solvent Banks,		468.00	1,121.00	119.00
Due from Banks in this State,	2,424.55	6,300.28	3,298.25	2,107.69
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	16,159.43	15,553.94	7,509.44	14,372.95
Due from Brokers and Agents,	832.38	832.88	832.88	500.00
Expenses since last dividend,	585.49	897.49	335.61	647.37
Checks and cash items immediately available,	33.00	111.00	472.74	8.00
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	90,513.88	88,361.32	90,230.76	88,770.48
Discounted for parties out of this State, . .	9,013.00	15,666.97	20,347.55	23,215.00
Discounted for Directors,	3,310.00	2,160.00	2,390.00	2,575.00
Total Resources,	130,526.40	137,436.86	132,931.73	138,031.58

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$10,016.76.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$51,098.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$4,000.

Daily average of specie funds during the last quarter, \$5,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$1,500.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 146 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$1,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, April 5, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$70.

Market value, \$73.

Directors.—T. Crosby, E. Knight, H. S. Ramsdell, John F. Williams, R. S. Mathewson, E. Shaw, J. M. Perrin, Edmund Wilkinson, J. Olney, Stephen Crosby, W. H. Ballard.

TOLLAND COUNTY BANK, TOLLAND.

ALVAN P. HYDE, *President.*GEORGE D. HASTINGS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	86,600.00	86,600.00	86,600.00	86,600.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . .	41,910.00	36,769.00	24,616.00	32,714.00
Due to Banks in this State,	8,445.42	8,328.22	4,772.17	6,702.86
Due to Banks out of this State,		9,400.07	9,770.68	
Deposits not bearing interest,	37,351.92	32,782.86	27,167.11	38,827.50
Dividends unpaid,	1,072.00	3,464.00	100.00	3,031.00
Surplus funds,	14,899.27	15,152.11	15,152.11	15,978.02
Earnings since last dividend,	2,849.43		2,387.64	
Total Liabilities, \$	193,128.04	192,496.26	170,565.71	183,853.38
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,900.00	2,900.00	2,900.00	2,900.00
Other Real Estate in Tolland County, .	25,026.74	25,026.74	25,026.74	25,026.74
Specie in the Bank,	5,903.43	4,842.84	3,983.61	4,209.28
Bills of other solvent Banks,	950.00			
Due from Banks in this State,	25.00	5,423.34	895.72	
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	8,350.71	21,313.07	5,988.58	13,711.82
Expenses since last dividend,	374.60		302.19	
Checks and cash items immediately available,	101.75	302.59	46.17	
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, .	144,795.81	128,437.68	126,872.69	134,267.63
Discounted for Directors,	4,700.00	4,250.00	4,550.00	3,737.91
Total Resources, \$	193,128.04	192,496.26	170,565.71	183,853.38

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$8,164.19.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$37,814.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$15,411.07.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$2,379.44.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 106 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, about \$3,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, April, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—Alvan P. Hyde, Loren P. Waldo, Ariel Ladd, Joseph Bishop, of Tolland;
John H. Brockway, Ellington; William A. Foster, Stafford; Ebenezer R. Gurley,
Mansfield; Rufus B. Chamberlin, Coventry; Otis Woodward, Ashford.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW HAVEN.

M. G. ELLIOTT, *President.*WYLLIS ATWATER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	118,755.00	145,650.00	97,833.00	104,798.00
Due to Banks in this State,	256.58	1,147.52	4,254.33	
Due to Banks out of this State,	3,569.93	111.20	934.37	4,195.10
Deposits not bearing interest,	137,565.03	150,176.80	102,163.94	84,074.56
Dividends unpaid,	12,190.50	298.50	12,197.80	390.25
Surplus funds,	16,000.00	16,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	30.26	9,232.60		8,038.15
Total Liabilities,	\$ 588,367.30	622,616.62	534,433.64	518,496.06
RESOURCES.				
Specie in the Bank,	14,925.43	15,940.46	22,267.32	13,370.90
Bills and checks of other solvent Banks, Due from Banks in this State,	28,442.00	54,364.94	16,065.00	15,218.00
Due from Banks out of this State,	4,163.97	2,601.73	1,178.46	4,493.47
Over Drafts,	50,712.77	33,121.41	65,165.10	46,137.95
Expenses since last dividend,	130.75	130.99	50.00	1.11
Checks and cash items immediately available, Loans and Discounts.	2,329.40	1,312.50	3,846.89	1,387.50
Discounted for parties in this State,	428,713.90	412,353.85	330,645.31	328,587.72
Discounted for parties out of this State,	46,644.32	54,174.88	43,663.31	78,268.20
Discounted for Directors,	12,304.76	48,615.86	51,601.75	23,355.85
Total Resources,	\$ 588,367.30	622,616.62	534,433.64	518,496.06

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,000.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$109,600.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$45,962.91.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$10,640.64

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 887 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$117.

Directors.—M. G. Elliott, Joseph E. Sheffield, W. W. Boardman, A. L. Kidston, H. Hooker, E. A. Mitchell, Smith Merwin, A. W. DeForest, M. Tyler.

UNCAS BANK, NORWICH.

JAMES A. HOVEY, *President.*

EDWARD H. LEARNED, *Cashier.*

Organized under the Free Banking Law, 1852 : Incorporated by General Act, 1855.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	69,715.00	72,965.00	43,361.00	51,897.00
Due to Banks in this State,	803.00	345.33	229.08	16.87
Due to Banks out of this State,	4,867.62	3,336.86	1,840.20	3,150.63
Deposits not bearing interest,	47,504.12	26,132.97	24,431.05	22,509.43
Dividends unpaid,	1,340.00	1,196.00	1,186.00	1,186.00
Surplus Funds,	14,221.57	20,336.47	20,336.47	20,335.69
Earnings since last dividend,	4,177.00		2,203.78	8,058.15
Total Liabilities,	\$ 442,628.31	424,312.63	393,587.58	407,153.77
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	3,784.49	3,784.49	3,784.49	3,784.49
Specie in the Bank,	7,087.79	9,221.98	8,049.82	8,849.87
Bills of other solvent Banks,	7,762.00	5,279.00	5,745.00	4,335.00
Due from Banks in this State,	1,631.62	2,595.25	480.71	855.97
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	1,282.64	5,546.21	6,542.42	1,734.56
Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, . .	74,047.50	74,047.50	74,047.50	74,051.50
Over drafts,	345.07	529.65	719.24	384.43
Expenses since last dividend,	509.63		161.69	224.98
Checks and cash items immediately available,	4,973.53	3,338.15	2,786.89	3,205.03
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	278,555.79	254,227.57	228,630.37	247,673.78
Discounted for parties out of this State,	56,000.00	56,000.00	54,000.00	53,500.00
Discounted for Directors,	6,648.25	9,742.65	8,639.45	8,554.16
Total Resources,	\$ 442,628.31	424,312.63	393,587.58	407,153.77

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$59,438.78.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$51,897.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$9,598.97, specie funds \$8,910.91.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,750.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 767 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, } No dividend declare the last year.

When paid or payable, }

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value, \$42.

Directors.—James A. Hovey, William A. Buckingham, J. M. Huntington, Gurdon Chapman, John T. Wait, William H. Coggsell, John Tracy, Erastus Williams, Wareham Williams.

UNION BANK, NEW LONDON.

W. H. CHAPMAN, *President.*

L. C. LEARNED, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1792.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly. . . .	61,717.00	68,318.00	55,434.00	60,558.00
Due to Banks in this State,	10,886.71	19,074.95	864.77	7,063.32
Due to Banks out of this State,				26.00
Deposits not bearing interest,	62,404.05	48,769.76	48,649.43	44,485.46
Dividends unpaid,	133.75	258.00	5,413.50	348.99
Surplus funds,	7,815.78	8,800.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,	7,163.74	2,877.57	42.50	2,584.32
Total Liabilities, \$	300,121.03	298,098.28	269,404.10	274,066.09
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Specie in the Bank,	12,723.58	6,655.35	7,604.49	11,808.64
Bills of other solvent Banks,	6,189.00	4,352.00	5,107.00	5,548.00
Due from Banks in this State,	3,606.61	1,305.83	4,116.60	3,843.22
Due from Banks out of this State, . . .	25,284.68	14,279.59	14,303.42	6,670.34
Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, . .	64,282.50	54,182.50	44,601.25	49,632.50
United States Treasury Notes and Bonds,	41,987.50	40,787.50	20,811.42	41,356.45
Over drafts,	2,079.22	1,475.23	619.68	917.74
Expenses since last dividend,	929.52	106.50		518.12
Checks and cash items immediately available,	5,984.68	2,408.92	7,847.01	6,522.27
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	124,878.74	158,819.86	147,043.23	137,348.81
Discounted for parties out of this State,			3,900.00	
Discounted for Directors,	5,675.00	7,225.00	6,950.00	3,400.00
Total Resources, \$	300,121.03	298,098.28	269,404.10	274,066.09

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,337.87.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$62,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$18,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$3,450.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 218 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, nothing.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, January, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$105,

Directors.—Robert Coit, F. Ansart, W. H. Chapman, P. D. Irish, F. Allyn, E. Chap-
pell, Robert Coit, Jr., O. I. Lay, Charles Prentiss, Nathan Belcher, F. C. Learned, J. W.
Eggleston.

WATERBURY BANK, WATERBURY.

JOHN P. ELTON, *President.*A. S. CHASE, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$510,000.00	510,000.00	510,000.00	510,000.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	107,719.00	113,039.00	103,019.00	119,917.00
Due to Banks in this State,	23,307.10	30,038.41	15,663.55	25,004.21
Deposits not bearing interest,	115,931.90	102,635.51	84,453.28	72,893.35
Dividends unpaid,	20,840.00	1,546.00	21,184.00	754.00
Surplus funds,	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Earnings since last dividend,		9,512.95		8,975.58
Profit and Loss,	2,904.54	3,496.72	3,139.79	3,878.15
Total Liabilities,	\$793,702.54	783,268.59	750,459.62	754,422.29
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	10,578.70	10,578.70	10,578.70	10,578.70
Other Real Estate, in Wisconsin and Detroit,	4,501.69	4,498.61	27,432.48	27,432.48
Specie in the Bank,	27,435.13	29,316.70	29,669.10	29,018.84
Bills of other solvent Banks,		499.00	1,440.00	356.00
Due from Banks in this State,	3,236.15	8,662.67	2,996.66	9,870.11
Due from Banks out of this State, . .	48,925.75	24,650.93	33,970.04	42,654.77
Due from Brokers and Agents,	37,016.26	29,087.86	17,344.23	36,001.44
Stocks, Bonds, or other securities, . .	22,440.00	22,242.50	22,242.50	21,792.50
Over drafts,	210.40	543.41	66.55	362.34
Expenses since last dividend,		880.48	834.46	869.00
Checks and cash items immediately available,	488.53	4,176.84	3,540.90	1,007.45
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	585,289.55	608,975.78	579,437.20	551,975.77
Discounted for parties out of this State,	31,782.13	26,433.67	8,486.51	12,055.52
Discounted for Directors,	21,798.25	12,721.44	12,420.29	10,447.37
Total Resources,	\$793,702.54	783,268.59	750,459.62	754,422.29

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$1,747.09.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$124,527.

Daily average of specie during the last quarter, \$29,019.

Daily average of specie funds during the last quarter, \$19,985.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$11,965.57.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 799 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, perhaps \$2,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 2, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Marked value, \$52 to \$54.

Directors.—John P. Elton, Aaron Benedict, Arad W. Welton, Green Kendrick,
Nelson Hall, S. M. Buckingham, Robert Crane, John M. Burrall. *State.*—Calvin H.
Carter.

WHALING BANK, NEW LONDON.

PETER C. TURNER, *President.*

J. C. DOUGLASS, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1833.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock, \$	164,250.00	164,250.00	164,250.00	164,250.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	49,443.00	50,193.00	39,893.00	37,993.00
Due to Banks in this State,		5,189.14	107.82	3,399.06
Due to Banks out of this State,		185.50		
Deposits not bearing interest,	34,314.63	38,053.64	42,420.23	49,768.74
Dividends unpaid,	6,683.00	451.00	6,739.00	323.00
Surplus funds,	24,336.01	24,336.01	23,000.00	23,000.46
Earnings since last dividend,		3,443.11		4,095.72
Debts due from Bank not above specified, and for what certificates issued,	167.00	165.00	43.00	245.26
Total Liabilities, \$	279,193.64	286,266.40	276,453.05	283,075.24
RESOURCES.				
Real Estate in Illinois,	657.16	657.16	657.16	657.16
Specie in the Bank,	7,776.00	5,240.00	12,933.00	4,836.00
Bills of other solvent Banks,	3,800.00	5,600.00	1,300.00	1,400.00
Due from Banks in this State,	404.93	2,053.84	2,536.60	1,980.24
Due from Banks out of this State,	14,044.93	15,866.45	25,878.68	34,413.69
Stocks, Bonds, or other securities,	59,292.97	38,092.97	26,650.13	22,300.13
United States Treasury notes,				8,250.00
Checks and cash items immediately available,	7,068.01	3,721.25	5,602.84	7,110.85
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State,	150,042.39	158,408.44	153,189.19	144,969.69
Discounted for parties out of this State,	34,907.25	26,016.69	22,336.49	22,241.93
Discounted for Directors,	1,200.00	30,609.60	25,368.96	34,915.55
Total Resources, \$	279,193.64	286,266.40	276,453.05	283,075.24

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$11,474.53.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$38,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$41,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$1,900.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 1,101 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, small.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 4 per cent.

When paid or payable, January 7, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$25.

Market value, no sales.

Directors.—Peter C. Turner, Joseph Lawrence, Abner Bassett, W. A. Weaver, Gilbert Rogers, Sidney Miner, Seth Smith, Augustus Brandegee.

WINDHAM BANK, WINDHAM.

H. S. WALCOTT, *President.*S. BINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1832.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 104,700.00	104,700.00	104,700.00	104,700.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	33,988.00	52,098.00	32,698.00	35,698.00
Due to Banks in this State,	799.29	649.95	150.00	106.28
Due to Banks out of this State,				87.46
Deposits not bearing interest,	9,433.01	15,043.17	4,661.24	9,526.48
Dividends unpaid,	301.00	1,281.00	555.00	1 875.00
Surplus funds,	29,879.88	29,172.15	29,364.47	29,713.04
Earnings since last dividend,	1 508.68	645.40	1,933.52	435.85
Total Liabilities,	\$ 180,609.86	203,589.67	174,062.23	182,142.11
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	1,553.00	1,553.00	1,553.00	1,553.00
Specie in the Bank,	6,446.09	5,238.80	5,722.60	5,027.30
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,763.00	2,978.00	2,263.00	1,983.00
Due from Banks in this State,		247.23	367.86	
Due from Banks out of this State,	8,578.80	68,737.66	6,035.55	12,779.23
Due from Brokers and Agents, Ohio Life In- surance and Trust Company,	52,322.15		52,322.15	52,322.15
Over drafts,	446.23	51.90	75.50	23.75
Expenses since last dividend,	492.69	8.42	427.78	5.52
Checks and cash items immediately available	627.50		1,790.53	955.00
Loans and Discounts.				
Discounted for parties in this State,	82,852.21	67,080.13	60,024.57	76,794.55
Discounted for parties out of this State,	21,660.64	55,780.80	43,479.69	30,698.61
Discounted for Directors,	2,867.55	1,913.73		
Total Resources,	\$ 180,609.86	203,589.67	174,062.23	182,142.11

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$11,951.72.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$40,000.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$20,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, nominal.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 188 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, uncertain.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent.

When paid or payable, March, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$100.

Directors.—H. S. Walcott, Levi Johnson, Harvey Winchester, Stowell Lincoln, Charles Smith, John A. Perkins, Thomas Ramsdell, Jephthah Geer, George Lathrop, Samuel Bingham, John P. Welch.

WINDHAM COUNTY BANK, BROOKLYN.

JOHN GALLUP, 2d, *President.*AUGUSTUS F. FISHER, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1822.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 106,200.00	106,200.00	106,200.00	106,200.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or other- wise in use, directly or indirectly, . . .	83,406.00	75,467.00	63,634.00	73,115.00
Due to Banks in this State,		1,030.60		
Due to Banks out of this State,		1,531.70		836.95
Deposits not bearing interest,	19,376.98	16,179.72	10,264.55	11,352.10
Dividends unpaid,	355.00	4,475.00	246.50	3,847.00
Surplus funds,	4,539.25	5,143.52	5,143.52	5,523.28
Earnings since last dividend,	2,546.22		2,187.49	
Total Liabilities,	\$ 216,423.45	210,027.54	187,676.06	200,874.33
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Specie in the Bank,	8,771.61	9,279.80	7,122.93	9,976.66
Bills of other solvent Banks,	2,083.00		2,297.00	1,787.00
Due from Banks in this State,	848.17	178.38	1,643.54	4,041.47
Due from Banks out of this State,	31,518.39	8,552.80	11,762.66	22,727.27
Over drafts,	243.96	864.68	301.23	546.47
Expenses since last dividend,	491.23		504.42	
Checks and cash items immediately available,	2,752.36	483.78	2,368.57	175.76
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . .	155,571.88	179,393.10	149,342.21	139,396.68
Discounted for parties out of this State,	5,967.85	1,200.00	6,604.50	11,165.02
Discounted for Directors,	5,975.00	4,000.00	3,529.00	8,858.00
Total Resources,	\$ 216,423.45	210,027.54	187,676.06	200,874.33

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$3,140.46.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$73,115.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, \$30,000.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$5,203.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 115 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$1,000.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, April 1, 1861.

Par value of stock, \$100.

Market value, \$105.

Directors.—Bela B. Spalding, John Gallup, 2d, Henry G. Taintor, William James, Daniel C. Robinson, Aaron H. Storrs, John Palmer, William Dyer, Edwin Robinson, Hiram Holt, George B. Mathewson, Apollos Richmond.

WINSTED BANK, WEST WINSTED.

GEORGE DUDLEY, *President.*HENRY GAY, *Cashier.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES.	1860, July.	1860, October.	1861, January.	1861, April.
Amount of Capital Stock,	\$ 261,450.00	263,275.00	264,425.00	265,475.00
Bills of the Bank in circulation, or otherwise in use, directly or indirectly,	117,548.00	134,399.00	100,087.00	92,298.00
Due to Banks in this State,	7,757.74	11,336.42	8,361.38	7,715.59
Due to Banks out of this State,	13,706.16	408.63		
Deposits not bearing interest,	50,682.49	48,533.53	35,402.05	25,764.93
Dividends unpaid,	1,054.37	516.00	960.50	318.00
Surplus funds,	10,858.41	10,846.45	12,176.54	12,176.54
Earnings since last dividend,	4,734.33	10,564.51	4,084.82	9,888.34
Total Liabilities,	\$ 467,791.50	479,879.54	425,497.29	413,636.40
RESOURCES.				
Banking House,	4,377.00	4,461.27	4,461.27	4,461.27
Other Real Estate in Winsted,	6,970.25	6,970.25	6,970.25	6,770.25
Specie in the Bank,	11,622.46	13,715.69	9,438.64	8,658.35
Bills of other solvent Banks,	3,920.00	3,368.00	1,458.00	2,778.00
Due from Banks in this State,	4,231.23	2,961.05	1,220.90	2,859.95
Due from Banks out of this State,	7,740.95	18,056.64	16,309.77	23,097.22
Due from Brokers and Agents,	7,500.00	5,026.87	6,000.00	7,500.00
Over drafts,	1,236.21	1,582.89	1,050.05	660.51
Expenses since last dividend,	314.66	746.31	292.52	856.40
Checks and cash items immediately available,	2,219.99	2,252.63	1,751.45	1,599.77
<i>Loans and Discounts.</i>				
Discounted for parties in this State, . . .	311,763.27	321,551.94	277,204.86	240,397.82
Discounted for parties out of this State, .	79,291.96	73,820.00	68,945.00	81,756.00
Discounted for Directors,	26,603.52	25,366.00	30,394.58	32,240.86
Total Resources,	\$ 467,791.50	479,879.54	425,497.29	413,636.40

Amount of suspended paper—meaning all the paper past due or unpaid, \$15,764.64.

Highest amount of circulation during the last quarter, \$98,149.

Daily average of specie and specie funds during the last quarter, specie \$9,500, specie funds, \$20,500.

Highest amount of liability of any one Director, \$13,182.

Amount of stock owned by Directors, 1,553 shares.

Estimated loss upon the present assets of the Bank, \$1,500.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

When paid or payable, November, 1860.

Par value of stock, \$50.

Market value,

Directors.—George Dudley, Elliott Beardsley, E. Grove Lawrence, Moses Camp, Theron Bronson, Thomas Watson, Gideon Hall.

ABSTRACT OF THE STATEMENTS OF ALL THE BANKS APRIL 1, 1861.

BANKS.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	Loans to persons out of the State.	Total Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.
Alta Bank, Hartford,.....	\$514,900	\$133,896	\$63,729.32	\$754,203.48	\$25,744.19	\$163,330.93	\$673,777.87	\$754,263.48
Bank of Commerce, New London,.....	202,000	53,104	42,702.30	321,378.57	3,158.00	53,532.38	229,339.16	321,378.57
Bank of Hartford County, Hartford,.....	300,000	70,344	55,516.08	478,924.59	10,799.35	61,400.00	322,544.55	478,924.59
Bank of Litchfield County, New Milford,.....	125,000	88,706	51,778.46	285,251.49	11,731.09	9,150.00	108,457.33	285,251.49
Bank of New England, East Haddam,.....	130,900	53,252	37,233.03	233,433.79	7,088.99	41,646.08	322,544.55	233,433.79
Bank of North America, Ansonia,.....	60,525		2,413.32	65,759.06		3,060.81	54,940.63	65,759.06
Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk,.....	300,000	108,344	54,980.05	489,965.41	15,102.72	123,140.00	416,014.23	489,965.41
Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport,.....	211,650	109,509	73,436.07	450,462.87	14,105.86	10,000.00	283,321.31	450,462.87
Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport,.....	226,120	108,110	119,473.73	489,850.42	12,718.16	21,945.37	402,696.81	489,850.42
Central Bank, Middletown,.....	112,500	22,665	23,550.57	166,608.71	5,748.06	6,345.54	124,770.77	166,608.71
Charter Oak Bank, Hartford,.....	538,800	97,286	118,729.48	858,156.38	24,756.60	158,495.36	650,165.67	858,156.38
Citizens' Bank, Waterbury,.....	304,100	75,563	50,821.19	449,029.10	10,925.84	67,300.00	875,583.12	449,029.10
City Bank, Hartford,.....	545,000	171,560	68,868.11	878,135.81	25,173.61	130,930.11	679,849.51	878,135.81
City Bank, New Haven,.....	500,000	88,015	102,695.08	769,897.27	10,471.84	33,288.97	474,576.66	769,897.27
Clinton Bank, Clinton,.....	74,940	38,980	13,433.54	130,991.80	5,656.36	22,975.93	100,086.56	130,991.80
Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport,.....	332,100	134,083	82,635.44	619,233.62	15,217.65	118,237.93	485,893.94	619,233.62
Connecticut River Banking Co., Hartford,.....	250,000	57,833	50,901.47	419,612.19	10,053.26	53,426.44	352,651.82	419,612.19
Danbury Bank, Danbury,.....	326,900	72,321	37,544.64	480,834.43	10,658.50	84,393.54	416,241.86	480,834.43
Deep River Bank, Deep River,.....	150,000	29,100	14,699.04	198,039.76	4,130.15	1,732.00	170,318.83	198,039.76
East Haddam Bank, East Haddam,.....	66,480	34,597	14,836.75	122,696.92	3,005.12	21,951.21	95,926.68	122,696.92
Elm City Bank, New Haven,.....	633,900	176,516	141,491.78	1023,071.32	17,546.12	121,412.05	823,013.02	1023,071.32
Exchange Bank, Hartford,.....	513,100	222,578	169,624.73	967,069.05	29,592.27	229,186.31	777,715.91	967,069.05
Fairfield County Bank, Norwalk,.....	300,000	127,959	71,386.74	561,608.31	18,403.61	112,347.93	445,048.58	561,608.31
Farmers Bank, Bridgeport,.....	300,000	80,178	40,619.92	457,128.36	8,788.07	90,240.00	322,938.91	457,128.36
Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Hartford,.....	1110,830	302,304	167,822.42	1788,135.37	67,657.15	368,549.39	1497,900.81	1788,135.37
Hartford Bank, Hartford,.....	1132,800	395,267	258,372.64	2204,788.38	47,570.38	578,365.05	1875,540.16	2204,788.38
Hatters' Bank, Bethel,.....	60,000	11,100	3,335.53	83,832.51	1,702.12	2,083.43	58,868.35	83,832.51
Home Bank, Meriden,.....	279,341	50,820	26,926.77	384,700.22	11,981.41	35,479.92	338,540.22	384,700.22
Hurlbut Bank, West Winsted,.....	200,000	78,898	27,614.82	331,971.53	10,132.33	26,167.57	221,846.70	331,971.53
Iron Bank, Falls Village,.....	206,000	97,583	43,820.36	390,819.56	10,712.96	81,365.22	286,785.32	390,819.56
Jewett City Bank, Jewett City,.....	62,160	18,987	7,981.80	91,944.03	1,989.17	9,000.00	81,040.26	91,944.03
Manufacturers Bank, Birmingham,.....	306,700	111,536	50,122.72	519,311.26	11,103.34	59,589.76	367,114.48	519,311.26
Mechanics Bank, New Haven,.....	300,000	94,258	186,488.73	689,735.99	18,882.86	543,304.24	689,735.99	689,735.99
Mercantile Bank, Hartford,.....	518,900	136,543	80,992.61	812,761.88	15,210.46	96,525.72	654,280.19	812,761.88
Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Hartford,.....	500,000	92,240	75,860.70	674,498.65	10,928.44	23,063.09	624,151.97	674,498.65

Merchants Bank, New Haven,.....	500,000	36,282	128,137.29	760,958.52	13,237.62	9,805.00	434,859.41	760,958.52
Merchants Bank, Norwich,.....	208,168	69,881	79,373.29	374,445.63	7,323.92	42,853.46	301,956.82	374,445.63
Meriden Bank, Meriden,.....	300,000	52,435	20,854.06	436,657.68	12,356.98	63,000.00	383,053.77	436,657.68
Middlesex County Bank, Middletown,.....	347,800	76,950	72,688.60	552,115.65	18,467.71	99,384.38	447,623.12	552,115.65
Middletown Bank, Middletown,.....	369,300	110,179	77,490.10	653,322.42	15,773.33	130,690.29	559,695.13	653,322.42
Mystic Bank, Mystic,.....	52,430	25,224	3,867.41	96,080.45	2,909.43	19,952.30	82,963.54	96,080.45
Mystic River Bank, Mystic River,.....	100,000	49,152	39,180.44	215,902.21	5,327.91	157,336.08	215,902.21	215,902.21
New Britain Bank, New Britain,.....	58,374		15,747.79	76,482.12	9,740.24		64,992.78	76,482.12
New Haven Bank, New Haven,.....	464,800	125,135	158,107.84	826,884.73	17,593.56	135,468.64	686,106.21	826,884.73
New Haven County Bank, New Haven,.....	280,000	70,194	59,697.05	479,017.11	7,334.03	55,318.00	337,762.56	479,017.11
New London Bank, New London,.....	150,000	33,042	29,160.90	254,127.55	5,428.46	60,000.00	221,853.82	254,127.55
Norfolk Bank, Norfolk,.....	100,500	36,748	5,398.60	148,291.11	2,998.53	4,460.28	116,971.41	148,291.11
Norwich Bank, Norwich,.....	220,000	60,473	82,757.26	403,292.82	23,384.13	60,385.00	296,324.01	403,292.82
Ocean Bank, Stonington,.....	102,000	55,713	29,928.35	200,807.15	6,835.28	31,920.61	135,732.00	200,807.15
Paquogue Bank, Danbury,.....	250,800	81,169	28,244.71	389,973.19	7,838.26	40,690.65	335,087.55	389,973.19
Pawcatuck Bank, Pawcatuck,.....	75,000	22,442	3,978.20	104,656.72	2,607.78	8,702.92	80,783.63	104,656.72
Pequonnoek Bank, Bridgeport,.....	200,000	60,570	43,872.61	326,742.92	10,334.72	28,586.59	213,658.12	326,742.92
Phoenix Bank, Hartford,.....	1217,100	233,811	510,381.64	2124,989.50	70,967.85	1734,135.40	2124,989.50	2124,989.50
Quinebaug Bank, Norwich,.....	350,000	56,697	60,712.20	508,267.24	6,325.58	158,692.05	457,009.32	508,267.24
Quinnipiac Bank, New Haven,.....	500,000	80,221	90,643.32	702,445.39	11,471.18	110,196.42	622,799.30	702,445.39
Rockville Bank, Rockville,.....	300,556	91,007	38,343.53	437,737.70	12,399.25	59,765.80	402,767.52	437,737.70
Saugatuck Bank, Westport,.....	200,000	111,093	38,696.46	371,323.17	9,299.50	75,609.93	271,767.99	371,323.17
Saybrook Bank, Essex,.....	83,900	46,363	32,511.11	166,773.96	6,911.11	2,600.00	125,616.42	166,773.96
Shelucket Bank, Norwich,.....	100,000	32,247	31,898.11	175,939.30	7,338.15	31,879.92	140,362.77	175,939.30
Southport Bank, Southport,.....	112,400	81,389	33,024.36	262,354.67	9,811.06	25,316.53	169,206.57	262,354.67
Stamford Bank, Stamford,.....	202,020	140,795	117,170.73	501,452.49	17,680.07	84,946.28	315,142.19	501,452.49
Stafford Bank, Stafford Springs,.....	158,000	63,977	4,324.80	240,652.17	7,168.02	41,851.54	205,926.08	240,652.17
State Bank, Hartford,.....	440,000	278,098	214,088.95	1090,227.10	30,793.31	190,212.26	883,352.41	1090,227.10
Stonington Bank, Stonington,.....	60,000	28,615	27,482.74	123,530.22	3,348.00	40,051.20	111,600.91	123,530.22
Thames Bank, Norwich,.....	582,000	147,936	144,122.53	958,528.50	33,158.66	50,375.00	819,254.88	958,528.50
Thompson Bank, Thompson,.....	69,990	51,098	8,950.58	138,031.58	4,016.09	23,215.00	114,560.48	138,031.58
Tolland County Bank, Tolland,.....	86,600	32,714	38,827.50	183,853.38	4,209.28		138,005.54	183,853.38
Tradesmen's Bank, New Haven,.....	300,000	104,798	84,074.56	518,496.06	13,370.90	78,268.20	430,211.77	518,496.06
Union Bank, Norwich,.....	300,000	51,897	22,509.43	407,153.77	8,849.87	53,500.00	309,727.94	407,153.77
Union Bank, New London,.....	150,000	60,558	44,485.46	274,066.09	11,808.64		140,748.81	274,066.09
Waterbury Bank, Waterbury,.....	510,000	119,917	72,893.35	754,422.29	29,018.84	12,055.52	574,478.66	754,422.29
Whaling Bank, New London,.....	164,250	37,993	49,768.74	283,075.24	4,836.00	22,241.93	202,127.17	283,075.24
Windham Bank, Windham,.....	104,700	35,698	9,426.48	182,142.11	5,027.39	30,698.61	107,493.16	182,142.11
Windham County Bank, Brooklyn,.....	106,200	73,115	11,352.10	200,874.33	9,976.66	11,165.02	159,419.70	200,874.33
Winsted Bank, West Winsted,.....	265,475	92,298	25,764.93	413,636.40	8,658.35	81,756.00	354,394.68	413,636.40
Totals,.....	\$ 21,333,029	6,661,339	5,023,923.55	37,004,632.73	1,004,381.60	5,272,425.25	29,364,626.61	37,004,632.73

ABSTRACT FROM THE BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Capital.	Circulation.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	Loans and Discounts.	Total Resources.	Deposits.	Loans to Per ons out of the State.
1837	\$8,744,697.50	\$3,998,325.30	\$15,715,964.59	\$415,386.10	\$13,246,945.08	\$15,691,285.59		
1838	8,754,467.50	1,920,552.45	12,302,631.11	535,447.86	9,769,286.80	12,302,631.11		
1839	8,832,223.00	3,987,815.45	14,942,779.31	502,180.15	12,286,946.97	14,942,779.31		
1840	8,878,245.00	2,325,589.95	12,950,572.40	499,032.52	10,428,630.87	12,950,572.40		
1841	8,873,927.50	2,784,721.45	13,866,373.15	454,298.61	10,944,673.35	13,866,273.15		
1842	8,876,317.57	2,555,638.33	13,465,052.32	471,238.08	10,683,413.37	13,465,052.32		
1843	8,580,393.50	2,379,947.02	12,914,124.66	438,752.92	9,798,392.27	12,914,124.66		
1844	8,292,238.00	3,490,963.09	14,472,681.32	455,430.30	10,842,955.35	14,472,681.32		
1845	8,359,748.00	4,102,444.00	15,243,235.79	453,658.79	12,447,196.06	15,243,235.79		
1846	8,475,630.00	4,565,947.06	15,892,685.25	481,367.09	13,032,600.70	15,892,685.25		
1847	8,605,742.00	4,437,631.06	15,784,772.04	462,162.53	12,781,857.43	15,784,772.04		
1848	8,726,381.00	4,891,265.06	16,808,829.52	517,700.00	13,424,653.99	16,808,829.52		
1849	8,985,916.76	4,511,571.06	16,947,002.03	575,676.07	13,740,591.07	16,947,002.03		
1850	9,907,503.00	5,253,884.06	19,122,209.38	640,622.24	15,607,314.86	19,122,209.38		
1851	10,575,657.50	6,639,834.06	21,999,949.09	774,861.77	18,190,512.72	21,999,949.09		
1852	12,509,807.99	7,118,625.06	25,226,502.02	825,379.20	20,552,493.70	25,226,502.02		
1853	13,950,944.50	11,217,630.06	32,098,899.41	1,259,872.31	25,833,850.09	32,098,899.41		
1854	15,641,397.00	11,207,996.06	34,716,899.53	1,206,940.01	27,397,796.27	34,716,899.53	\$4,863,343.59	\$5,461,688.20
1855	17,145,451.84	6,833,388.00	31,338,502.27	812,183.93	23,999,035.71	31,338,502.27	3,085,335.75	3,556,473.99
1856	18,852,130.00	9,197,859.00	36,203,061.35	1,006,658.00	27,201,750.00	36,202,061.35	4,864,231.00	5,451,102.00
1857	20,505,730.00	9,690,969.00	39,123,660.00	1,121,120.00	32,639,030.00	39,123,660.00	5,736,725.00	6,681,920.00
1858	21,017,473.00	4,249,138.00	32,276,331.00	1,064,826.00	25,610,179.00	32,276,331.00	4,468,653.00	3,733,308.00
1859	21,539,856.00	7,555,369.00	37,494,620.97	993,124.98	29,639,854.10	37,494,620.97	5,288,169.43	5,237,844.97
1860	21,626,167.00	7,703,996.00	38,155,527.78	950,138.72	30,518,734.76	38,155,527.78	5,463,540.77	5,947,575.38
1861	21,838,029.00	6,661,939.00	37,004,652.73	1,004,381.60	29,364,626.61	37,004,652.73	5,023,928.55	5,272,425.25

SAVINGS BANKS.

—◆◆—
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION.

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK.

GEORGE STERLING, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$1,272,434.52
Surplus fund,	29,442.94

 \$1,301,877.46

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	867,312.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate, .	191,285.00
“ to Bridgeport city, town and school society, .	49,753.24

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Real estate in this State,	5,000.00
“ “ elsewhere,	5,000.00

Bank Stocks :

4 shares	Connecticut Bank,	\$400.00
10 “	Bridgeport City Bank,	1,000.00
30 “	Ætna Bank,	3,000.00
40 “	American Exchange Bank, N. Y.	4,000.00
20 “	Importers and Traders Bank, “	2,000.00
52 “	Manufact'rs and Mech's Bank, “	5,200.00
20 “	Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	2,000.00
20 “	Continental Bank, “	2,000.00
20 “	Hanover Bank, “	2,000.00
20 “	Park Bank, “	2,000.00
40 “	National Bank, “	2,000.00
100 “	Merchants Bank, “	5,000.00
140 “	Chatham Bank, “	3,500.00
93 “	Phoenix Bank, “	1,860.00

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

100 Shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	\$10,000.00	
20 " Bank of State of New York,	2,000.00	
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Par value,	\$47,960.00	
Estimated value,		\$46,310.00
Other stocks, viz, New York city stock,		5,000.00
United States bonds, or treasury notes,		16,500.00
County, city, or town bonds,		64,000.00
Railroad bonds, which pay interest:		
Housatonic R. R. bonds,	9,500.00	
Naugatuck R. R. bonds,	11,500.00	
Harlem R. R. bonds,	6,000.00	
Iron R. R. bonds,	1,000.00	
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Par value,	\$28,000.00	
Estimated value,		22,778.31
Railroad bonds, which do not pay interest:		
Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. bonds,	16,000.00	
" " " " "	5,000.00	
<hr/>		
Par value,	\$21,000.00	
Estimated value,		10,500.00
Cash on hand,		18,438.91
<hr/>		
Total assets,		\$1,301,877.46

Present number of depositors, 4,861.

Largest amount to one person, 3,600.00

Amount deposited during the last year, 254,870.38

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 179,668.90

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been
derived during the past year, 21,710.00

Estimated loss upon all the assets, None.

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, and when was
it payable? Jan. 3 per ct. July, 2½ per ct.

Total expense of last year, (including State tax, \$2,920.78,) \$5,548.50

BRIDGEPORT SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$72,932.03

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate
of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Seldom, or never except in
some cases out of the State.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? . No.

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, NORWICH.

CHARLES M. COIT, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$190,189.15
Balance of interest account,	3,280.13
Surplus fund,	1,289.69
	<hr/>
	\$194,758.97

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	135,290.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	13,850.00
“ “ personal security,	27,050.04

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks :

40 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	\$4,050.00
10 “ Continental Bank, “	1,012.50
30 “ Nassau Bank, “	3,056.00
30 “ Importers and Traders Bank, N. Y.,	3,275.00
10 “ Corn Exchange Bank, “	1,002.50
20 “ Metropolitan Bank, “	2,005.00
	<hr/>
	14,401.00

Personal estate, viz, office furniture,	494.47
Cash on hand,	3,400.56
Other assets, viz, expense account,	272.90

Total assets,	<hr/>	\$194,758.97
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Present number of depositors, 816.

Largest amount to one person, 2,924.81

Amount deposited during the last year, 106,583.91

CHELSEA SAVINGS BANK, NORWICH, (*Continued.*)

Amount withdrawn during the last year,	\$22,672.25
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	\$500 real estate.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Nothing.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	September 1, 1860.
Total expense of last year,	\$1,238.42
Total amount received for interest during last year,	10,247.72
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? We discount busi- ness paper to a limited amount.	

CITY SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

S. M. MIDDLEBROOK, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$79,569.99
Balance of interest account,	2,321.17
	<hr/>
	\$81,891.16

ASSETS.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	56,490.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	15,000.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Town Bonds:

10 Danbury Water Fund Bonds, \$500 each,	5,000.00
Cash on hand,	5,312.46
Other assets, viz, expense account,	88.70
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$81,891.16

Present number of depositors, 465.

Largest amount to one person,	820.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	72,784.30
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	10,379.28

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been

derived during the past year, None.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, None.

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, 6 per cent.

When was it payable? Jan. 1861.

Total expense of last year, \$309.95

Total amount received for interest during last year, 2,878.99

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate

of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Out of the State only.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

COLLINSVILLE SAVINGS BANK, COLLINSVILLE.

SETH P. NORTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1853.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$99,137.07
Balance of interest account,	3,248.28
	<hr/>
	\$102,385.35

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	76,399.56
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	1,400.00
“ “ personal security,	15,490.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank stocks :

42 shares Exchange Bank, Hartford,	2,094.50
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Other assets :

Cash deposited with G. P. Bissell & Co.,	\$3,922.39	
Interest due from sundry persons,	406.82	
	<hr/>	4,329.21
Cash on hand,		2,672.08
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$102,385.35

Present number of depositors, 466.

Largest amount to one person,	2,622.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	65,655.76
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	43,500.64
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	\$425.00

COLLINSVILLE SAVINGS BANK, COLLINSVILLE,
(Continued.)

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	January, 1861.
Total expense of last year,	\$319.90
Total amount received for interest during last year,	5,658.49
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Yes.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JOEL IVES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1857.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 15th, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$777,598.62
Balance of interest account,	4,463.14
Surplus fund,	4,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$786,461.76

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	544,375.00
“ “ personal security and collaterals,	72,650.00
“ to city of New Haven,	3,000.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

150 shares Elm City Bank,	\$16,125.00
150 “ Quinnipiack Bank,	14,898.00
35 “ Tradesmen's Bank,	3,745.00
100 “ Citizens Bank, Waterbury,	10,300.00
100 “ Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	9,756.88
79 “ Continental Bank, “	7,900.00
205 “ Ocean Bank, “	9,615.50
50 “ American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	4,887.50
50 “ Union Bank, “	2,475.00

Cost,	<hr/>	79,702.88
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State Stocks, or Bonds :

\$17,000 Ohio State, cost	16,790.00
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County, City, or Town Bonds :

New Britain Bonds,	10,000.00
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CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN,
(Continued.)

Personal estate, viz, safe,	\$500.00
Cash on hand,	59,443.88
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$786,461.76

Present number of depositors, about 3,000.

Largest amount to one person,	2,679.42
Amount deposited during the last year,	377,929.49
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	135,459.41
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable,	January and July 15th.
Total expense of last year, exclusive of taxes,	\$2,641.18
Total amount received for interest during last year,	44,401.64
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY.

WILLIAM JABINE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$373,603.88
Balance of interest account,	10,411.14
Surplus fund,	5,445.00
	<hr/>
	\$389,460.02

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	206,270.62
“ “ personal security,	137,419.77

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

Danbury Bank stock,	\$7,810.00	
Norwalk “ “	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	9,810.00

City or Town bonds:

\$1,000 Portland Township bonds, cost	\$850.00
2,000 Hartford City bonds, cost	1,880.00
3,000 Water fund of the Borough of Danbury,	3,000.00

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\$6,000 Par value,	Cost,	5,730.00

Railroad bonds, which pay interest:

\$11,000 Danbury and Norwalk bonds, cost	11,000.00
2,000 New York and New Haven Railroad bonds, cost	1,500.00
1,000 Naugatuck Railroad bonds, cost	950.00
200 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. bonds, cost	180.00
1,000 Norwalk and Toledo R. R. bonds, cost	900.00

<hr/>		<hr/>
\$15,200 Par value,	Cost	14,530.00

SAVINGS BANK OF DANBURY, (*Continued.*)

Railroad bonds, which do not pay interest :		
\$3,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark		
Railroad bonds, cost	.	\$2,680.00
1,000 Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad		
bonds, cost	.	937.39
2,000 Racine and Mansfield R. R. bonds, cost	.	1,650.00
<hr/>		
\$6,000 Par value,	Cost,	\$5,267.39
Cash on hand,	.	10,372.99
Other assets, viz, expenses,	.	59.25
<hr/>		
Total assets,		\$389,460.02

Present number of depositors, 1,944.

Largest amount to one person,	.	2,470.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	.	172,532.07
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	.	97,249.76
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has		
been derived during the past year? None except R. R. bonds as above.		
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	.	\$1,390.00
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	.	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	.	October.
Total expenses of last year,	.	\$963.00
Total amount received for interest during last year,	.	23,563.28
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate		
of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?		
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?		No.
		Yes.

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

SEDLEY SNOW, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$100,685.04
Balance of interest account,	1,241.04
	<hr/>
	\$101,926.08

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	67,957.00
Loans on personal security,	13,071.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

15 Shares Artisans' Bank, N. Y., cost	\$1,460.25	
20 " Bank of Commerce, N. Y., cost	1,970.00	
11 " Continental Bank, N. Y., cost	1,113.75	
100 " Mechanics Banking Association, N. Y., cost	1,296.87	
95 " Deep River Bank, Conn., cost	10,205.84	
10 " Saybrook Bank, Conn., cost	1,130.00	
20 " Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Conn., cost	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	19,176.71

Railroad bonds, which do not pay interest:

3 Beloit and Wisconsin bonds,	1,414.25
Cash on hand,	501.12

Total assets,	<hr/>	\$101,926.08
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Present number of depositors, 671.

Largest amount to one person,	2,098.33
Amount deposited during the last year,	17,978.37
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	13,346.55

DEEP RIVER SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	\$11,620.09
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	5 per cent.
When was it payable?	Nov. 1.
Total expense of last year?	\$596.31
Total amount received for interest during last year?	5,152.67
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

DERBY SAVINGS BANK, BIRMINGHAM.

JOSEPH P. CANFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1846.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$199,126.13
Balance of interest account,	9,171.56
All other liabilities,	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$209,097.69

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	138,159.44
Loans on personal security,	32,528.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham, . . .	\$13,845.00	
Quinnipiack Bank, New Haven, . . .	7,010.00	
Citizens Bank, Waterbury, . . .	3,060.00	
Metropolitan Bank, New York, . . .	5,300.00	
	<hr/>	29,215.00

Town orders,	4,272.76
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Railroad bonds which pay interest:

Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad, . . .	1,850.00
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Railroad bonds which do not pay interest:

Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, . . .	2,550.00
Cash on hand,	522.49

Total assets, \$209,097.69

Present number of depositors, 1,019.

Largest amount to one person,	2,842.49
Amount deposited during the last year, including dividends,	76,131.79
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	56,095.12

DERBY SAVINGS BANK, BIRMINGHAM, (*Continued.*)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been

derived during the past year,	\$2,550.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Nothing.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	2½ and 3 per cent., semi-annual.

When was it payable? July 1st, 1860, January 1st, 1861.

Total expense of last year,	\$551.63
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Total amount received for interest during last year,	13,739.54
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Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
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Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.
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ESSEX SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN L. PARKER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$179,629.75
Balance of Interest account,	808.56
All other liabilities,	55.24
	<hr/>
	\$180,493.55

ASSETS.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	90,330.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate, . . .	5,711.04
“ “ personal security,	22,129.64

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

20 shares	Marine Bank, N. Y.	\$1,000.00	
56 “	Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	5,600.00	
30 “	American Exchange Bank, N. Y.	3,000.00	
10 “	Bank of America, N. Y.	1,000.00	
15 “	“ “ New York, “	1,500.00	
15 “	Continental Bank, “	1,500.00	
20 “	Park “ “	2,000.00	
30 “	Chatham “ “	750.00	
20 “	Ocean “ “	1,000.00	
30 “	Union “ “	1,500.00	
10 “	Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	1,000.00	
10 “	Elm City Bank, New Haven,	1,000.00	
		<hr/>	
	Par value,	\$20,850.00	
	Estimated value,		21,176.24

Railroad bonds which pay interest :

Chicago and Rock Island R. R. bonds,	9,000.00
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ESSEX SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

New Haven and New London R. R. bonds,	\$7,500.00	
Hudson River R. R. bonds,	2,000.00	
Galena and Chicago Union R. R. bonds,	3,000.00	
New Jersey Central R. R. bonds,	2,000.00	
Railroad Bridge Co. bonds,	2,000.00	
New York and Erie R. R. bonds,	1,000.00	
Northern Indiana R. R. bonds,	1,000.00	
New York and New Haven R. R. bonds,	5,000.00	
New Haven, New London and Stonington R. R. bonds,	525.00	
	<hr/>	\$33,025.00

Other Assets:

Balance of expense account,	\$310.69	
Balance accounts due,	33.45	
Personal estate, viz, furniture,	32.00	
	<hr/>	396.14
Cash on hand,		7,745.49
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$180,493.55

Present number of depositors, 1,001.

Largest amount to one person,	2,338.25
Amount deposited during the last year,	49,295.22
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	28,501.99
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	1,675.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	5 per cent.
When was it payable?	Jan. 1, 1861.
Total expense of last year,	\$758.19
Total amount received for interest during last year,	10,824.47
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

FALLS VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK.

A. C. RANDALL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$45,602.98
Balance of interest account,	1,780.99
Surplus fund,	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$47,583.97

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	24,980.67
“ “ stocks, bonds and other personal estate,	3,200.00
“ “ personal security,	15,443.92

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Railroad bonds, which pay interest:

Housatonic R. R. Co., on demand,	2,000.00
Cash on hand,	1,945.38
Other assets, viz, expense account,	14.00

Total assets, \$47,583.97

Present number of depositors, 232.

Largest amount to one person,	1,350.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	27,441.79
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	8,725.87

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has

been derived during the past year, 35.00

Estimated loss upon all the assets, Nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, 5 per cent.

When was it payable? January 1, 18 61

FALLS VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Total expense of last year,	\$351.00
Total amount received for interest during last year, .	3,062.99
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? . . .	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? .	Yes.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

E. W. N. STARR, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$55,005.19
Balance of interest account,	1,767.44

\$56,772.63

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	33,590.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	8,710.00
“ “ personal security,	2,760.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank stocks :

10 shares Citizens Bank, Waterbury,	\$1,000.00
15 “ Charter Oak Bank, Hartford,	1,571.25
21 “ Home Bank, Meriden,	2,240.00
20 “ Park Bank, New York,	2,210.00
10 “ Metropolitan Bank, New York,	1,122.50
10 “ Merchants Bank, Boston,	1,050.00
	<hr/>
	9,193.75

Other Stocks :

City of New London bonds,	1,000.00
Personal estate,	278.61
Cash on hand,	1,240.27

Total assets, \$56,772.63

Present number of depositors, 387.

Largest amount to one person,	1,600.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	45,621.31

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,
MIDDLETOWN, (*Continued.*)

Amount withdrawn during the last year,	\$12,027.39
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	July 15, 1860.
Total expense of last year, including State tax,	\$221.42
Total amount received for interest during last year, . .	3,068.90
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? . .	No.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

SAMUEL S. COWLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$277,452.56
Balance of interest account, surplus fund,	12,324.63
	<hr/>
	\$289,777.19

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	184,474.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	400.00
“ “ personal security,	9,527.77
“ “ real estate bonds,	38,000.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

7 shares	New Haven Bank,	\$705.25
36 “	State Bank, Hartford,	4,235.00
50 “	Charter Oak Bank, Hartford,	5,567.50
20 “	Phoenix Bank, “	2,246.25
30 “	Meriden Bank, Meriden,	3,115.00
20 “	Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Hartford,	1,180.00
20 “	Home Bank, Meriden,	2,034.00
10 “	Mercantile Bank, Hartford,	1,100.00
10 “	Ætna “ “	1,000.00
20 “	City “ “	2,336.00
25 “	American Exchange Bank, N. Y.	2,770.05
25 “	Merchants Bank, “	1,337.50
		<hr/>
		28,626.55

County and City Bonds:

\$3,000	Hartford City Bonds,	\$2,850.00
1,000	Rock Island Co. Bonds,	862.89
		<hr/>
		3,712.89

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Railroad Bonds, which pay interest :		
\$3,000 Illinois Central bonds, cost	\$2,113.75	
5,000 Galena and Chicago bonds, cost	4,506.49	
1,500 Cleveland and Pittsburgh bonds, cost	1,376.74	
2,000 New York Central " "	1,730.00	
3,000 Sangamon and Morgan " "	2,079.87	
		\$12,806.85
Railroad Bonds, which do not pay interest :		
\$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana R. R. guaranteed by Cleveland, Colum- bus and Cincinnati R. R., . . .	4,360.97	
2,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. R., . . .	1,666.88	
		6,027.85
Personal estate,		127.36
Cash on hand,		6,073.92
Total assets,		\$289,777.19

Present number of depositors, 1,143.

Largest amount to one person, 9,823.99

Amount deposited during the last year, 107,613.09

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 51,054.62

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has
been derived during the past year, 6,027.85

Estimated loss upon all the assets, Nothing, but considerable gain.

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, 6 per cent.

When was it payable? July 1, 1860.

Total expense of last year, including State tax of \$558.58, 1,614.75

Total amount received for interest during last year, 17,781.57

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate
of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON.

GEORGE W. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$183,736.45
Balance of interest account,	2,412.37
	<hr/>
	\$186,148.82

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	116,354.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	9,000.00
“ “ personal security,	12,586.65

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Real estate in this State,	2,150.00
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Bank Stocks :

240 shares Marine Bank, N. Y.,	\$12,000.00
20 “ American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	2,000.00
20 “ Hanover Bank, “	2,000.00
50 “ Importers and Traders Bank, “	5,000.00
20 “ Nassau Bank, “	2,000.00
50 “ Pacific Bank, “	2,500.00
100 “ Ocean Bank, “	5,000.00
60 “ Central Bank, Brooklyn, “	3,000.00
20 “ Buffalo City Bank, “	1,500.00
40 “ Union Bank, “	2,000.00
48 “ Mystic River Bank, Conn.,	2,845.00

Par value,	39,845.00
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Cash on hand,	6,163.83
Other assets, viz, expense account,	49.34

Total assets,	<hr/> \$186,148.82
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GROTON SAVINGS BANK, GROTON, (*Continued.*)

Present number of depositors, 985.

Largest amount to one person,	\$2,626.56
Amount deposited during the last year,	54,969.48
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	20,351.95
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	5,000.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Trifling, if any.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	October, 1860.
Total expenses of last year,	\$360.09
Total amount received for interest during last year,	11,508.46
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? In N. Y. State, at 7 per cent.	
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY.

H. R. COIT, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$231,446.68
Balance of interest account,	8,139.82

 \$239,586.50

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	124,907.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate, .	27,150.00
“ “ personal security,	15,610.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

Waterbury Bank stock,	\$6,100.00
Manufacturer's Bank, Birmingham, .	1,000.00
Citizens Bank, Waterbury,	9,070.00
Mercantile Bank, Hartford,	5,000.00
Phoenix Bank, “	5,500.00
Bank of Commerce, New York,	2,022.50
Continental Bank, “	3,047.50
Park Bank, “	3,222.50
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.,	2,000.00
American Exchange Bank, “	2,132.50
St. Nicholas Bank, “	1,957.50
Metropolitan Bank, “	2,741.25
Importers and Traders Bank, “	2,127.50
Union Bank, “	2,526.25
	<hr/>
	48,447.50

State Stocks:

Ohio Canal and State stocks,	7,950.00
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LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY, (*Continued.*)

Railroad Bonds, which pay interest:	
New York and New Haven R. R. Bonds, . . .	\$3,925.00
Galena and Chicago " " . . .	1,830.00
New York and Harlem " " . . .	1,872.50
	<hr/>
	\$7,627.50
Town Orders:	
Litchfield town orders,	\$1,800.00
Wolcottville 1st school district orders, . . .	300.00
	<hr/>
	2,100.00
Cash on hand,	5,794.50
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$239,586.50

Present number of depositors, 1,097.

Largest amount to one person,	2,023.57
Amount deposited during the last year,	59,180.07
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	28,588.38
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	3,400.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Nothing.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, . . .	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	July 1, 1860.
Total expense of last year,	937.31
Total amount received for interest during last year, .	13,996.95
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? .	No.

MECHANICS SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWALK.

CHESTER F. TOLLES, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$3,223.00
Balance of interest account,	3.07
All other liabilities,	691.00

 \$3,917.07

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	1,400.00
“ “ personal security,	100.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

10 shares Bank of Norwalk stock,	1,110.00
Cash on hand,	1,307.07

 Total assets, \$3,917.07

Present number of depositors, 44.	
Largest amount to one person,	400.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	3,586
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	363
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	None.
Total expense of last year,	\$60.00
Total amount received for interest during last year,	4.27
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

MERIDEN SAVINGS BANK, MERIDEN.

LEVI C. COE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$194,672.24
Balance of interest account,	3,439.64
	<hr/>
	\$198,111.88

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	160,839.00
“ “ personal security,	20,471.21

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:	
41 shares Meriden Bank,	\$4,481.00
100 “ Home Bank,	10,281.00
	<hr/>
	14,762.00
Cash on hand,	2,039.67
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$198,111.88

Present number of depositors, 1,161.

Largest amount to one person,	1,483.79
Amount deposited during the last year,	99,396.69
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	36,504.77
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Nothing.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	January and July.
Total expense of last year,	333.37
Total amount received for interest during last year,	11,092.95
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN.

DANIEL W. CAMP, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1825.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$1,628,620.42
Balance of interest account,	26,458.24
All other liabilities,	6,010.92
	<hr/>
	\$1,661,089.58

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	991,167.90
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	220,137.74
“ “ personal security,	124,515.12

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Real estate in this State,	4,500.00
Bank Stocks:	
100 shares Bank of State of New York, \$10,225.00	
150 “ Continental Bank, N. Y., 15,130.00	
150 “ American Exchange Bank, “ 15,650.00	
150 “ Bank of Commerce, “ 15,106.25	
200 “ Park Bank, “ 21,175.00	
200 “ Ocean Bank, “ 9,850.00	
50 “ Bank of North America, “ 5,300.00	
120 “ Merchants Exchange Bank, “ 6,045.00	
100 “ Metropolitan Bank, “ 11,043.25	
100 “ Nassau Bank, “ 10,037.50	
35 “ People's Bank, “ 892.50	
20 “ Middlesex County Bank, Conn., 2,265.00	
34 “ Quinnipiack Bank, “ 3,400.00	
	<hr/>
	126,019.50

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN, *(Continued.)*

City Bonds :

10	city of Dubuque Bonds,	. . .	\$10,000.00	
5	" Hartford Bonds,	. . .	5,000.00	
2	" Milwaukee Bonds,	. . .	2,000.00	
				<hr/>
				\$17,000.00

Railroad Stocks and Bonds :

15	bonds New York and Harlem R. R.,	\$15,000.00
24	" Illinois Central "	18,000.00
29	" New York Central "	26,000.00
10	" Housatonic "	5,000.00
10	" Naugatuck "	5,000.00
5	" Ohio and Pennsylvania, "	5,000.00
1	" Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne R. R.,	525.00
12	" Toledo, Norwalk and Cleve'd "	12,000.00
3	" Cleveland and Toledo "	1,500.00
2	" Covington and Lexington "	2,000.00
4	" Indianapolis and Bellefontaine "	4,000.00
5	" Plattsburgh and Montreal "	5,000.00
30	shares New York Central "	3,000.00
44	" Cleve., Colum. and Cincinnati "	4,400.00
221	" Mansfield, Sand'y and Newark "	11,050.00
30	" Housatonic R. R., preferred,	3,000.00
50	" Madison, Indianapolis and Peru R.R.,	2,500.00
1	dividend certificate, . . .	200.00
72	shares Great Western (Illinois) R. R.,	7,200.00
3	" Chicago and Northwestern R. R.,	300.00

Par value, \$130,675.00

Cost of the same, 115,179.75

Divided as follows, viz :

Railroad bonds which pay interest,	. . . . .	66,404.75
Railroad bonds which do not pay interest,	. . . . .	48,775.00
Cash in hands of bankers,	. . . . .	51,345.44
Cash on hand, . . . . .	. . . . .	10,966.83
Other assets,	. . . . .	257.30

Total assets,

 \$1,661,089.58

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK, MIDDLETOWN,
(Continued.)

Present number of depositors, 6,367.	
Largest amount to one person,	\$9,065.90
Amount deposited during the last year,	301,695.03
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	135,872.72
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	48,775.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable,	May and November.
Total expense of last year,	\$3,393.41
Total amount received for interest during last year,	100,542.22
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Yes.

NEW CANAAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW CANAAN.

S. Y. ST. JOHN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1859.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$26,630.78
Balance of interest account,	786.70
Surplus Fund,	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$27,667.48

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	14,115.00
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INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank stocks,	3,625.50
26 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	
10 " Marine Bank, "	
6 " St. Nicholas Bank, "	

State Stocks or Bonds :

Missouri 6 per cent. bonds,	\$8,000.00
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds,	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Par value,	\$10,000.00
Cost	8,506.25
Cash on hand,	1,375.17
Other assets, viz, expense account,	45.56
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$27,667.48

Present number of depositors, 272.

Largest amount to one person,	830.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	18,723.43
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	5,288.89

NEW CANAAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW CANAAN,
(Continued.)

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	July 1, 1860.
Total expense of last year,	\$202.00
Total amount received for interest during last year, .	1,674.45
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? .	No.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK.

S. D. PARDEE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1838.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$2,123,857.87
Balance of interest account,	23.00
Surplus fund,	23,430.04
All other liabilities,	658.31
	<hr/>
	\$2,147,946.22

ASSETS.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	1,475,780.00
“ “ stocks, bonds and other personal estate, .	137,142.00
“ “ mixed security of real and personal estate, .	85,149.29
“ “ personal security,	197,650.00
“ to town, city, and school districts,	55,375.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Real estate in this State, banking house,	6,000.00
Advances made on real estate held as security in Brooklyn,	40,079.60
Bank Stocks:	
Bank of Commerce, New York,	25,000.00
Tradesmen's Bank, New Haven,	4,000.00

City Bonds:

1 Hartford City Bond for \$1,000, cost \$920.	
1 Alton “ “ “ 300, “ 300.	

Par value, \$1,300	Cost . . .	1,220.00
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NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

Railroad bonds, which pay interest:

\$27,000 New Haven and Northampton Co. bonds,	
9,000 Northern Indiana R. R. Co.	"
11,000 New York and New Haven R. R. Co.	"
2,000 Michigan Southern R. R. Co.	"

\$49,000 Par value.	Cost	\$45,150.00
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Railroad bonds, which do not pay interest:

\$28,500 New Haven and New London R. R. Co. bonds,	
5,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Co.	"

\$33,500 Par value.	Cost	32,950.00
Cash on hand,		42,450.33

Total assets,	\$2,147,946.22
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Present number of depositors, 9,885.

Largest amount to one person,	4,164.42
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Amount deposited during the last year, including dividends credited depositors,	650,096.85
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Amount withdrawn during the last year,	496,464.84
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Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	42,350.00
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Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Can make no estimate.
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Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
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When was it payable?	Jan. 1, 1861.
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Total expense of last year,	\$4,023.11
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Total amount received for interest during last year,	121,957.41
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Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
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Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.
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SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON.

FRANCIS C. LEARNED, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1827.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$1,235,598.44
Interest account, including January dividend to be credited to depositors,	50,843.54

 \$1,286,441.98

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	649,074.64
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	8,588.82
“ “ personal security,	78,229.53

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Real estate in this State, banking house,	6,000.00
Bank Stocks :	
Bank of North America, N. Y.,	\$14,500.00
Metropolitan Bank, “	22,000.00
Middletown Bank, Middletown,	1,350.00
New London Bank, New London,	10,125.00
Union Bank, “	16,500.00
Fulton Bank, New York,	5,190.00
Seventh Ward Bank, “	2,200.00
Phoenix Bank, “	10,800.00
Mechanics Bank, “	13,900.00
Leather Manufacturers Bank, N. Y.,	1,500.00
Whaling Bank, New London,	1,700.00
Bank of the State of New York, N. Y.,	10,000.00
Merchants Exchange Bank, “	4,500.00
Albany City Bank, Albany,	7,000.00
Thames Bank, Norwich,	24,000.00

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON, (*Continued.*)

Union Bank, New York,	\$9,500.00	
Bank of Commerce, New York, . . .	28,000.00	
Bank of America, "	15,000.00	
Merchants Bank, "	10,000.00	
Corn Exchange Bank, "	4,000.00	
Continental Bank, "	13,300.00	
City Bank, "	5,000.00	
Bank of Commerce, New London, . .	8,500.00	
American Exchange Bank, New York, .	20,100.00	
Uncas Bank, Norwich,	5,000.00	
North River Bank, New York, . . .	2,000.00	
Union Bank, Albany,	5,000.00	
Windham Bank, Windham,	3,700.00	
Bank of Commonwealth, N. Y., . . .	5,000.00	
Nassau Bank, New York,	5,000.00	
		\$284,365.00
United States Trust Company,		4,900.00
Railroad Stocks :		
New London Northern R. R. stocks, rec'd in place of \$31,500 1st mortgage bonds of New London, Will. & P. R. R., at 50, .		
	\$15,750.00	
New York and New Haven R. R. stock, 50 shares, at 50,		
	2,500.00	
New York Central R. R. stock, 70 shares, at 100,		
	7,000.00	
Boston and Lowell R. R. stock,		
	2,500.00	
Boston and Worcester R. R. stock,		
	3,000.00	
		30,750.00
Railroad Bonds which pay interest :		
Michigan Central R. R. Bonds,		
	\$6,000.00	
Cleveland, Panesville and Ashtabula R. R. Bonds,		
	10,000.00	
New York & Erie R. R. Bonds, 2d mort., .		
	7,000.00	
Hudson River R. R. Bonds, 1st "		
	31,000.00	
" " " " 2d "		
	10,000.00	
" " " " new,		
	2,000.00	

SAVINGS BANK OF NEW LONDON, (*Continued.*)

Indiana Central R. R. Bonds,	\$5,000.00	
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland R. R. Bonds,	7,000.00	
New York and Harlem R. R. Bonds,	5,000.00	
New York Central R. R. Bonds,	25,000.00	
Hartford and New Haven R. R. Bonds,	19,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$127,000.00
Cash on hand,		16,033.99
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$1,286,441.98

Present number of depositors, 4,123.

Largest amount to one person,	8,090.72
Amount deposited during the last year,	112,199.28
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	108,764.11
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	18,250.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	July, 1860.
Total expense of last year,	\$1,647.92
Total amount received for interest during last year,	75,772.20
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	Never.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Never.

NEW MILFORD SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD.

JOHN S. TURRILL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$38,784.02
Balance of interest account,	949.89
Surplus fund,	37.79
	<hr/>
	\$39,771.70

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	27,067.95
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	1,725.00
“ “ personal security,	6,823.03

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

10 shares Bridgeport City Bank,	\$1,000.00
5 “ Bank of Litchfield County,	500.00
	<hr/>
	1,500.00
Town orders on interest,	218.89
Cash on hand,	2,436.83
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$39,771.70

Present number of depositors, 319.

Largest amount to one person,	1,025.66
Amount deposited during the last year,	22,103.94
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	6,486.61
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.

NEW MILFORD SAVINGS BANK, NEW MILFORD,
(*Continued.*)

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	5½ per cent.
When was it payable?	April and October.
Total expense of last year,	\$179.36
Total amount received for interest during last year,	1,710.11
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Seldom.

NEWTOWN SAVINGS BANK, NEWTOWN.

HENRY BEERS GLOVER, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$59,374.49
Balance of interest account,	1,070.06
Surplus fund,	726.73
	<hr/>
	\$61,171.28

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	35,227.14
Loans to school societies and districts,	702.72
Loans on personal security,	13,276.73

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.,	\$2,249.40
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	1,015.00
Merchants Exchange Bank, "	1,002.50
Importers and Traders Bank, "	1,012.50
Bank of the State of New York,	1,080.00
Mechanics Banking Association, N. Y.,	514.50

Cost

	<hr/>	6,873.90
County, city, or town bonds,		909.19

Railroad Bonds which pay interest:

\$2,000 First Mortgage Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad bonds, cost	1,720.00
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Railroad Bonds which do not pay interest:

\$500 Third Mortgage Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail- road Company,	500.00
Cash on hand,	1,961.60

Total assets,	<hr/>	\$61,171.28
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NEWTOWN SAVINGS BANK, NEWTOWN, (*Continued.*)

Present number of depositors, 328.

Largest amount to one person,	\$1,474.50
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Amount deposited during the last year,	24,045.45
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Amount withdrawn during the last year,	17,899.94
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Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been

derived during the past year,	1,409.19
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Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
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Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
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When was it payable?	October 1, 1860.
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Total expense of last year,	\$177.33
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Total amount received for interest during last year,	3,385.22
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Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of

interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	Not since
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the last annual meeting of the Bank.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Yes.
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NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK, NORFOLK.

A. G. PETTIBONE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$10,578.81
Balance of interest account,	281.37
	<hr/>
	\$10,860.18

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	5,812.00
“ “ personal security,	2,906.79

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

5 shares Norfolk Bank, Conn.,	\$500.00	
19 “ Merchants Bank, N. Y.,	498.75	
	<hr/>	998.75
United States 5 per cent. bonds of 1874, cost		992.50
Cash in Bank,		102.12
Other assets, viz, expense account,		48.02
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$10,860.18

Present number of depositors, 100.

Largest amount to one person,	400.00
Amount deposited during the last six months,	11,446.47
Amount withdrawn during the last six months,	867.66
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.

NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK, NORFOLK, (*Continued.*)

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	January 1, 1861.
Total expense of last year,	\$48.02
Total amount received for interest during last year,	330.97
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Yes.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY.

JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1849.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$308,743.69
Balance of interest account,	9,774.63
Surplus fund,	7,380.87
	<hr/>
	\$325,899.19

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Leans on real estate,	195,129.59
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	33,080.29
“ “ personal security,	19,475.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

50 shares	Fairfield Co. Bank, Conn.,	\$5,350.00
50	“ Danbury Bank, “	5,305.00
30	“ Pahquioque Bank, “	3,120.00
30	“ Bank of Norwalk, “	3,000.00
40	“ Metropolitan Bank, New York,	4,150.00
30	“ Shoe and Leather Bank, “	3,120.00
40	“ Continental Bank, “	4,140.75
45	“ Market Bank, “	4,670.00
60	“ Merchants Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	3,167.25
		<hr/>
		36,023.00

Railroad Bonds, which pay interest :

\$15,000	New York and New Haven R. R.,	
	cost	\$14,500.00
7,000	Danbury and Norwalk R. R., cost	7,000.00
11,000	Northern Indiana R. R., “	11,000.00
1,000	Ohio Junction R. R., “	1,000.00
2,000	Michigan Southern R. R., “	2,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$35,500.00

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY, (*Continued.*)

OTHER ASSETS.

State tax paid,	\$359.58	
Treasurer's salary, 6 months,	450.00	
Expenses,	41.21	
Interest returned on loans paid,	23.50	
		<hr/>
		\$874.29
Cash on hand,		5,817.02
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$325,899.19

Present number of depositors, 1,516.

Largest amount to one person, 3,227.06

Amount deposited during the last year, 83,038.89

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 46,226.84

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has

been derived during the past year, None.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, None.

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, 3 per cent. semi-annual.

When was it payable? Jan. 1 and July 1.

Total expense of last year, \$1,834.36

Total amount received for interest during last year, 19,556.59

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate

of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? Notes are discounted.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? No.

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWICH.

F. A. PERKINS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1824.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$3,125,703.38
Balance of interest and profit and loss accounts,	101,982.49

\$3,227,685.87

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	1,830,989.07
“ “ stocks, bonds and other personal estate,	371,137.93
“ “ personal security,	131,301.66

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Real estate in this State, banking house,	4,000.00
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Bank Stocks :

300 shares Thames Bank, Conn.,	\$30,000
272 “ Quinebaug Bank, “	19,040
172 “ Norwich Bank, “	17,200
450 “ Merchants Bank, “	18,000
50 “ Bank of State of New York, N. Y.,	5,000
65 “ Bank of Commerce, “	6,500
50 “ Bank of North America, “	5,000
126 “ Bank of the Republic, “	12,600
200 “ Ocean Bank, “	10,000
400 “ Merchants Bank, “	20,000
100 “ Seventh Ward Bank, “	5,000

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWICH,
(Continued.)

200 shares	People's Bank,	N. Y.	\$5,000	
50	"	Hanover Bank,	"	5,000
50	"	Irving Bank,	"	2,500
200	"	Broadway Bank,	"	5,000
125	"	Chatham Bank,	"	3,125
375	"	Phoenix Bank,	"	7,500
100	"	Metropolitan Bank,	"	10,000
150	"	Union Bank, Albany,	"	15,000
64	"	Merchants Bank, Boston, Mass.,		6,400
27	"	City Bank,	" "	2,700
100	"	National Bank,	" "	10,000
				<hr/> \$220,565.00
Other Stocks :				
Norwich Water Power Company's stock,			\$3,500	
Little Miami Railroad stock,			10,500	
Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer Railroad				
stock,			9,250	
				<hr/> 23,250.00
State Stocks :				
Ohio State stock,			\$175,382	
Michigan State stock,			5,780	
				<hr/> 181,162.00
County, City, or Town Bonds :				
Alleghany County bonds,		Penn.,	\$5,704.50	
Clark County bonds,		Ohio,	7,650.00	
Allen County bonds,		"	14,910.00	
Jackson County bonds,		"	11,400.00	
Washington County bonds,		"	25,000.00	
Cleveland City bonds,		"	5,000.00	
Wheeling City bonds,		Virginia,	10,200.00	
Norwich Town Orders,		Conn.,	53,215.27	
Preston Town Orders,			1,800.00	
Lisbon Town Orders,			1,200.00	
Norwich City Orders,			13,000.00	
				<hr/> 149,079.77

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWICH,
(Continued.)

Railroad Bonds which pay interest :		
\$16,300	Norwich and Worcester R. R., cost	\$15,531
10,000	New York and New Haven " "	10,000
46,000	Indianapolis and Bellefont'e " "	44,390
35,000	Cleveland and Ashtabula " "	33,320
10,000	Grand Junction " "	10,000
5,000	Michigan Southern " "	4,576
1,000	New Jersey Central " "	980
10,000	Indiana Central " "	9,510
25,000	Buffalo and State Line " "	25,000
10,000	Hartford and New Haven " "	9,500
3,000	Little Miami " "	2,484
15,000	Hamilton and Dayton " "	14,250
5,000	Toledo and Norwalk " "	4,100
Total cost,		\$183,641.00
Railroad Bonds which do not pay interest :		
\$20,000	Martinsville and Franklin Railroad, cost	19,066.67
Cash on hand,		108,514.53
Other Assets :		
Bond holders Martinsville and Franklin Rail-		
road, for expenses,		\$1,671.93
Expenses,		3,154.55
James Murray debt, expenses paid,		24.50
Foreclosure farm in Eastford,		95.26
Insurance,		32.00
		4,978.24
Total assets,		\$3,227,685.87
Present number of depositors, 9,695.		
Largest amount to one person,		12,134.31
Amount deposited during the last year,		572,839.99
Amount withdrawn during the last year,		285,051.85
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has		
been derived during the past year,		19,066.67

NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY, NORWICH,
(*Continued.*)

Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Uncertain.	Not to exceed \$6,000.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	. . . . .	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	. . . . .	July, 1860.
Total expenses of last year,	. . . . .	\$4,073.39
Total amount received for interest during last year,	. . . . .	185,907.54
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	. . . . .	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	. . . . .	No.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT.

STEPHEN HAWLEY, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$75,048.58
Balance of interest account,	1,094.75
	<hr/>
	\$76,143.33

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	44,300.00
“ “ personal security,	16,521.79

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

60 shares Bridgeport City Bank stock, . . .	\$6,000.00	
50 “ Manufers and Merch. stock, N. Y., . . .	5,273.33	
	<hr/>	11,273.33
Cash on hand,		3,995.58
Other assets, viz, expense account,		52.63
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$76,143.33

Present number of depositors, 299.

Largest amount to one person,	400.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	80,727.00
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	5,678.42
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, BRIDGEPORT, (*Continued.*)

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	}	New Bank, and no such items as yet.
When was it payable?		
Total expense of last year,		
Total amount received for interest during last year,		
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?		No, ex- cept a small amount for New York paper.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?		No.

PLYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, PLYMOUTH.

EDWIN TALMAGE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1852.

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$9,211.47
Balance of interest account,	161.62
	<hr/>
	\$9,373.09

ASSETS.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	3,725.00
“ “ personal security,	1,600.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

15 shares Citizens Bank, Waterbury, . . .	\$1,503.00	
5 “ Farmers Bank, Bridgeport, . . .	500.00	
20 “ Exchange Bank, Hartford, . . .	1,020.00	
	<hr/>	3,023.00

Cash deposited in Waterbury Savings Bank,	550.00
Cash on hand,	397.20
Other assets, viz, expense account,	77.89
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$9,373.09

Present number of depositors, 64.

Largest amount to one person,	908.29
Amount deposited during the last year,	1,120.78
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	819.56
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	500.00

PLYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, PLYMOUTH, .

(Continued.)

Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Uncertain.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	3 per cent. semi-annual.
When was it payable?	January and July.
Total expense of last year,	\$77.89
Total amount received for interest during last year,	442.12
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Seldom.

SALISBURY SAVINGS BANK, LAKEVILLE.

WALTER R. WHITTLESEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1848.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$112,735.91
Surplus fund,	1,586.14

 \$114,321.95

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	75,067.00
“ “ personal security,	25,773.75

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

44 shares Iron Bank stock,	1,222.00
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Railroad Bonds which pay interest:

\$2,000 Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad bonds;	}	4,850.00.
2,850 Housatonic Railroad bonds,		

Cash on hand,	7,409.20
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 Total assets, \$114,321.95

Present number of depositors, 620.

Largest amount to one person, 2,487.81

Amount deposited during the last year, 25,878.58

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 15,940.01

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been

derived during the past year, None.

SALISBURY SAVINGS BANK, LAKEVILLE,
(Continued.)

Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	5 per cent.
When was it payable?	April 1, and October 1.
Total expenses of last year, including State tax,	\$600.04
Total amount received for interest during last year,	No interest account kept.
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? They are not directly.	
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Yes.

SAVINGS BANK OF ROCKVILLE.

LEBBEUS BISSELL, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$128,972.77
Balance of interest account,	4,381.99
	<hr/>
	\$133,354.76

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	69,270.25
“ “ personal security,	56,763.27

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks :	
65 shares Rockville Bank,	6,500.00
Cash on hand,	821.24
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$133,354.76

Present number of depositors, 863.

Largest amount to one person,	1,261.44
Amount deposited during the last year,	67,338.37
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	27,047.46
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK OF ROCKVILLE, (*Continued.*)

When was it payable?	December 31, 1860.
Total expense of last year,	\$643.14
Total amount received for interest during last year,	10,718.55
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

SAVINGS BANK OF STAFFORD SPRINGS.

S. NEWTON, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$88,414.69
Balance of interest account,	2,926.87

 \$91,341.56

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	41,300.00
“ “ personal security,	35,974.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :	
100 shares Stafford Bank stock,	10,400.00
Cash on hand,	3,667.56

 Total assets, \$91,341.56

Present number of depositors, 603.

Largest amount to one person,	1,622.88
Amount deposited during the last year,	34,738.04
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	15,089.17
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	July, 1860.

SAVINGS BANK OF STAFFORD SPRINGS,
(*Continued.*)

Total expense of last year,	\$303.91
Total amount received for interest during last year,	5,006.24
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? . . .	No, except by way of exchange.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

SAVINGS BANK OF TOLLAND.

G. D. HASTINGS, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1841.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$244,979.36
Balance of interest account,	6,251.06
	<hr/>
	\$251,230.42

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	198,803.51
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	13,800.00
“ “ personal security,	23,140.98

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

111 shares Tolland County Bank,	\$11,100.00	
10 “ Rockville Bank,	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	12,100.00
Cash on hand,		3,385.93
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$251,230.42

Present number of depositors, 1,081.

Largest amount to one person,	3,592.93
Amount deposited during the last year,	54,163.66
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	29,356.60
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Nothing.

SAVINGS BANK OF TOLLAND, (*Continued.*)

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	July, 1860.
Total expense of last year,	\$943.88
Total amount received for interest during last year,	14,132.99
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	\$15,000 at 7 per cent.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

SEYMOUR SAVINGS BANK, SEYMOUR.

CHARLES B. WOOSTER, *Acting Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1852.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$5,988.30
Balance of interest account,	240.42
	<hr/>
	\$6,228.72

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	712.31
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INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Railroad Bonds which do not pay interest :	
3 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 7 per cent.,	\$2,759.50
1 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage 10 per cent. bonds,	1,850.00
	<hr/>
	4,609.50
Total assets,	<hr/>
	\$6,228.72

Present number of depositors, 112.

Largest amount to one person, 392.00

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 652.26

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has

been derived during the past year, 5,321.81

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, 6 per cent.

When was it payable? January 1, 1857.

Total amount received for interest during last year, \$35.45

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate

of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No, we are closing up.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD.

OLCOTT ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1819.

LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 1st, 1860.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$3,889,735.79
Surplus fund,	62,084.41
	<hr/>
	\$3,951,820.20

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	2,774,893.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	475,102.00
“ “ personal security,	319,293.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Real estate in this State, banking house,	15,411.78
Bank Stocks:	
150 shares Hartford Bank,	\$15,000.00
225 “ Phoenix Bank,	22,500.00
250 “ Exchange Bank,	12,500.00
189 “ City Bank,	18,900.00
128 “ Farmers and Mechanics Bank,	12,800.00
100 “ State Bank,	10,000.00
50 “ Aetna Bank,	5,000.00
20 “ Merchants Bank,	10,000.00
30 “ Charter Oak Bank,	3,000.00
200 “ Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	119,700.00
Other Stocks:	
102 shares Hartford and N. H. R. R. Co.,	10,200.00

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

City Bonds :

28 New London City Bonds,	\$28,000.00	
7 Hartford " "	7,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$35,000.00

Railroad Bonds, which pay interest :

26 Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo R. R. bonds, cost	\$25,000.00	
8 Chicago and Galena R. R. bonds, cost	7,650.00	
21 Indiana Central R. R., 7 per cent., "	19,860.00	
4 " " " 10 " "	3,800.00	
5 Lawrenceburgh and Upper Mississippi R. R. bonds, cost,	3,950.00	
12½ India'olis and Cincinnati R. R. bonds, cost	10,625.00	
24 Cleveland and Pittsburgh " "	21,700.00	
10 Milwaukee and Mississippi " "	9,000.00	
8 Hartford, Prov. and Fishkill " "	7,725.00	

Total cost, 109,310.00

Real Estate Bonds :

4 G. W. Snow real estate bonds,	\$12,000.00	
4 V. Keller, " " "	2,000.00	
8 H. Honoré, " " "	7,600.00	
12 N. Lloyd, " " "	12,000.00	
	<hr/>	33,600.00

Bonds which do not pay interest :

Atlantic Dock Company bonds,	5,500.00
Cash on hand,	53,810.42

Total assets, \$3,951,820.20

Present number of depositors, 19,754.

Largest amount to one person,	6,100.96
Amount deposited during the last year,	627,408.07
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	430,668.44
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	9,000.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.

• SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

When was it payable?	June 1st and Dec. 1st.
Total expense of last year,	\$7,487.86
Total amount received for interest during last year,	237,171.96
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	None.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	None.

SOUTHINGTON SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHINGTON.

H. R. BRADLEY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$3,024.20
Balance of interest account,	97.15
	<hr/>
	\$3,121.35

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	2,135.00
“ “ personal security,	665.00
Cash on hand,	321.35
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$3,121.35

Present number of depositors, 43.

Largest amount to one person, 400.00

Amount deposited during the last year, 3,116.20

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 92.00

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has
been derived during the past year, None.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, None.

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, No dividend made, the
Bank having commenced operations July 9, 1860.

Total expense of last year, Unpaid; will not exceed \$200.

Total amount received for interest during last year, 97.15

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate
of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? None.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? None

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHPORT.

F. D. PERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1854.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$162,991.38
Balance of interest account,	6,967.52
	<hr/>
	\$169,958.90

ASSETS.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	105,730.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	14,000.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Real estate in this State,	1,075.88
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Bank Stocks :

\$4,000 Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., cost	\$4,062.50	
2,000 United States Trust Co., “ “	2,006.25	
1,000 Hanover Bank, “ “	901.25	
2,000 Bank of Norwalk, Conn., “	2,010.00	
1,000 Park Bank, N. Y., “	1,018.75	
	<hr/>	9,998.75

City Bonds :

\$5,000 New York City 6 per cent., cost	5,137.50
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Railroad Bonds which pay interest :

\$5,000 New York and New Haven Railroad bonds,		
1,000 New York Central “ “		
5,000 Erie, 7 per cent. “ “		
4,000 Chicago and Rock Island “ “		
500 Naugatuck “ “		
6,000 Delaware, Lacka. and Western “ “		
	Cost	18,897.74

SOUTHPORT SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHPORT,
(Continued.)

Railroad Bonds which do not pay interest :		
\$2,000 Erie Railroad (unsecured) bonds, cost	. . .	\$1,701.25
Cash on hand,	. . . . .	13,136.60
Other assets, viz, expense account,	. . . . .	281.18
Total assets,		\$169,958.90

Present number of depositors, 711.

Largest amount to one person,	. . . . .	2,000.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	. . . . .	51,726.85
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	. . . . .	23,589.13
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been		
derived during the past year,	. . . . .	1,701.25
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	. . . . .	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	. . . . .	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	. . . . . July, 1860, and January, 1861.	
Total expense of last year,	. . . . .	\$356.18
Total amount received for interest during last year,	. . . . .	8,987.15
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate		
of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	. . . . .	Very few.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	. . . . .	No.

STAFFORDVILLE SAVINGS BANK, STAFFORD.

E. A. CONVERSE, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1855.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$57,206.01
Balance of interest account,	1,615.31
	<hr/>
	\$58,821.32

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	29,619.00
“ “ personal security,	22,568.29

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

51 shares Stafford Bank stock,	5,100.00
Cash on hand,	1,534.03
	<hr/>

Total assets, \$58,821.32

Present number of depositors, 469.

Largest amount to one person, 1,039.11

Amount deposited during the last year, 5,420.25

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 1,110.96

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has

been derived during the past year, None.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, Nothing.

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, 5 per cent.

When was it payable? August 1, 1860.

Total expense of last year, \$100.00

Total amount received for interest during last year, 1,417.32

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate

of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? None.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes, directly.

STAMFORD SAVINGS BANK, STAMFORD.

ALFRED A. HOLLY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1851.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$226,444.75
Balance of interest account,	3,390.72
	<hr/>
	\$229,835.47

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	122,520.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	91,883.64

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

199 shares Stamford Bank,	6,567.00
Cash on hand,	8,864.83
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$229,835.47

Present number of depositors, 1,104.

Largest amount to one person,	2,671.58
Amount deposited during the last year,	94,496.04
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	57,358.54
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.

STAMFORD SAVINGS BANK, STAMFORD,
(Continued.)

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	October 1, 1860.
Total expense of last year,	\$814.42
Total amount received for interest during last year,	9,398.14
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	In a few cases.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

STILES D. SPERRY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1858.

LIABILITIES, FEBRUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$366,073.12
Surplus fund,	1,919.88
All other liabilities,	23.00
	<hr/>
	\$368,016.00

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	296,625.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	37,300.00
“ “ personal security,	10,100.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

50 shares Merch'ts and Manuf'rs Bank, cost	\$5,150.00	
20 “ Aetna Bank, “	2,100.00	
	<hr/>	7,250.00

Cash on hand,	16,591.00
Other assets,	150.00
	<hr/>

Total assets, \$368,016.00

Present number of depositors, 1,502.

Largest amount to one person,	1,549.82
Amount deposited during the last year,	197,356.26
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	70,704.18
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	February and August.
Total expense of last year,	\$1,992.94
Total amount received for interest during last year,	19,470.18
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK, STONINGTON.

O. B. GRANT, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$264,542.68
Balance of interest account,	2,836.38
Surplus fund,	8,364.52
	<hr/>
	\$275,743.58

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	143,790.56
“ “ personal security,	55,068.58

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

100 shares Ocean Bank, Stonington, cost	\$11,151.32
40 shares City Bank of Hartford, . . .	4,260.00
25 shares Artizans' Bank, N. Y., . . .	2,337.50
	<hr/>

Cost	17,748.82
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Other Stocks:

55 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad stock, .	5,327.00
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Railroad Bonds which pay interest:

6 Chicago and Galena Union 1st Mortgage bonds,	\$5,797.00
8 Chicago and Galena Union 2d Mortgage,	7,100.00
5 New York Central bonds,	3,720.00
8 Joliet and Northern Indiana bonds,	7,700.00
2 Ashuelot bonds,	1,800.00
4 New York, Providence and Boston bonds,	3,814.13
5 New York and Harlem bonds,	4,750.00
16 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bonds,	15,324.75
	<hr/>

Total cost,	50,005.88
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STONINGTON SAVINGS BANK, STONINGTON,
(Continued.)

Railroad bonds which do not pay interest :	
2 bonds Ohio Central Railroad,	\$2,000.00
Cash on hand,	1,802.74
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$275,743.58
Present number of depositors, 855.	
Largest amount to one person,	4,118.95
Amount deposited during the last year,	44,977.68
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	29,011.50
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been	
derived during the past year,	2,000.90
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.
When was it payable?	December 15, 1860.
Total expense of last year? Including State tax, \$596.88, \$1,389.93	
Total amount received for interest during last year? .	17,457.21
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate	
of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? In the State at 6 per cent.	
	out of the State at a larger rate.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Some notes are	
	purchased.

TOWNSEND CITY SAVINGS BANK.

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, APRIL 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$300,579.07
Balance of interest account,	5,290.78
	<hr/>
	\$305,869.85

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	155,500.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate, . . .	53,100.00
“ “ personal security,	32,825.00
Cash on hand,	14,444.85
“ “ special deposit in Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, New York,	50,000.00
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$305,869.85

Present number of depositors, general department,	1,091
“ “ “ sixpenny “	116
	<hr/>
	1,207.

Largest amount to one person,	2,901.45
Amount deposited during the last year, and transferred from the City Savings Bank,	327,290.74
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	26,711.67
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	None.
Estimated loss upon all assets,	Nothing.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	6 per cent.

TOWNSEND CITY SAVINGS BANK, (*Continued.*)

When was it payable?	Interest payable in August and February.
Total expense of last year,	None.
Total amount received for interest during last year,	\$6,076.64
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	No.

WATERBURY SAVINGS BANK, WATERBURY.

FREDERICK J. KINGSBURY, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1850.

LIABILITIES, FEBRUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$351,448.82
Balance of interest account,	15,730.05
	<hr/>
	\$367,178.87

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	189,028.24
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	142,711.42

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Citizens Bank, Waterbury,	\$20,000.00	
Waterbury “ “	4,550.00	
	<hr/>	24,550.00
Cash on hand,		10,889.21
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$367,178.87

Present number of depositors, about 1,800.

Largest amount to one person, 1,907.17

Amount deposited during the last year, 142,789.10

Amount withdrawn during the last year, 60,138.03

Amount of assets on which no interest or income has

been derived during the past year, Nothing of the kind.

Estimated loss upon all the assets, “ “ “ “

Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, 3 per cent. semi-annual.

When was it payable? August, 1860, and February, 1861.

Total expense of last year, including State tax, \$1,848.00

Total amount received for interest during last year, 18,467.84

Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate

of interest than 6 per cent. per annum? No.

Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly? Yes.

WESTPORT SAVINGS BANK, WESTPORT.

B. L. WOODWORTH, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 2d, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$4,874.68
Interest account,	162.65
	<hr/>
	\$5,037.33

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	2,900.00
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INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks :

Metropolitan Bank, New York,	1,203.00
Cash in Bank,	862.00
Other assets, viz, expense account,	72.33
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$5,037.33

Present number of depositors, 36.

Largest amount to one person,	400.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	4,894.68
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	20.00
Total expense of last year,	72.33
Total amount received for interest during last year,	162.65

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE, WILLIMANTIC.

JOHN TRACY, *Treasurer*.

Incorporated 1842.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits on interest,	\$242,965.41
Balance of interest account,	4,462.25
Surplus fund,	7,743.57
Deposits not on interest,	4,818.56
	<hr/>
	\$259,989.79

A S S E T S.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	145,876.00
“ “ stocks, bonds, and other personal estate,	15,075.00
“ “ personal security,	40,813.57

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS :

Bank Stocks :

Bank of the Republic, N. Y., par, \$4,000	
Bank of America, “ “ 3,000	
Continental Bank, “ “ 4,000	
American Exchange Bank, N. Y., “ 3,300	
Bank of Commerce, Providence, “ 6,250	
“ “ “ New London, “ 4,000	
Uncas Bank, Norwich, “ 6,250	
Ætna Bank, Hartford, “ 2,000	
Windham Bank, Windham, “ 4,000	
	<hr/>
	36,800.00

City Bonds :

5 Burlington City bonds, \$5,000	
5 Evansville “ “ 4,250	
	<hr/>
	9,250.00
Personal estate,	337.73

WILLIMANTIC SAVINGS INSTITUTE, WILLI-
MANTIC, (*Continued.*)

Cash on hand and in Bank,	11,675.15
Other assets,	162.34
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$259,989.79
Present number of depositors, 1,463.	
Largest amount to one person,	3,149.00
Amount deposited during the last year, including trans- fers and dividends,	66,515.35
Amount withdrawn during the last year, including trans- fers and dividends paid,	39,185.78
Amount of assets on which no interest or income has been derived during the past year,	9,700.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	Small.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend,	3 per cent.
When was it payable?	October 1, 1860.
Total expense of last year, including taxes,	\$1,398.64
Total amount received for interest during last year,	15,204.49
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No, except by charge for collection.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly ?	Very seldom.

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK, WEST WINSTED.

LYMAN BALDWIN, *Treasurer.*

Incorporated 1860.

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Whole amount of deposits,	\$16,609.48
Balance of interest account,	117.58
	<hr/>
	\$16,727.06

ASSETS.

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	7,424.16
“ “ personal notes and bonds, secured on real estate,	5,700.00

INVESTMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:

Bank Stocks:

15 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.,	1,500.00
Cash on hand,	2,085.05
Other assets, viz, expense account,	17.85
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$16,727.06

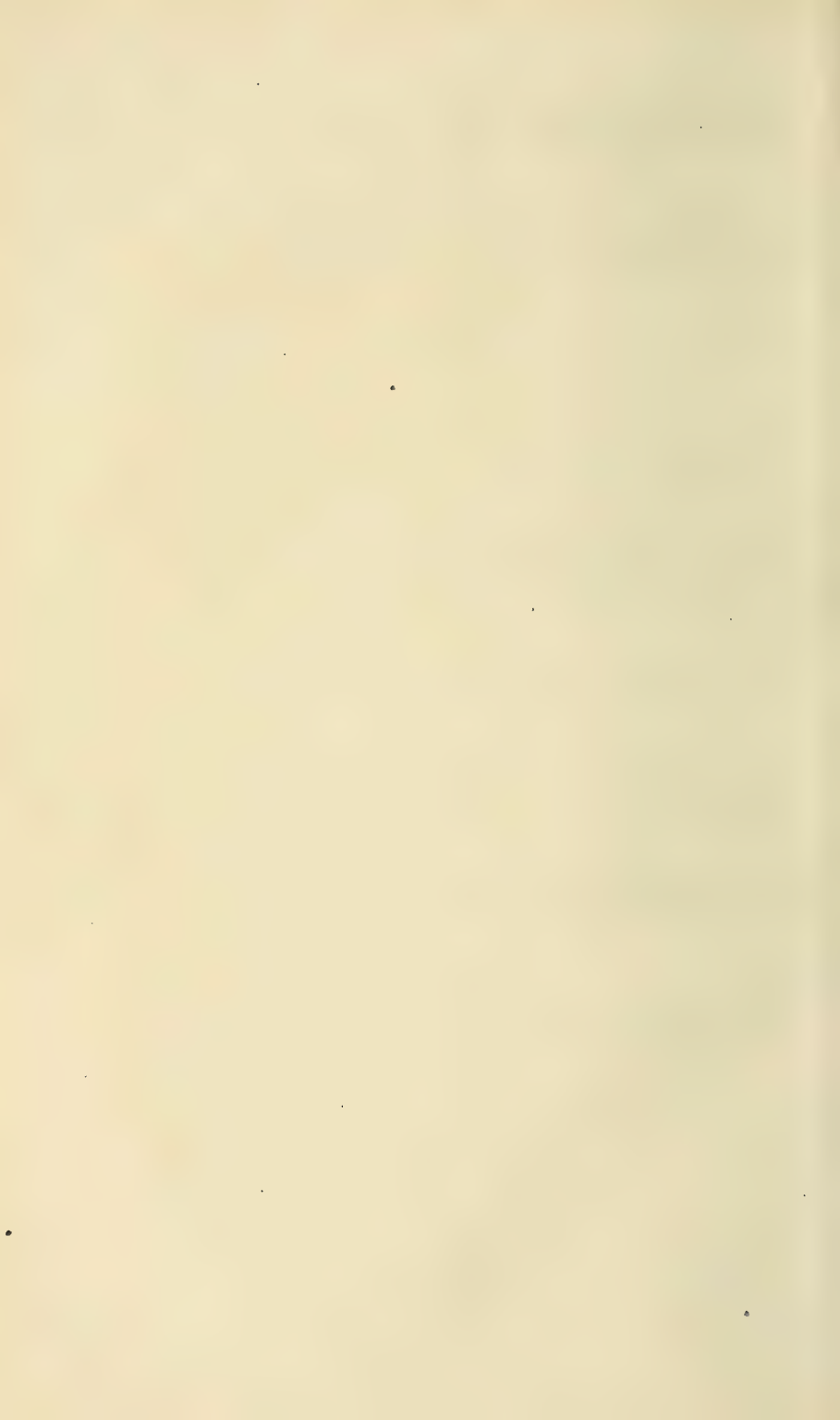
Present number of depositors, 131.

Largest amount to one person,	400.00
Amount deposited during the last year,	17,446.48
Amount withdrawn during the last year,	837.00
Estimated loss upon all the assets,	None.
Rate per cent. per annum of last dividend, For 3 months, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
When was it payable?	Jan. 1, 1861.
Total amount received for interest during last year,	\$173.28
Are loans made, directly or indirectly, at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. per annum?	No.
Are notes purchased, either directly or indirectly?	Yes.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS FOR 1861.

SAVINGS BANKS.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposit.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loans on Personal Security.	Loans on Stocks and Bonds.	Invested in Bank Stocks.	Invested in R. R. Stocks and Bonds.	Real Estate and other Securities.	Cash on Hand.	Total Assets.
Bridgeport Savings Bank,	4,861	\$1,272,434.52	\$867,312.00	\$49,753.24	\$191,285.00	\$46,310.00	\$33,278.31	\$95,500.00	\$18,438.91	\$1,301,877.46
Chelsea Savings Bank,	816	190,189.15	135,290.00	27,050.04	13,850.00	14,401.00			3,400.56	194,758.97
City Savings Bank,	465	79,569.99	56,430.00		15,000.00			5,000.00	5,312.46	81,891.16
Collinsville Savings Bank,	466	99,137.07	76,399.56	15,480.00	1,400.00	2,094.50			6,594.47	109,385.35
Connecticut Savings Bank,	3,000	777,598.62	544,375.00	75,650.00		79,702.88		26,790.00	59,443.88	789,461.76
Savings Bank of Danbury,	1,944	873,603.88	206,270.62	137,419.77		9,810.00	19,797.39	5,730.00	10,372.99	389,460.02
Deep River Savings Bank,	671	100,685.04	67,937.00	13,071.00		19,176.71	1,414.25		501.12	101,926.08
Derby Savings Bank,	1,019	139,126.13	138,159.44	32,528.00		29,215.00	4,400.00	4,272.76	522.49	209,997.69
Essex Savings Bank,	1,001	179,629.75	90,330.00	22,129.64	5,711.04	21,176.24	33,025.00		7,745.49	180,493.55
Falls Village Savings Bank,	232	45,602.98	24,930.67	15,443.92	3,200.00		2,000.00		1,945.38	47,583.97
Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank,	387	55,005.19	33,590.00	2,760.00	8,710.00	9,193.75		1,000.00	56,772.63	56,772.63
Farmington Savings Bank,	1,143	277,452.56	184,474.00	47,527.77	400.00	23,626.55	18,834.70	3,712.89	6,073.92	289,777.19
Groton Savings Bank,	985	183,736.45	116,854.00	12,586.85	9,000.00	39,845.00		2,150.00	6,163.83	186,148.82
Litchfield Savings Society,	1,097	231,446.68	124,997.00	15,610.00	27,150.00	48,447.50	15,577.50	2,100.00	5,794.50	239,586.50
Mechanics Savings Society,	44	3,223.00	1,400.00	100.00		1,110.00			1,307.07	3,917.07
Meriden Savings Bank,	1,161	194,672.24	160,839.00	20,471.21		14,762.00			2,039.67	193,111.88
Middletown Savings Bank,	6,369	1,628,620.42	991,167.90	124,515.12	220,137.74	126,019.50	115,179.75	21,500.00	62,312.27	1,661,089.58
New Canaan Savings Bank,	272	26,630.78	14,115.00			3,625.50		8,506.25	1,375.17	27,067.48
New Haven Savings Bank,	9,885	2,123,857.87	1,475,780.00	277,604.29	197,650.00	29,000.00	78,100.00	47,299.60	42,450.33	2,147,946.22
Savings Bank of New London,	4,123	1,235,598.44	649,074.64	78,229.58	8,588.82	284,365.00	157,750.00	92,400.00	16,033.99	1,286,441.98
New Milford Savings Bank,	319	38,784.02	27,067.95	3,267.03	1,725.00	1,500.00		218.89	236.83	39,771.70
Newtown Savings Bank,	328	59,374.49	35,227.14	13,276.73	1,725.00	6,873.90	2,220.00	909.19	1,961.60	61,171.28
Norfolk Savings Bank,	100	10,578.81	5,812.00	9,906.79	702.72	998.75		992.50	102.12	10,860.18
Norwalk Savings Society,	1,516	398,743.69	195,129.59	19,475.00	33,080.29	36,023.00	35,500.00		5,817.02	395,899.19
Norwich Savings Society,	9,395	3,125,703.38	1,830,993.07	181,301.66	371,137.93	230,565.00	202,707.67	834,241.77	108,514.53	3,227,685.87
Peoples' Savings Bank,	299	785,048.58	44,300.00	16,521.79		11,273.33			3,995.58	76,143.33
Plymouth Savings Bank,	64	9,211.47	8,725.00	1,600.00		8,023.00			947.50	9,873.09
Savings Bank of Rockville,	863	128,972.77	69,270.25	56,763.27		6,500.00			821.24	133,354.76

Savi's B'k of Stafford Springs,	603	88,414.69	41,300.00	35,974.00		10,400.00			3,667.56	91,241.56
Salisbury Savings Bank,	620	112,735.91	75,067.00	25,773.75		1,222.00	4,850.00		7,409.20	114,321.95
Savings Bank of Tolland,	1,081	244,979.36	198,803.51	23,140.98	13,800.00				3,885.33	251,230.42
Seymour Savings Bank,	112	5,988.30	712.31			12,100.00	4,609.50		587.35	6,928.72
Society for Savings, Hartford,	19,754	3,889,755.79	2,774,893.00	319,293.00	475,102.00	119,700.00	119,510.00	89,511.78	33,810.42	3,951,820.20
Southington Savings Bank,	43	3,024.20	2,135.00	665.00					321.35	3,121.35
Southport Savings Bank,	711	162,991.38	105,730.00		14,000.00	9,998.75	20,598.99	6,213.38	13,126.60	169,958.90
Staffordville Savings Bank,	469	57,206.01	29,619.00	22,568.29		5,100.00			1,534.03	58,821.32
Stamford Savings Bank,	1,104	226,444.75	122,520.00	91,883.64		6,567.00			8,864.83	229,835.47
State Savings Bank,	1,502	366,073.12	296,625.00	10,100.00	37,300.00	7,250.00			16,591.00	368,016.00
Stonington Savings Bank,	855	264,542.68	143,790.56	55,068.58		17,748.82	57,332.88		1,802.74	275,743.58
Townsend City Savings Bank,	1,207	300,579.07	155,500.00	33,825.00	53,100.00				64,444.55	305,869.85
Waterbury Savings Bank,	1,800	351,443.82	189,028.24		142,711.42	24,550.00			10,889.21	367,178.87
Westport Savings Bank,	86	4,874.68	2,900.00			1,203.00			862.00	5,037.33
Willimantic Savings Institute,	1,463	247,733.97	145,876.00	40,813.57	15,075.00	36,800.00		9,250.00	11,675.15	259,989.79
Winsted Savings Bank,	131	16,609.48	7,424.16	5,700.00		1,500.00			2,085.05	16,727.06
Total of 44 Savings Banks, Building Associations,	84,614 12,530	\$19,377,670.18 1,414,186.16	\$12,462,710.61	\$1,880,476.46	\$1,859,816.96	\$1,347,777.68	\$926,635.94	\$757,299.01	\$620,264.32	\$19,852,897.13 2,527,874.11
Total,	97,144	\$20,791,856.34	\$12,462,710.61	\$1,880,476.46	\$1,859,816.96	\$1,347,777.68	\$926,635.94	\$757,299.01	\$620,264.32	\$22,380,771.24



SAVINGS BANKS AND BUILDING
ASSOCIATIONS.



ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THEIR CONDITION.

ANSONIA SAVINGS BANK.

D. W. PLUMB, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$81,527.80
Amount due depositors,	6,395.39
Surplus,	569.39
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	\$88,492.58

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand,	735.68
Loans to stockholders:	
Loans on real estate,	44,900.00
“ “ stock of the Association,	15,421.96
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	15,322.18
Amount of loans to parties not stockholders:	
Real estate security,	3,100.00
Personal or collateral security,	1,584.76

INVESTMENTS—STOCKS AND BONDS.

Manufacturers Bank stock, Birmingham,	1,040.00
Bank of North America stock, Ansonia,	6,000.00

OTHER ASSETS.

School District orders,	388.00
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Total assets,	\$88,492.58

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	1,397.15
Number of depositors, 46.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 197.	

BRIDGEPORT MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

AMOS S. TREAT, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$37,321.00
Amount due depositors,	38,469.36
Surplus,	3,549.27
Other liabilities, viz, salaries,	300.00

\$79,639.63

RESOURCES.

Real estate in Bridgeport,	35,900.00
Cash in Bridgeport City Bank,	1,537.74
“ on hand,	140.77

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	4,905.18
“ “ stock of the Association,	3,870.83
“ “ other securities,	4,350.00

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Secured by mortgage,	16,326.89
“ “ endorsements,	7,408.22

INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

50 shares Bridgeport City Bank Stock,	5,000.00
Office furniture,	200.00

Total assets, \$79,639.63

BRIDGEPORT MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	\$2,171.06
Number of depositors, 109.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 8.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	101 shares.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	397 "
Total number of shares of stock,	498 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	15 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	23 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	None.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Long bonus.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twelve.
Have you paid off any series?	One.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	One.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	711 shares.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? . . .	We make none.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	None made since 1858.

CITY SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN.

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including cash paid in on stock,	\$20,000.00
Due from stockholders,	80,000.00
Amount due depositors,	735,904.36
Interest account,	38,419.83
Interest due depositors, profit and loss, and surplus, .	66,140.63
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	\$940,464.82

RESOURCES.

Real estate, viz, 3 dwelling houses and land in New Haven,	6,070.84
Cash in New Haven Bank, New Haven, }	
“ “ Tradesmen's Bank, “ }	
“ “ Continental Bank, New York, }	62,301.56
Cash on hand, and loans on call,	77,824.17

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	265,000.00
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes, collateral and other securities,	313,106.69
Balance due on stock,	80,000.00

INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

United States Government bonds,	100,000.00
New Haven, Hartford, and New York bank stocks, .	34,995.75
Office fixtures,	491.89
Expense account,	643.92

Total assets, \$940,464.82

CITY SAVINGS BANK, NEW HAVEN, (*Continued.*)

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	\$2,793.56
Number of depositors, General Department, 5,399.	
Number of depositors, Six-Penny Department, 4,165.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	400 shares.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	600 "
Total number of shares of stock, :	1,000 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	100 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	205 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	We take no bonus, but deduct interest at 6 per cent. per annum 6 mos. in advance.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	None.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	None.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	6 per cent. to depositors; none have been credited or paid to stockholders.

CITY SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, WATERBURY.

FRANKLIN L. WELTON, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits;	\$1,915.41
Interest account,	30.08

\$1,945.49

RESOURCES.

Cash in Citizens Bank, Waterbury,	145.83
" on hand,	271.04

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	1,053.55
" " endorsed or guaranteed notes,	315.00
Profit and loss account,	28.84
Expense account last six months,	131.23

Total assets, \$1,945.49

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	No deposits.
Number of depositors,	None.
Number of borrowers behind in their dues,	None.
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	None.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	25 shares.
Total number of shares of stock,	25 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	None.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	10 shares.
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	None.

CITY SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, WATERBURY, (*Continued.*)

Are you now receiving deposits?	None.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Long bonus.
How many series of stock in the bank?	Seventeen.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	Nearly all.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	No dividend the last year.

COLLINSVILLE SAVINGS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

ROLLIN O. HUMPHREY, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$3,269.42
Amount due depositors,	4,281.07
Surplus,	569.37
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	\$8,119.86

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	2,153.39
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LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	4,045.52
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	1,805.10

OTHER ASSETS.

Cash on hand,	115.85
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Total assets, \$8,119.86

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	1,408.00
Number of depositors, 17.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 5.	
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	3,269.42
Total number of shares of stock,	32 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	10 “
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	8 “

COLLINSVILLE SAVINGS AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank for negotiating loans? . . .	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Fourteen.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	Six hundred and eighty-seven.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	5 per cent. for quarter.

FAIR HAVEN SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

HENRY M. MILLER, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date,	\$39,803.10
Amount due depositors, with interest to date,	404.51
Surplus,	21,138.95
Other liabilities, viz, Commissioners' appraisal of stock,	4,776.37
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	\$66,122.33

RESOURCES.

Real estate, viz, a farm and one house and lot,	900.00
Personal estate, viz, office furniture,	150.00
Cash in Elm City Bank,	598.40
“ on hand,	185.25

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate, with interest to date,	26,056.74
“ “ stock of the Association, with interest to date,	27,697.68

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Balance due old stockholders, after canceling old stock, with interest to date,	4,215.52
Balance due on mortgages where stock has been can- celed, with interest to date,	6,037.02

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents due to date,	95.66
Ledger accounts,	186.06
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Total assets,	\$66,122.33

FAIR HAVEN SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Largest amount of deposits due one person, . . .	\$403.60
Number of depositors, 8.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, . . .	None.
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	\$32,427.10
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	7,376.00
Total number of shares of stock,	635 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	50 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	10 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans? . . .	None.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	None.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Seventeen.
Have you paid off any series?	Yes, eight.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	1,130.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent? .	None.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	6 per cent.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH.

E. H. LEARNED, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$32,000.00
Amount due depositors,	152,571.47
Bonus account,	90.00
Surplus,	8,041.79
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	\$192,703.26

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	40,709.62
Cash in Uncas Bank,	507.33

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	10,003.75
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	2,000.00
“ “ other securities,	4,250.00

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Secured by mortgages and endorsements,	46,600.00
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INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

\$3,000 Erie City 6 per cent. bonds,	\$2,400.00	
19,000 Evansville 7 “ “ “	17,100.00	
2,000 Burlington 8 “ “ “	1,800.00	
19,000 “ 10 “ “ “	19,000.00	
15,000 Milwaukee 7 “ “ “	13,500.00	
	<hr/>	
\$58,000 par value.	Cost	53,800.00
Bank stocks,		10,000.00

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH, (*Continued.*)

OTHER ASSETS.

Wyllis debt, secured by judgment, . . .	\$1,389.57	
Huntington " " " " . . .	1,941.02	
		\$3,330.59
Expense account, . . .		548.88
Interest due, . . .		20,953.09
Total assets,		\$192,703.26

Largest amount of deposits due one person, . . .	2,608.59
Number of depositors, 609.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers, . . .	375 shares.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers, . . .	625 "
Total number of shares of stock, . . .	1,000 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is a borrower, . . .	50 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is not a borrower, . . .	50 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank, for negotiating loans? . . .	No.
What interest do you pay depositors? . . .	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits? . . .	A little from old depositors.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus, at the time of the loans? . . .	Bonus always in advance.
How many series of stocks in the Bank? . . .	None.
Have you paid off any series? . . .	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit? . . .	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank? . . .	None.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? . . .	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend, . . .	None have ever been paid out.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

MOSES SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$14,372.22
Amount due depositors,	10,283.63
Interest account,	81.17
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	\$24,737.02

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand,	247.87
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LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	19,249.67
“ “ stocks of the Association,	1,098.75
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	4,140.73
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Total assets,	\$24,737.02

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	1,301.20
Number of depositors, 96.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 6.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	7,475.33
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	6,896.89
Total number of shares of stock,	159 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is a borrower,	10 “
Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is not a borrower,	7 “
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank, for negotiating loans?	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	Yes.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus, at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Nine.
Have you paid off any series?	Two.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	None.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend, 3 per cent. for 6 months.	

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BETHEL.

WILLIAM A. JUDD, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$37,978.79
Amount due depositors,	18,548.01
Surplus,	210.59
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	\$56,737.39

RESOURCES.

Cash in Hatters' Bank,	63.18
" on hand,	116.34

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	20,255.00
" " stock of the Association,	4,259.85
" " endorsed or guaranteed notes,	31,943.02

OTHER ASSETS.

Office fixtures,	100.00
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Total assets,	\$56,737.39

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	1,525.96
Number of depositors, 138.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 40.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	207 shares.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	127 "
Total number of shares of stock,	334 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is a borrower,	20 "

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BETHEL, (*Continued.*)

Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is not a borrower,	5 shares.
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank, for negotiating loans? . . .	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	Yes.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twelve.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	Twenty-seven.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? . . .	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	Two per cent., quarterly.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN'S SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BRIDGEPORT.

DANIEL HATCH, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$33,541.47
Amount due depositors,	38,857.71
Surplus,	1,793.78
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	\$74,192.96

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	11,025.41
Cash in Bridgeport City Bank,	1,283.99

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	34,803.82
Loans on stock of the Association, and on endorsed or guaranteed notes,	22,879.37
Due for installments,	1,850.49
Due for interest,	2,057.88

OTHER ASSETS.

Office furniture,	292.00
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Total assets,	\$74,192.96

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	1,910.00
Number of depositors, 192.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 51.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	15,273.47
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	18,268.00
Total number of shares of stock,	194 shares:
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	Thirteen.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN'S SAVINGS BANK
AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BRIDGEPORT,
(Continued.)

Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	Seventeen.
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans? . . .	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	Very little.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Long bonus.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twenty-three.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	About three-quarters of the whole; say 600 shares.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	6 per cent.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, HARTFORD.

HAYNES L. PORTER, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, January 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$64,887.52
Amount due depositors,	133,591.53
Surplus,	6,572.59
Dividend account,	1,721.25
	<hr/>
	\$206,772.89

RESOURCES.

Cash in Charter Oak Bank,	4,451.14
Loans to stockholders,	\$104,239.20
Secured by loans to parties not stockholders,	34,311.94
	<hr/>
	138,551.14
Loans on real estate,	54,506.65
“ “ stock of the Association,	23,691.92
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	48,021.92
“ “ other securities,	14,330.65

INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank Stocks :

76 shares	Mercantile Bank, Hartford,	. \$6,543.00
50 “	Merch. and Manuf. Bank, Hartford,	4,406.64
125 “	Ætna Bank,	“ 11,232.42
20 “	Exchange Bank,	“ 935.00
20 “	Charter Oak Bank,	“ 1,857.50
59 “	Hartford County Bank,	“ 2,973.13
11 “	Phoenix “ “	“ 1,043.50
		<hr/>
		\$28,991.19

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

Railroad Bonds:

\$2,000 Chicago, Burl. and Q'ncy R. R. bonds,	\$1,800.00	
1,000 Pittsburg, F. Wayne and Chicago "	800.00	
3,000 Cleveland and Toledo R. R. bonds, .	2,346.09	
4,000 New York and Harlem " " .	3,569.30	
2,000 Northern Indiana " " .	1,697.20	
4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh " .	2,813.28	
2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee land grant R. R. bonds,	300.00	
1,500 Racine and Mississippi land grant R. R. bonds,	866.75	
	<hr/>	\$14,189.62

State and City Bonds:

\$2,000 Tennessee State Bonds, . . .	\$1,821.80	
14,000 Chicago City "	12,815.00	
4,000 Rockford City "	3,500.00	
2,000 St. Louis City "	1,753.00	
1,000 Evansville City "	700.00	
	<hr/>	20,589.80
Total assets,		<hr/> \$206,772.89

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	3,034.05
Number of depositors, 502.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 10.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	46,278.00
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	18,609.00
Total number of shares of stock,	915 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	79 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	30 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	No.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING
ASSOCIATION, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

What interest do you pay depositors? . . . 6 per cent.
 Are you now receiving deposits? . . . Only moderately.
 Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the
 long bonus at the time of the loans? . . . Monthly, in all cases.
 How many series of stock in the Bank? . . . Thirteen
 Have you paid off any series? . . . Not any.
 How many foreclosures have you in suit? . . . Not any.
 How many shares of stock have been bought in by the
 Bank? . . . 515 shares.
 Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? . . . No.
 Rate per cent. of last dividend, . . . 3 per cent.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL SAV- INGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, NEW HAVEN.

N. F. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payment and profits,	\$95,407.83
Amount due depositors,	50,471.65
Interest account,	476.60
Bonus account,	120.17
Surplus, (contingent account,)	11,496.48
Profit and loss account,	2,373.11
Suspense account,	65.73
	<hr/>
	\$160,411.57

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	48,988.87
Cash in Elm City Bank,	1,919.77
Cash on hand, and call loans,	8,795.54

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	63,600.00
“ “ stock of the Association,	1,375.00
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	1,531.00

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Real estate security,	9,657.00
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INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

50 shares Elm City Bank, New Haven,	\$5,400.00
18 “ Tradesmen's Bank, “	1,956.78
24 “ Quinnipiack Bank, “	2,448.00
	<hr/>
	9,804.78

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL SAV-
INGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
NEW HAVEN, (*Continued.*)

OTHER ASSETS.

Delinquent account,	\$14,414.61
Expense account,	325.00
Total assets,	<hr/> \$160,411.57

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	1,792.31
Number of depositors, 204.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 50.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	59,656.00
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	59,751.83
Total number of shares of stock,	725 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	30 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	20 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	None.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twenty-five.
Have you paid off any series?	None.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	Two.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	5,050 shares.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	3 per cent. for six months.

MIDDLESEX SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, MIDDLETOWN.

JOHN L. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$17,494.60
Amount due depositors,	10,606.85
Interest account,	340.40
Bonus and fine account,	154.24
	<hr/>
	\$28,596.09

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	12,157.26
Cash on hand,	2,320.27

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	4,888.50
“ “ stock of the Association,	4,675.99
“ “ other securities,	584.06

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Real estate security,	2,944.56
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OTHER ASSETS.

Profit and loss account,	1,000.17
Sundry accounts,	25.28
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$28,596.09

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	1,298.46
Number of depositors, 59.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 14.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	169 shares.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	73 “

MIDDLESEX SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, MIDDLETOWN, (*Continued.*)

Total number of shares of stock,	242 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower?	39 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	8 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	None.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent., except about \$800 at 5 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	None.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Two.
Have you paid off any series?	None.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	262 shares.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	No dividend has been paid since June, 1859.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, MIDDLETOWN.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$13,705.76
Amount due depositors,	298.96
Surplus,	1,849.95
Dividend due shareholders,	751.37
	<hr/>
	\$16,606.04

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	4,589.27
Cash in Middlesex County Bank,	235.24
“ on hand,	683.74

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	7,116.18
“ “ stock of the Association,	150.00
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	300.00

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate security,	2,400.00
“ “ endorsed notes,	1,066.61

OTHER ASSETS.

Office furniture,	65.00
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Total assets,	<hr/> \$16,606.04
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Largest amount of deposits due one person,	270.85
Number of depositors, 2.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 1.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	None.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	\$13,705.76

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, MIDDLETOWN, (*Continued.*)

Total number of shares of stock,	42 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	17 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	20 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank for negotiating loans? . . .	None.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Fifteen.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	None.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? . .	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	6 per cent.

NEW BRITAIN SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

A. P. COLLINS, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$35,399.21
Amount due depositors,	1,116.09
Surplus,	2,126.08
	<hr/>
	\$38,641.38

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	1,563.65
Cash in Mercantile Bank,	1,609.07
“ on hand,	612.28

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	4,700.00
“ “ stock of the Association, endorsed or guaranteed notes, and other securities,	24,777.79

INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Plants' Manufacturing Company, Southington, . . .	5,088.98
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OTHER ASSETS.

Safe and office furniture,	288.71
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$38,641.38

Largest amount of deposits due one person, . . .	\$682.00
Number of depositors, 15.	

NEW BRITAIN SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 2.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	\$31,483.09
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	3,916.12
Total number of shares of stock,	293 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	68 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	30 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank for negotiating loans? . . .	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Long bonus.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Eighteen.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? . .	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	5½ per cent. for the year.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

WM. H. TALMADGE, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$79,626.71
Amount due depositors,	87,215.83
Surplus, contingent fund,	24,971.61
	<hr/> \$191,814.15

RESOURCES.

Real estate in New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Win- sted, Prospect, Branford and Madison,	69,525.90
Cash in Merchants Bank and on hand,	1,390.62

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	83,936.63
“ “ stock of the Association,	}
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	
and other securities,	
	36,687.00

OTHER ASSETS.

Office furniture,	274.00
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$191,814.15
Largest amount of deposits due one person,	2,500
Number of depositors, 425.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues,	None
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	\$2,132.47
Total number of shares of stock,	691 shares.

NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	10 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	28 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	None.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent, semi-annually.
Are you now receiving deposits?	Yes, but steadily reducing that account.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	The long bonus, mostly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twenty-one.
Have you paid off any series?	One.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	Two.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	Some 5,000 shares in all.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	No dividend since January, 1858.

NEW LONDON COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, NEW LONDON.

J. C. DOUGLASS, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account,	\$22,500.00
Amount due depositors,	62,244.48
Profit and loss account,	7,793.79
Due Whaling Bank,	86.18
	<hr/>
	\$92,624.45

RESOURCES.

Bills receivable,	63,993.09
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INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank Stocks:

100 shares American Exchange Bank, New York, }	
35 " Shoe and Leather " " }	15,496.36
20 " Park " " }	
\$7,000 Michigan, Southern and No. Indiana R. R. bonds,	
cost	5,332.50
8,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Stock, cost . . .	7,802.50

Total assets,

\$92,624.45

Largest amount of deposits due one person, . . . 4,068.30

Number of depositors, 174.

Total number of stockholders, 39.

Largest number of shares owned by one person, . . . 100 shares.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, BRIDGEPORT.

STEPHEN HAWLEY, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$137,033.65
Amount due depositors,	74,960.34
Interest and bonus and fine account, and surplus,	15,681.90
Other liabilities, viz, suspense account,	239.31
	<hr/>
	\$227,915.20

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	53,426.45
Cash in Bridgeport City Bank,	2,381.11

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	112,760.00
“ “ stock of the Association,	3,100.00
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	33,285.96
“ “ other securities,	7,000.00

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Real estate loans to parties whose stock has been canceled under act of 1858, and the value of the stock endorsed on the note,	92,383.93
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INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Humphreysville Manufacturing Co. stock,	\$1,300.00
Shelburn Falls Cutlery Co. “	4,500.00
\$8,500 Town of Berlin bonds, cost	5,000.00

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, BRIDGEPORT,
(Continued.)

\$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon First Mortgage bond, cost	\$5,050.75	
Housatonic R. R. preferred stock,	27.00	
Farmers Bank stock, Bridgeport,	700.00	
Bridgeport City Bank, "	5,000.00	
Naugatuck R. R. stock,	2,000.00	23,577.75
Total assets,		<u>\$227,915.20</u>

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	2,325.00
Number of depositors, 385.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 35.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	70 shares.
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	965 "
Total number of shares of stock,	1,035 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	10 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	45 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	No.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent. per annum.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twenty-two.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	One.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	None the past year.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	We make no new loans.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	3 per cent. for six months, ending October.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BIRMINGHAM.

S. A. DOWNS, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$29,280.75
Surplus,	131.60
	<hr/>
	\$29,412.35

RESOURCES.

Real estate in Waterbury,	889.88
Cash on hand,	418.47

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	19,400.00
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	1,900.00

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate security,	730.00
“ “ endorsed notes,	374.00

INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Manufacturers Bank stock, Birmingham, . . .	\$3,700.00	
Quinnipiack Bank stock, New Haven, . . .	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	5,700.00
		<hr/>
Total assets,		\$29,412.35

Largest amount of deposits due one person, }		
Number of depositors, }		No depositors.
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 10.		
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,		\$14,559.18

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSO-
CIATION, BIRMINGHAM, (*Continued.*)

Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	\$14,721.57
Total number of shares of stock,	212 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	10 "
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	15 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con- nected with the Bank for negotiating loans?	None.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Long bonus.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twelve.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	69 in 1860.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	None.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	5½ per cent. in 1860.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD.

WILLIAM W. HOUSE, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$25,000.00
Amount due depositors,	56,858.27
Interest account since October 1st,	450.00
Other liabilities, viz, expense account,	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$82,408.27

RESOURCES.

Cash in State Bank,	92.37
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LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	11,318.33
“ “ other collateral securities,	2,599.83

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Secured by real estate,	749.33
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	19,054.90
“ “ collaterals,	7,604.06

INVESTMENTS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Bank Stocks :

25 shares Bank of Hartford County, .	\$1,225.00
152 “ Charter Oak Bank, Hartford, .	15,960.00
30 “ Merch. and Manuf. Bank, Hartf'd,	2,850.00
74 “ Mercantile “ “	7,030.00
	<hr/>
	27,065.00

Railroad Bonds:

5½ Potsdam and Watertown R. R. bonds, se-	
cured by Rome and Watertown R. R., cost .	\$4,400

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, HARTFORD, (*Continued.*)

5 Cincinnati and Indianapolis R. R. bonds,	\$4,250	
5 Rock Island County R. R. bonds, . . .	4,250	
1 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8 per cent. Railroad bonds, cost	900	
	<hr/>	\$13,800.00

OTHER ASSETS.

Suspense account,	124.45
Total assets,	<hr/> \$82,408.27

Largest amount of deposits due one person, 1,680.74
 Number of depositors, 336.

Number of borrowers behind in their dues? 8 have notes past due.

Amount of stock owned by borrowers, 125 shares.

Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers, 1,125 "

Total number of shares of stock, 1,250 "

Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a
 borrower, 125 "

Largest number of shares owned by one person who is
 not a borrower, 385 "

Are any commissions or fees charged by any person con-
 nected with the Bank for negotiating loans? No.

What interest do you pay depositors? . . . 6 per cent., semi-annually.

Are you now receiving deposits? Not to any extent; no new
 accounts.

Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the
 long bonus at the time of the loans? We make no new loans, ex-
 cept short or on call.

How many series of stock in the Bank? One.

Have you paid off any series? No.

How many foreclosures have you in suit? None.

How many shares of stock have been bought in by the
 Bank? None.

Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? No.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, None since March, 1857.

SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF WATERBURY.

A. F. ABBOTT, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$45,307.46
Amount due stockholders, for dividends unpaid,	14,868.99
Surplus,	9,853.20
	<hr/>
	\$70,029.65

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	2,000.00
Cash in Bank and on hand,	7,979.59

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	39,863.58
“ “ stock of the Association,	2,849.43

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Secured by Manufacturing stocks,	\$5,000.00
“ “ real estate and endorsed notes,	9,826.79
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	14,826.79

OTHER ASSETS.

Suspense account,	2,510.26
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Total assets,

 \$70,029.65

Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	about \$11,000.00
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	“ 34,000.00
Total number of shares of stock,	402 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is a borrower,	40 “
Largest number of shares owned by one person, who is not a borrower,	51 “

SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION OF WATERBURY, (*Continued.*)

Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank, for negotiating loans? . . .	No.
Are you now receiving deposits?	No.
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Monthly.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Twenty-six.
Have you paid off any series?	Have paid off 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of each series.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank?	None.
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.?	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend,	3 per cent. for 6 months

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM C. PHELPS, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$18,669.98
Amount due depositors,	3,046.42
Surplus,	3,895.90
	<hr/>
	\$25,612.30

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	10,750.00
Personal estate, viz, office furniture,	100.00
Cash on hand,	28.96

LOANS.

Loans on real estate,	7,175.38
“ “ other securities,	5,595.58

OTHER ASSETS.

Due from stockholders, for unpaid stock,	1,268.00
Due from borrowers, for unpaid interest,	694.38
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$25,612.30

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	943.45
Largest amount of deposits due one person, arising otherwise than from stock withdrawn,	60.77
Number of depositors, 20.	
Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 12.	
Amount of stock owned by borrowers,	8,388.24
Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers,	10,281.74
Total number of shares of stock,	125 shares.

WINSTED SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a borrower,	40 shares.
Largest number of shares owned by one person who is not a borrower,	15 "
Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank for negotiating loans? . . .	None.
What interest do you pay depositors?	6 per cent.
Are you now receiving deposits? No, except by transfer from stock.	
Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the long bonus at the time of the loans?	Long.
How many series of stock in the Bank?	Four.
Have you paid off any series?	No.
How many foreclosures have you in suit?	None.
How many shares of stock have been bought in by the Bank? By withdrawal and forfeiture, 2,164 shares.	
Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.,	No.
Rate per cent. of last dividend, No dividend made since January, 1857.	

WOODBURY SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS BULL, *Treasurer.*

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Stock account to date, including payments and profits,	\$40,821.98
Amount due depositors,	407.07
Surplus,	3,744.88
Expense account,	217.00
	<hr/>
	\$45,190.93

RESOURCES.

Real estate,	1,600.00
Cash in Waterbury Bank,	192.27
“ on hand,	941.69

LOANS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Loans on real estate,	11,011.43
“ “ stock of the Association,	}
“ “ endorsed or guaranteed notes,	
“ “ other securities,	
	12,307.41

AMOUNT OF LOANS TO PARTIES NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Secured by real estate,	4,975.00
“ “ endorsements and collaterals,	7,398.67

OTHER ASSETS.

Balances due on stock and interest arrears,	5,884.24
Interest and bonus due January 1, 1860,	119.77
“ accumulated on 6 per cent. loans,	760.45
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$45,190.93

Largest amount of deposits due one person,	115.17
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WOODBURY SAVINGS BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, (*Continued.*)

Number of depositors, 54.

Number of borrowers behind in their dues, 26.

Amount of stock owned by borrowers, . . . \$18,899.75

Amount of stock owned by non-borrowers, . . . 21,922.23

Total number of shares of stock, . . . 365 shares.

Largest number of shares owned by one person who is a
borrower, . . . 14 "

Largest number of shares owned by one person who is
not a borrower, . . . 20 "

Are any commissions or fees charged by any person connected with the Bank for negotiating loans? The borrower pays the necessary expense of writings, and one director for examining the security.

What interest do you pay depositors? . . . 6 per cent.

Are you now receiving deposits? . . . No.

Have you taken a monthly bonus from borrowers, or the
long bonus at the time of the loans? . . . Monthly.

How many series of stock in the Bank? . . . Twenty.

Have you paid off any series? The 10th, 18th, and 19th, canceled by
settlement with borrowers.

How many foreclosures have you in suit? . . . None.

How many shares of stock have been bought in by the
Bank? . . . None.

Do you make new loans at more than 6 per cent.? No.

Rate per cent. of last dividend, . . . 6 per cent. semi-annual.

SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

General Railroad Commissioners,
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR 1861.

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RAILROAD CORPORATIONS IN
THIS STATE, FOR 1860.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE LEADING STATISTICS PREPARED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly.

NEW HAVEN:
CARRINGTON & HOTCHKISS, STATE PRINTERS.

1861.

R E P O R T.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut :

The General Railroad Commissioners have the honor to lay before you the Annual Report of their doings, and such statements in reference to the condition of the several Roads, with carefully prepared tables of all the leading statistics of each, as will enable your Honorable Body to comprehend the general, as well as the minute, features of this important interest of our State.

The Commissioners, in their reports to the Legislature heretofore, have given such minute descriptions of the Roads in this State, as well as of their general characteristics, carefully embracing everything appertaining to their operations, or in any way relating to their locations, connections, and business transactions, that an equally extended account at this time is deemed unnecessary. We have faithfully examined all the roads at different times during the past year, and have recommended such repairs and changes as to us seemed necessary and proper for the safety and convenience of the public.

The Spring of 1860 brought with it promises of business activity, and the roads, having reduced their expenses, to meet the business depressions of previous years, now felt encouraged to make large outlays in repairs and renewals, and to increase their general efficiency.

At our last inspection we found most of them in better condition than at any former period. During the year ending with the date of the annexed returns, the aggregate amount

paid for maintenance of way reaches the sum of \$547,587.68, which would give an average of nearly \$1,000 to each mile of road. Considering their former condition, it will be admitted that this expenditure has been ample to place them in a position of safety, and fitness for the transactions of any amount of business which would be likely to seek these thoroughfares in times of the greatest business prosperity.

Safety to travelers has ever been the careful study of your Commissioners. No regulations, safeguards or warnings have been neglected to prevent the destruction of life, whenever exposed. In the discharge of these duties, we have had the cheerful co-operation of the Railroad Companies.

The whole number of passengers transported over our roads the past year falls but a trifle short of 3,000,000. Of this number not a life has been sacrificed, and but one accident has occurred, resulting in bodily injury to this class of persons; an account of which is given in another part of this report.

The Commissioners are happy to state, that, so far as their means of information as to the management of Railroads in other States, and their safety to the traveling public, is concerned, Connecticut will compare favorably with all, and is second to none. The present year fully sustains the reputation of our roads for safety; and it may well be questioned whether any other mode of conveyance could be adopted, equally secure from danger.

More bridges have been rebuilt the past than in any former year, and all of them in the most substantial manner. On many roads too little attention was paid to these most important structures at first, and hence they have been a constant source of anxiety and expense. So thorough has been the work of their reconstruction, that few comparatively will need special attention the present year.

A large amount of new iron has been laid down, besides a great quantity of old rails which have been repaired. Shops for repairing rails have been recently established on nearly all the roads; but mechanics differ widely in regard to the economy of these repairs, many being of the opinion that it is cheaper, everything considered, to replace the damaged rails

with new ones : while others regard it as a saving of expense. This is a question, however, that time and experience will settle, and it may not be improper to add that close observers are much inclined to the opinion that this settlement will favor the new rail.

It is generally conceded that Connecticut has now all the Railroads needed for its business ; in fact, our facilities in this direction are equaled by but few States in the Union ; there being no locality over fourteen miles distant from one or more of these important highways, and but few places, if any, of business importance, that does not fall considerably within even this distance.

There are charters existing granted by the Legislature, for the construction of other roads in this State, all of which it is contended by their projectors would prove remunerative if constructed and put in operation ; but the experience of those in existence transacting business at the same points, or nearly so, as the proposed ones contemplate, does not warrant such encouraging conclusion. Our energy should be exerted rather to sustain those we have, than to aid in building new ones, which could only serve to cripple the former, a majority of which in ordinary times sustain themselves only by the severest effort. Community has too great an interest in the established roads to allow of their failure. Society has been so modified, its relations so changed, its business interests so adapted, that the suspension of operations upon any one of these important highways could be no less than a calamity to a people now dependent upon their use.

Although every road in the State increased their earnings the past year, showing an aggregate gain of \$275,000, yet we regret not being able to predict a coming year of like prosperity. It will be seen by the returns of the different Companies, that their fiscal year in no case terminates later than the first of January. Since that time, business on nearly every road has fallen off fearfully : in some instances during the three months ending April first, the depreciation has been equal to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Our National troubles of course is the admitted cause which have so unsettled the business interests of the country, and no reliable estimate can be made of the amount

of future diminution. There is really no business more sensitive to commotions, or which more quickly feel a disturbance in commercial affairs, than that of Railroads.

There has never been a time, since the introduction of Railways into our State, when their capacity equaled the present, or when better prepared for the economical transaction of business. The application of the numberless improvements from year to year, the substantial manner in which the poorer and weaker portions of the roads have been reconstructed, places them in a condition for the performance of any possible amount of duties demanded by our business interests. In our former reports we have alluded to the introduction of coal burning engines. It is but a short time since mechanical skill succeeded in overcoming the many formidable obstructions to their use. Within the last two years, forty of these locomotives have been placed upon the roads in this State, and are now in successful operation. Their great advantage is said to be in the saving of fuel. Some difference exists in the opinion of mechanics respecting the amount thus saved; their statements vary from 20 to 35 per cent. All agree, however, that the results of their experiments, thus far, are largely in favor of the coal burners; and they do not hesitate to venture the prediction that this class of engines will eventually drive those burning wood from the field.

For the past few years there has been a great reduction in the aggregate amount of fuel expense.

The year ending January 1st, 1856, when wood only was used, the total amount expended for fuel on all the roads, was \$436,154.31. The whole number of miles run by all the trains during the year alluded to was 2,191,770. The total number of miles run the past year is 2,384,634, at a total cost for fuel of \$329,756.49, showing an absolute saving of \$106,397.82, with an increased running distance of nearly 200,000 miles. This amount of saving is not, however, all to be placed to the credit of coal burning engines; investigation and exhibits have exposed a waste in this department, which, to a good degree, has been of late prevented.

But take the New York and New Haven Road, which, to a

great extent, has substituted the coal engines, and we find its fuel expense reduced in round numbers from \$115,000 to \$78,000, making an annual difference of \$37,000. The fuel expense of the Hartford and New Haven Road has gone down from \$87,000 to \$67,000, making a difference of \$20,000 as compared with 1856. It is asserted by those who have investigated this subject, that at least 25 per cent. of fuel expense will be saved by the introduction of coal, including the extra expense for repairs. Should the present efforts which are being made to test the truth of this statement, result in its establishment, it is safe to conclude that the time is not far distant when wood as an article of fuel, will be entirely excluded from the road.

Several of the Railroad Companies have suffered damages from their trains coming in collision with cattle found upon the track of their roads. Too much indifference is manifested on the part of land proprietors, and cattle owners, to this source of danger. The evil attending such exposures is a serious one, and if any further legislation can afford a remedy, in our opinion it should be granted.

Abstract of Appended Tables.

The chartered capital of the several Railroads lying in this State, in whole or in part, is	\$23,675,838.00
Of which there has been paid in, - - -	18,756,627.31
The total amount of funded and floating debt is - - - - -	10,987,875.73
Making total apparent expense chargeable to construction account, . . .	29,744,503.04
The total length of road constructed under charters granted in whole or in part by this State, is - - -	785.05 miles.
Of which is constructed in this State,	600.18 "
The average length of double track is -	124.05 "
Making the entire length of track in use -	724.23 "
Average number of miles to a locomotive in this State about - - -	4.5-8 "
The total expenditures for working the roads has been - - - -	\$2,368,901.56

For fuel, oil and waste, - - -	\$368,276.34
For salaries, wages, &c., chargeable to passenger and freight departments, and miscellaneous expenses, - - -	582,869.40
There has been expended during the past year:	
For maintenance of way, - - -	547,587.68
For maintenance of motive power and cars, -	371,276.24
Making for repairs and removals a total cost of	918,863.92
The total income of the Railroads in this State during the past year has been - -	
	3,963,364.35
Their net earnings have been - - -	1,301,662.20
Their reported surplus is - - -	1,269,693.91
Passenger and other trains have been run in	
all - - - - -	2,384,634 miles
Carrying - - - - -	2,967,440 passengers.

CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN.

At our fall inspection, we found all the bridges in excellent condition, if we may except those which were in process of repair at the time. The track, however, in many places was not in that order which the business of the road and speed of its trains required. The attention of the Superintendent was called to these points, and from him the Commissioners received assurances that they should be put in order immediately. At a subsequent period we found many of the places repaired and men still at work on others. The great amount of business which is daily transacted upon this line, as well as the speed with which its trains are run, cannot be otherwise than destructive to the track, rendering a large force of workmen necessary to keep it safe. The Company have erected a commodious passenger depot at Bridgeport, a building which has long been needed at that place, for the safety and convenience of the public, as well as that of the Company. It became necessary to change the location of some portion of the track

of the New York and New Haven Railroad to accommodate this building. Your Commissioners, after having examined the premises and after a hearing of all parties interested, approved of said change. By a reference to the tables found in this report, it will be seen that the gross earnings of the road exceed \$1,000,000, and the Company report a total surplus of nearly \$700,000, showing a healthy increase over last year.

OFFICERS.

JUSTUS R. BULKLEY, *President*.

WM. BEMENT, *Treasurer*.

JAMES H. HOYT, *Superintendent*.

E. S. QUINTARD, *Assistant Superintendent*.

Directors.—Justus R. Bulkley, E. C. Scranton, Dennis Kimberly, G. B. Cahart, A. R. Van Nest, J. W. Leeds, Geo. N. Miller, John Bradley, Jonathan Godfrey.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN.

The Commissioners seldom have occasion to call the attention of the Company to weak or defective points upon this road. It seems to be their purpose at all times to keep it in thorough and complete order. During the past year two of its wooden bridges have been removed and substantial stone arches put in their places, while its track has received 1,100 tons of new iron, and nearly 40,000 new ties. The Company have erected a new and extensive freight depot at New Haven, and have also made valuable and permanent improvement in the highway leading over Tomlinson's Bridge, rendering travel much more secure at that point than formerly. The figures show an increase of its working expenses over last year, which sum is accounted for by an increase of gross earnings of over \$67,000. The Middletown extension is completed and ready for use. This piece of road, about one mile in length, is really a continuation of the Middletown Branch, to the bank of Connecticut River, and for all business purposes is the same road.

It has been constructed by the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, under a special Act of the Legislature, and will be operated by them.

A separate report of its doings will be attended with some difficulties, and the Commissioners have not deemed it important that such should be made.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES F. POND, *President*.

D. W. PARDEE, *Treasurer*.

S. P. CONNER, *Secretary*.

E. M. REED, *Superintendent*.

Directors.—Charles F. Pond, Julius Catlin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Coit, Ezra C. Read, Chester W. Chapin, James S. Brooks, A. G. Hazard, and Samuel W. Parsons.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER.

This road has been kept fully up to its former thorough state of repair, and its trains have run with their accustomed regularity. During the past three years, and under its present administration, nearly 40 miles of the track has been laid new. The Company have laid the past year nearly 700 tons of new rails and upwards of 16,000 new ties. Its cars and engines are in good condition, and all its business transactions appear to be satisfactory to the public.

The Company are about placing two new first-class boats on the Sound to transport their passengers to and from New York. It is not improbable that their steamboat terminus for passengers will be New London, and not Alleyn's Point, as formerly.

OFFICERS.

AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, *President*.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, *Treasurer*.

P. S. M. ANDREWS, *Superintendent*.

EDWARD T. CLAPP, *Clerk*.

Directors.—Augustus Brewster, Charles Johnson, Jedediah Huntington, J. Newton Perkins, John T. Wait, Moses Pierce, Robert Bayard, John A. Weeks, Alex. Dewitt, A. D. Lockwood, Henry K. Norton, Francis H. Dewey, Vachel Worthington.

PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL.

At our last examination we found a few points needing attention, and these were immediately put in order. This is the longest road chartered by our State, and it has ever been gratifying to the Commissioners, in passing over it, to find the perfect order which marks its entire length. There are still needed improvements upon the line, which will, doubtless, be made as soon as the Company finds themselves in condition to meet the expense. New depot buildings should be erected at several points, to meet the wants and necessities of the public. The road is still operated by trustees, and, as far as we can learn, satisfactory to all parties. A more particular account of its financial condition has been given in our former reports to the Legislature, which has not been materially changed, and a repetition in this place is considered needless. Its business continues to increase from year to year, as will be seen by a comparison of its gross earnings and the reported number of its passengers. The road is kept fully up to its former state of repair, its entire length. Twenty-five tons of new rails and 25,000 new ties have been required the past year, besides some three miles of track laid with rails, which have been taken out and repaired.

Complaints have been made to the Commissioners, by citizens of the town of Plainfield, for what is claimed the non-fulfillment of certain conditions stipulated when the road was located in that town. At the time of its construction it proved necessary to make a deep cut west of its junction with the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, crossing an important public highway. It appears, by the record, that the Commissioners who acted at that time left it optional with the Railroad Company either to remove a high bank of earth lying between the public road and the then proposed Railroad, or to erect a bridge over the cut, for the benefit of public travel. As neither has been done, the public, who have occasion to make use of this highway, express an anxiety that measures be taken to secure to them the benefit and convenience of the alteration, in accordance with the original understanding. The present Com-

missioners have presented the subject verbally to the Superintendent and Trustees of the road, who have the matter now under consideration, and inform us that it is their intention to make some improvements and changes at this place, which they think will measurably relieve the cause of complaint.

OFFICERS.

JAMES G. ANTHONY, *President*.

E. M. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

SAMUEL NOTT, *Superintendent*.

Directors.—James G. Anthony, Henry Lippitt, Byron Sprague, George B. Holmes, Stephen Harris, Joseph Trumbull, Alfred Smith, A. S. Beckwith, Albert Day, Virgil Cornish, John P. Elton.

NEW LONDON, WILLIMANTIC AND PALMER.

When this road came into the hands of Trustees, it was not in such order as to be considered in all respects safe to be operated in the usual manner. Previous to this time its condition was such that the Commissioners felt called upon to serve a notice upon the Company, as the Statute provides, requiring immediate and extensive repairs. Since the Trustees took possession its entire earnings have been expended upon the road. Fifteen truss bridges have been rebuilt, nine of which are covered; more than 3,000 feet of pile bridge, besides eleven new truss bridges now in process of construction. Over 700 tons of new iron, with upwards of 10,000 repaired rails, and nearly 100,000 new ties, have been laid in the track. A great improvement has also been made in its equipments. Two new engines have been added to its force, and five rebuilt. New passenger cars have been put upon the road, and the old ones thoroughly repaired. A new car house and shop have also been erected.

Under the management of the Trustees and its efficient Superintendent, its earnings have been largely increased. The road is now in good order, and its trains running with perfect regularity.

The new Company chartered by the Legislature of Connecticut, is duly organized, and by virtue of both the Connecticut

and Massachusetts Charters, the two Companies are united in one corporation, under the name of New London and Northern Railroad Company, to whom, on the first day of April, A. D. 1861, the Trustees gave possession.

The first bonds are converted into stock, and the present Company take the road from the hands of the Trustees in good repair, well equipped, free from debt, with a good and permanent business well established.

OFFICERS.

HENRY P. HAVENS, *President*.

R. N. DOWD, *Superintendent*.

Directors.—Acorns Barns; William G. Johnson, Robert Coit, Wanton A. Weaver, Henry Cutler, L. F. S. Foster, Francis Allyn.

HOUSATONIC.

At our examinations of this road, we have found its track in good order, and the whole in safe operating condition. Considerable new iron and over 20,000 new ties have been used the past year, while other necessary improvements have been made upon the line.

No extraordinary outlay has been made upon its bridges, as it has not been deemed necessary. Its equipments appear to be ample for its business, the cars and engines are kept fully up to its requirements.

The returns of the Company show a handsome increase of earnings the past year.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES HUNT, *President*.

H. NICHOLS, *Treasurer*.

J. T. LAWRENCE, *Secretary*.

Directors.—Charles Hunt, N. Thayer, Lee Canfield, Daniel Marsh, C. W. Hopkins, Morris Ketchum, Stephen Tomlinson, Thos. Hurlburt, W. W. Boardman.

NAUGATUCK.

The Company have rebuilt the important bridges on this road, and have substituted the truss bridge in the place of the former trestle work. They have placed these bridges at a higher elevation and raised the track leading on to them, thus rendering them much safer against the action of freshets,—a work which has been too long neglected.

The road bed follows the course of Naugatuck River, and is necessarily located much of the way upon hill sides. During the winter season the water which runs from these hills leaches through the road bed to some extent, and its alternate freezing and thawing causes the track in many places to heave, thereby producing unevenness. The Company find it difficult to overcome this effect of frost. In fact, the nature of the earth, over which not only this road, but others in our State, pass, is such as to render it impossible to guard entirely against this powerful agent. Passengers who travel upon the Naugatuck have sometimes complained to the Commissioners of its roughness during winter and early spring months. But the Company use precaution at these times, never running their trains at a speed which would render passage at all dangerous.

The road has been prosperous the past year; its net earnings, after paying all charges, including taxes and interest on outstanding bonds, is \$94,596.44, or over 9 per cent. on the Capital Stock.

OFFICERS.

W. D. BISHOP, *President*.

A. L. DENNIS, *Vice President*.

HORACE NICHOLS, *Treasurer*.

IRA SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

CHARLES WATERBURY, *Superintendent*.

Directors.—A. Heaton, A. L. Dennis, E. F. Bishop, Green Kendrick, P. C. Calhoun, R. Tomlinson.

DANBURY AND NORWALK

Has been improved the past year. The Company have re-

paired a large quantity of its rails and laid nearly 10,000 new ties, besides making thorough repairs upon its bridges. The road is in a prosperous condition and safely conducted. It has been in operation nine years, and usually pays a fair dividend to its stockholders from its earnings. Its receipts show an increase of business over last year.

OFFICERS.

ELI T. HOYT, *President*.

GEO. W. IVES, *Treasurer*.

EDGAR S. TWEEDY, *Secretary*.

JOHN W. BACON, *Superintendent*.

Directors.—Eli T. Hoyt, F. S. Wildman, Edgar S. Tweedy, Lucius P. Hoyt, David P. Nichols, Wm. K. James, Frederic Belden, Wm. C. Street, L. E. Olmstead, Asa E. Smith, Jonathan Camp, Ebenezer Hill, Chas B. White.

NEW HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON ROAD.

This road is leased and operated by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. During the past two years it has been greatly improved, and the repairs which it has received were much needed. In many respects it was too cheaply constructed at first, and for several years too much neglected. The Commissioners have heretofore had occasion to urge repairs important for its safe operation. At our last inspection we found it in excellent order and in a condition to be safely operated in every particular. It is now managed by men who are giving it their closest attention. Their earnings exceed that of last year. An accident happened on this road in the month of February, resulting in personal injury to several passengers; a more particular account of which is given in another part of this report.

Several complaints have been made to us, by parties living upon this route, that they suffer from the effects of fire, which is dropped or thrown from passing engines. Among others, an application in writing, for relief from these disasters, has been made to us, signed by Romanta Porter and thirty-three others, who represent themselves as owning lands on the line

of this road, and for the most part sufferers from the causes above named.

The Commissioners, however, can do no more than to call the attention of the Company operating the road to this grievance, and to recommend such safeguards as should be applied in the construction of engines and the vigilant care of those having the same in charge.

NEW HAVEN, NEW LONDON AND STONINGTON.

During the past two years very important and necessary repairs have been made upon this road, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners. Twenty-five pile bridges have been rebuilt, over five hundred feet of piling has been filled with earth; nearly 300 tons of new iron and 25,000 new ties have been placed upon the track. The rolling stock is improved, and everything appertaining to the road appears to be in a safe, reliable condition. A further outlay, however, will be required at certain points the coming season. Under its present management it bids fair to prosper. The extension from Groton to Stonington is likely to prove a valuable accession to its business. The Company have expended \$60,000 in constructing a steamboat dock, and depot buildings at Groton Bank, where passengers from the East take boat for New York, or cross Thames River to other roads.

OFFICERS.

Cornelius S. Bushnell, *President*.

Wm. T. Bartlett, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

Frederick J. Calhoun, *Superintendent*.

Directors.—Wyllis Blackstone, C. S. Bushnell, E. C. Scranton, A. O. Wilcox, Sumner Bull, Chas. J. McCurdy, Charles Mallory, James I. Day.

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, USUALLY CALLED THE STONINGTON ROAD.

It has received a large outlay in repairs during the last year, and has enlarged its business capacities generally. It appears to be well managed both for the public and its stockholders.

\$55,000 increase in its earnings over the year previous to the present report, exhibits a degree of prosperity with which but few roads in our State are favored. The President, in his report, says: "that although the receipts are largely increased over those of last year, yet they are not in proportion with the increased expenditures.

"This is accounted for partly from the fact of the line running for five months at reduced rates of fares with an increased cost of service. Also the road and cars have undergone extensive repairs. The expenditure for repairs of roads being \$24,000, and of cars \$4,700 more than last year; expenditure for fuel, \$10,000 more than last year.

"There has been a large force employed in repairing and relaying track, rendered necessary from the effects of the frost of last Winter, which was unusually severe upon the road, and the increased weight of the trains. 22,595 new ties have been put in; 447 tons of new rails laid, 8,546 rails repaired and put in; and 2,580 feet of new track made in laying and lengthening turn-outs. The work of repairs of track is being continued as energetically as practicable to put it in thorough repair; and an increase of rolling stock will be necessary this year to meet the increasing business of the road."

OFFICERS.

James I. Day, *President*.

A. S. Mathews, *Superintendent*.

Francis Amy, *Treasurer*.

Wm. R. Palmer, *Secretary*.

Directors.—James I. Day, Mathew Morgan, Thomas Tleston, Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. H. Macy, Hamilton Blydenburgh, Wm. F. Cary, Samuel Sloan, Nathan F. Dixon.

MIDLAND ROAD, FORMERLY BOSTON AND NEW YORK CENTRAL.

That portion lying in this State is still idle, and the Commissioners are not advised of any change in its affairs, since our last report.

A C C I D E N T S.

The accidents to persons other than passengers, as will be seen by the accompanying list, is something less than the average of former years. Of those resulting in death, a very large proportion happened to persons who were intoxicated. Nor is it strange that people so bereft of reason as to be wholly lost to the instincts of self-preservation, if not completely stupefied and helpless, should meet with destruction while they are staggering and falling upon the track of Railroads. In all cases of accidents that have resulted in personal injury, the Commissioners have thoroughly investigated the cause, and whenever any measures could be adopted to prevent their recurrence, they have not failed to recommend them. But no provision, however successful in protecting the lives of persons while in the exercise of reason, will avail anything for those unfortunate beings whose habits have rendered them callous to the hazards which await them on every hand. Some of the accidents which occur are unaccountable, and might well excite the philosopher's study. Instances have occurred where sober, intelligent people, walking upon the track, on hearing the alarm whistle, have turned around and looked at the approaching train, then turned, walked on again, perfectly regardless of danger, and were killed. Others with horse and carriage have driven directly upon the track in front of an approaching train in full view, and while looking steadily at the same. An instance happened under the immediate observation of one of the Commissioners, where a man, riding in an open wagon, on seeing the cars approaching, which were to cross his road, in a moment whipped his horse into a fast run; but the engine having reached the crossing first, he drove his horse into the side of the train and both were instantly killed. The horse was old, poor and manageable even for a child. The man was over sixty years of age, of excellent character, and apparently in no haste until he discovered the train of cars, when, seizing his whip, he rushed to destruction as if fate itself prompted the act.

Some have stood in the way of trains, and with seeming interest watched their approach until they were struck, and that too when the steam whistle was trying to alarm them, and persons around calling to them to the extent of their voices.

Such strange conduct has induced beholders sometimes to believe the victims sought self-destruction. But the Commissioners never have been able to obtain information which would warrant such a conclusion, or hardly render it possible, with one exception, and this was chargeable to insanity. Some of these persons have survived long enough to relate their own experience. They would invariably say, that they both saw and heard the train, even noticed the attempts to stop it, but why they were unconscious of their dangerous position, or deaf and blind to warnings, was as unaccountable to them as to others. This class of accidents generally happen to those living quite near the railroad, and who are familiar with its operations and its dangers. But one accident has occurred during the past year which has resulted in injury to passengers. This was upon the New Haven and Northampton Road, and in consequence of the breaking of a rail as the engine passed over it, about two miles above Cheshire station, in the month of February. Two of the Commissioners who were near at the time immediately repaired to the spot, and made a careful examination, in order, if possible, to ascertain if there was any defect in the road to cause the accident. The rail was but little worn, being nearly new, the metal appeared to be good and without any signs of cracks or flaws, resting upon good and sound ties properly laid. Nothing could be discovered to offer as a reason why this particular rail should break more than any other. Road masters inform that rails are found broken many times when no cause can be detected. Several of the passengers were injured, but none fatally. The whole number killed during the entire year is (14) fourteen; of these nine were intoxicated, three were children, and one insane. The following list, condensed from the Commissioners' records, embrace all the accidents which have occurred upon the roads in this State, resulting in personal injury, since our last report.

April 4th, 1860. An Irish woman, named Bridget McKein, intoxicated lying upon the track of the Railroad between Groton and Stonington, about one-quarter of a mile west of Baker's Cove, was struck and killed by the evening train from Groton Bank.

April 11th. Clark A. Horsie, a brakeman employed upon the Stonington and Providence Railroad, was instantly killed by striking one of the truss bridges in Stonington on the New London Extension Road. When struck he was standing upon the step of one of the cars leaning outward with his back towards the bridge which the train was approaching, and apparently forgetting the point of danger.

April 13th. Stephen Lay was considerably injured in attempting to get upon the cars of the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad, while they were in motion. He was called to by several persons not to attempt it, but disregarded their admonitions, fell between the cars, and was rescued from instant death by Mr. Avery, the baggage master, who seized hold and pulled him from between the wheels.

April 24th. James Harrison was killed upon the New Haven, New London, and Stonington Road, about two miles from Branford Station, by an evening train from New London. He was not seen by the engineer, when struck, and the body was not discovered until the following morning. From all that could be learned, it was evident that Harrison had fallen upon the track while in a state of intoxication.

April 25th. A lad named George Richardson, in attempting to drive across the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad, in the city of Bridgeport, came in collision with a train from New York, and was seriously injured. The boy saw the approaching train and appeared to hesitate about crossing, but finally made the perilous effort, which resulted as above.

April 28th. Charles Winslow, a boy belonging in New London, reported to be idiotic, while walking upon Niantic bridge on the New Haven, New London, and Stonington Railroad, was struck and killed by an evening train from New London. He was discovered by the engineer, but not in time to stop his train.

May 5th. Harry Baxter, an Irishman, lying partly upon the track of the Housatonic Railroad near New Milford station, in a state of intoxication, had his right arm nearly severed by a train of cars from Bridgeport.

May 10th. John Murphy, a boy, was killed upon the New Haven and Northampton Road, about half a mile from New Haven Depot. There were several boys upon the track at the time, all left except the one here named, who, instead of leaving, ran upon the road. Every effort was made to stop the train in season to prevent the accident.

May 23d. William Chapin, employed by the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, in filling wharf at New Haven Freight House, accidentally fell between the cars while they were moving, and was so much injured that death soon ensued. Mr. Chapin was Conductor of the train, and his fall was chargeable to his careless attitude.

May 25th. Larry Rouke was killed, and John McQueen had one arm broken, by a train upon the New York and New Haven Road, near a place called Mount Pleasant, in New Haven. Rouke was intoxicated, and McQueen was injured while attempting to drag Rouke from the track. Owing to certain obstructions to sight, the Engineer could see but a very short distance ahead at this point.

May 26th. An Irish child in Norwich, ran up to the cars of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad as they were coming into the city, and was struck by one of the steps of the rear car. The child was not killed, but badly hurt.

June 11th. A small child between two and three years old belonging to Mr. Alfred Fowler, while at play upon the track

of the New York and New Haven Road, about one mile from Milford station, was killed by the 8 o'clock express train out of New York.

July 3d. Mrs. Richard Russell, of North Branford, while attempting to drive a horse and wagon across the New Haven and New London Railroad at Stony Creek, was struck by an extra engine running towards New Haven, and considerably injured, though not seriously.

July 4th. An Irishman whose name the Commissioners were unable to learn, while upon the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad, was struck and badly bruised by a train of cars from New York. This accident happened between Fairfield and Bridgeport. The injured man was badly intoxicated.

July 23d. John Galligan, an employee of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, while unloading timber from the cars, had one leg broken.

August 27th. A boy, about ten years of age, and son of Duncan McFarland, of Fair Haven, was hit and seriously injured by a train on the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad, near its junction with the Hartford and New Haven Road.

August 27th. Messrs. Narenious Cook, of Bolton, and Anson Thurber, of Providence, while driving a horse and buggy across the track of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, near Andover station, were struck by the engine of a train from Providence, and slightly injured.

August 30th. A child of John Roach was killed on the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad, near Clinton station. The child was about three years old, and run on to the track, only a few feet ahead of the approaching train.

October 29th. Ira B. Phillips, while walking upon the track of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, about two miles north of North Haven station, was struck by the engine of a train from New Haven, and injured to such an extent that he died soon after. Phillips was said to be a very intemperate man, and at the time of the accident appeared to be too much under the influence of liquor to regard the instincts of self-preservation.

November 9th. The body of a woman, supposed to be the wife of John Warman, of Thompsonville, was found upon the track of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, about two miles south of Windsor Locks station, and supposed to have been run over the night previous. The Commissioners were unable to learn how she came there, but were informed that family troubles, caused by dissipation, had driven her from home. This, taken in connection with the fact that a bottle of rum was found upon her person, leaves ample room for conjecture.

December 11th. Nathan Olds, of Killingly, while standing near the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, at the Danielsonville Station, was struck by a projecting part of a passing engine, and so seriously injured that he survived but a short time. Mr. Olds was intently engaged looking over some papers at the time of the accident, and seemed unconscious of his perilous position.

September 5th. Asa Belknap, of Norwich, walking upon the track of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, east of Wilimantic station, was hit by an engine and considerably bruised. The engineer had so nearly stopped his train when he overtook Belknap that the shock was comparatively slight.

January 5th, 1861. Mrs. Kate Dawson and a Miss Gibbons, while riding in a carriage across the New Haven and North-

ampton Railroad, about one mile from New Haven Depot, was struck by a train coming into New Haven, and were severely injured. A colored man was driving, who, on seeing the train, as Mrs. Dawson thinks, stopped his horse upon the track and undertook to back him off. The engine was so near that the engineer had no time to slacken his speed.

February 20th. C. B. Whittlesey, M. D., of New Haven, Mrs. Wm. Bradley, of Cheshire, and Mrs. Frederic Foster, of Madison, passengers upon the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, were badly injured. Also, Mrs. Merriman, of Southington, and Mrs. Gordon, of Cheshire, were hurt at the same time, though not as seriously as the three first named. The accident occurred about two miles above Cheshire Station, and was caused by the breaking of a rail as the engine passed over it. Both passenger and baggage cars, together with the tender, were precipitated down an embankment, and such was the general crash that it seemed quite surprising that none were killed.

March 8th. Dwight Ray, while upon the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, badly intoxicated, was struck and killed, about two miles above Jewett City, in the town of Griswold, by the evening express freight train from Worcester.

April 4th. John Falvy, an insane Irishman, threw himself down upon the track of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, about a mile from Waldo's Station, in the town of Windham, just as the train approached him. Persons who were near him at the time tried to get him from the track, but failed in the endeavor. He stood between the rails until the engine was close upon him, then threw himself immediately under it. This was a clear case of self-destruction.

April 10th. A man named Burns, employed as a trackman, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, had his coat caught in the crank of a hand car while it was in motion,

and was forcibly thrown to the ground, breaking one arm and shoulder.

The following table shows a classification of the accidents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN GOULD, HENRY HAMMOND, GEO. D. WADHAMS,	}	<i>General Railroad Commissioners.</i>
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TABLE I.

ROADS.	Capital.	Capital paid in.	Funded and floating debts.	Rate of interest paid
New York and New Haven, - - -	\$3,000,000.00	\$2,980,839.33	\$2,123,888.85	6½ per cent.
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	2,350,000.00	2,350,000.00	936,060.00	6 per cent.
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	2,825,000.00	2,122,500.00	656,586.02	6½ per cent.
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, -	4,500,000.00	2,042,539.98	2,161,691.78	{ Taken from last year's report.
New London, Willimantic and Palmer, -	1,700,000.00	510,900.00	1,052,100.00	
Housatonic, - - - - -	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	293,132.68	7 per cent. nearly.
Naugatuck, - - - - -	1,031,800.00	1,031,800.00	311,158.00	7 " "
Danbury and Norwalk, - - -	400,000.00	307,010.00	96,500.00	7 " "
New Haven and Northampton, - -	922,500.00	922,500.00	500,000.00	7 " on f. debt.
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	738,538.00	738,538.00	906,429.00	6 " "
New York, Providence and Boston, -	1,508,000.00	1,508,000.00	276,800.00	6 " "
Boston and N. York Central, per last report,*	2,700,000.00	2,241,000.00	1,673,589.40	
Totals, - - - - -	\$23,675,838.00	\$18,756,627.31	\$10,987,875.73	

* Taken from last year's report.

TABLE II.

ROADS.	Length of road.	Length in this State.	Length of double track.	In progress of construction.
New York and New Haven, - - -	$62\frac{2.5}{100}$	$47\frac{2.5}{100}$	$62\frac{2.5}{100}$	
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	72	66	55	
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	66	50	$1\frac{8}{100}$	
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - - -	$122\frac{4.5}{100}$	96	5	
New London, Willimantic and Palmer, -	66	55		
Housatonic, - - -	74	74		
Naugatuck, - - -	57	57		
Danbury and Norwalk, - - -	$23\frac{0.3}{100}$	$23\frac{0.0}{100}$		
New Haven and Northampton, - - -	$55\frac{1.3}{100}$	$55\frac{1.3}{100}$		
New Haven, New London and Stonington,*	62	62		
New York, Providence and Boston, - -	50	6		
Boston and New York Central, - - -	$74\frac{5.0}{100}$	8		
Totals, - - -	$785\frac{0.5}{100}$	$600\frac{1.8}{100}$	$124\frac{0.5}{100}$	

* Including extension.

T A B L E I I I.

ROADS.	When chartered.	Commenced operation.	Cost of road and equipment.	Cost of road and equipment per mile.
New York and New Haven, - - -	1844	1848	\$5,384,284.31	\$56,494.53
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	1833	1838	3,407,780.21	47,330.28
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	1832	1840	2,613,694.21	39,601.43
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - -	1847	1849	4,205,966.39	34,372.30
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	1847	1849	1,573,568.64	23,841.94
Housatonic, - - - - -	1836	1842	2,439,775.33	32,969.93
Naugatuck, . - - - -	1845	1849	*1,381,800.00	24,242.11
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - -	1849	1852	402,476.38	16,910.77
New Haven and Northampton, - - -	1846	1848	1,400,000.00	25,412.66
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	1848	1852	1,454,040.17	23,452.26
New York, Providence and Boston, -	1832	1839	2,153,000.00	43,160.00
Boston and N. York Central, per last report,			3,692,143.80	49,572.46
Total, - - -			\$30,113,529.44	

* As reduced.

TABLE IV.

ROADS.	Cost of fuel.	Cost of fuel per mile run.	Cost of oil and waste.	Cost of oil and waste per mile run.
New York and New Haven, - -	\$78,232.30	.16 $\frac{2.9}{100}$	\$12,134.00	.02 $\frac{3.3}{100}$
New Haven and Hartford, - -	68,493.74	.21 $\frac{0.1}{100}$		
Norwich and Worcester, - -	29,807.41	.10 $\frac{2.1}{100}$	3,559.08	.01 $\frac{2.2}{100}$
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, -	29,133.78	.11 $\frac{5.2}{100}$	4,277.13	.01 $\frac{6.9}{100}$
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	10,748.00	.07 $\frac{2.2}{100}$	1,650.00	.01 $\frac{0.3}{100}$
Housatonic, - - - -	17,253.16	.08 $\frac{0.2}{100}$	3,019.72	.01 $\frac{4.1}{100}$
Naugatuck, - - - -	14,123.42	.10 $\frac{2.5}{100}$	2,201.43	.01 $\frac{4.5}{100}$
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - -	6,081.07	.13 $\frac{3.5}{100}$		
New Haven and Northampton, - -	14,240.15	.11 $\frac{3.0}{100}$	2,219.01	.01 $\frac{8.4}{100}$
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	18,124.93	14 $\frac{2.3}{100}$	3,050.86	.03 $\frac{1.0}{100}$
New York, Providence and Boston, -	43,518.53	18 $\frac{0.2}{100}$	5,508.62	.02 $\frac{2.9}{100}$
Totals, - - - -	\$329,756.49		\$38,519.85	

TABLE V.

ROADS.	Repairs of road, exclusive of bridges.	Repairs of bridges.	Renewals if iron.	Total maintenance of way.
New York and New Haven, - - -	\$58,407.44	\$12,626.44	\$9,579.44	\$95,242.41
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	91,659.55	Including bridges and renewals.		91,639.55
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	41,091.64	2,097.88	2,594.70	48,882.05
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - -	52,145.55			63,599.87
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	24,621.42	21,705.17	13,225.00	60,088.38
Housatonic, - - - - -	53,025.33	Including bridges and renewals.		53,025.33
Naugatuck, - - - - -	31,184.50	12,615.64		43,800.14
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - - -	11,888.43	632.93		12,892.09
New Haven and Northampton, - - -	19,322.52	1,734.36		21,437.34
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	13,991.84	2,909.34	6,794.39	23,695.57
New York, Providence and Boston, -	52,184.53	2,537.76		54,722.29
Totals, - - - - -	\$449,502.75	\$56,859.50	\$32,193.53	\$547,587.68

TABLE VI.

ROADS.	For new Locomotives.	For repairs Locomotives.	For repairs of Passenger Cars.	For repairs of Merchandise Cars.
New York and New Haven, . . .		\$37,000.17	\$51,502.67	\$18,830.04
New Haven and Hartford, - - -		27,523.02	14,570.88	17,231.48
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	6,800.00	11,869.21	6,219.58	11,325.65
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, -		30,952.76	Including Cars.	
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,		9,644.55	11,940.00	Including Freight.
Housatonic, - - - - -		8,124.55	9,961.89	14,029.14
Naugatuck, - - - - -		12,039.92	5,002.99	5,664.72
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - -		5,266.07	4,487.21	Included in repairs Passenger.
New Haven and Northampton, - .		2,982.26	666.78	319.04
New Haven, New London and Stonington,		7,341.14	7,500.16	
New York, Providence and Boston, -	8,500.00	14,553.72	9,426.64	Included in Passenger Depart.
Totals, - - - -	\$15,300.00	\$167,297.37	\$121,278.80	\$67,400.07

TABLE VII.

ROADS.	Number of Engines.	Number of Passenger Cars.	Number of Merchandise Cars.	Number of men employed.
New York and New Haven, - -	29	74	349	548
New Haven and Hartford, - -	18	22	291	423
Norwich and Worcester, - -	14	16	281	
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - -	16	20	205	235
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	7	7	95	115
Housatonic, - - - -	11	11	235	297*
Naugatuck, - - - -	7	11	175	131
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - -	4	4	41	
New Haven and Northampton, - -	4	6	54	60
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	6	12	25	
New York, Providence and Boston, -	12	17	89	200
Totals, - - - -	128	200	1840	

* Taken from last year's report.

TABLE VIII.

ROADS.	Salaries and incidental expenses chargeable to Passenger Department.	Salaries and incidental expenses chargeable to Freight Department.	Total amount for working Road.
New York and New Haven, - - -	\$413,036.08	\$35,179.51	\$637,225.96
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	101,587.39	Included in Passenger column.	388,731.46
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	16,392.22	31,729.25	199,356.51
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - -	66,124.64	Including Freight.	206,366.35
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	23,419.43	ditto.	130,309.88
Housatonic, - - - - -	16,141.40	25,881.76	262,597.75
Naugatuck, - - - - -	11,228.69	28,299.15	168,617.43
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - - -	9,316.49	Included in Passenger Department.	42,162.20
New Haven and Northampton, - - -	34,765.98	ditto.	67,090.62
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	21,350.81	ditto.	128,905.94
New York, Providence and Boston, - -	48,416.60	ditto.	137,537.46
Totals, - - - - -	\$461,779.73	\$121,089.67	\$2,368,901.56

TABLE IX.

ROADS.	Number of miles run by Passenger Trains.	Number of miles run by Freight Trains	Total miles run, including other Trains.
New York and New Haven, - - -	379,194	99,274	480,168
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	218,814	100,844	325,950
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	139,886	94,361	292,010
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, -	116,550	24,570	252,906½
New London, Willimantic and Palmer, -	107,633	32,290	148,420
Housatonic, - - -	129,603	76,197	213,254
Naugatuck, - - -	73,829	61,747	137,813
Danbury and Norwalk, - - -	29,986	15,557	45,543
New Haven and Northampton, - -	59,722	51,871	120,671
New Haven, New London and Stonington,			127,390
New York, Providence and Boston, -			240,449
Totals, - - -	1,255,197	556,711	2,384,634

TABLE X.

ROADS.	Whole number of Passengers carried in the Cars.	Number of Passen- gers carried one mile.	Passengers carried to and from other roads, one mile.
New York and New Haven, - -	1,091,806½	37,897,502	16,010,790
New Haven and Hartford, - -	544,975		
Norwich and Worcester, - -	174,550	3,480,410	1,220,140
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - -	394,290	6,583,043	1,437,105
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	133,859	133,859	
Housatonic, - - - -			
Naugatuck, - - - -	167,604	3,148,952	
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - -	83,487	993,666	379,482
New Haven and Northampton, - -			
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	155,996		
New York, Providence and Boston, -	220,873		
Total, - -	2,967,440	52,237,432	19,047,517

TABLE XI.

ROADS.	Number of tons of Merchandise carried in the Cars.	Number of tons carried one mile.	Number of tons carried to and from other roads one mile.
New York and New Haven, . . .	78,690½	3,909,502	2,404,000
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	213,961½	8,669,119	
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	125,952	5,892,936	
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - -	121,338	3,662,543	41,721
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	32,906		
Housatonic, - - - - -			
Naugatuck, - - - - -	97,559		
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - - -	27,460	584,844	179,529
New Haven and Northampton, - - -			
New Haven, New London and Stonington,			
New York, Providence and Boston, - -	43,012		
Total, - - - - -	740,879	22,718,944	2,625,250

T A B L E X I I .

ROADS.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Dividends.	Surplus.
New York and New Haven, - - -	\$1,049,768.38	\$396,251.01	None.	\$687,253.53
New Haven and Hartford, - - -	790,536.76	346,459.90	Ten per cent.	
Norwich and Worcester, - - -	358,362.34	116,725.86	None.	
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, - -	359,147.24	149,476.83	None.	
New London, Willimantic and Palmer,	130,295.04			
Housatonic, - - - - -	319,106.68	56,508.93	None.	292,401.88
Naugatuck, . - - - -	263,208.87	94,591.44	Eight per cent.	162,373.90
Danbury and Norwalk, - - - - -	77,027.87	34,865.67	Six " "	23,084.11
New Haven and Northampton, - - -	149,316.95		\$5 per share.	86,163.49
New Haven, New London and Stonington,	135,071.55			
New York, Providence and Boston, -	331,522.67	106,782.56	\$5 per share.	18,417.00
Totals, - - - - -	\$3,963,334.35	\$1,301,662.20		\$1,269,693.91

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

*Return of the New York and New Haven Railroad, for year ending
September 30th, 1860, to the General Railroad Commissioners.*

Capital Stock,	\$3,000,000.00*.
Increase of Capital, since last Report, .	
Capital paid in, per last Report, . . .	2,980,839.33
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, .	2,980,839.33
Funded debt, per last Report,	2,163,500.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . .	59,500.00
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt, . .	2,104,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	21,121.97
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . .	1,233.12
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of Floating debt, . .	19,888.85
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt,	2,123,888.85
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	About 6½ per cent.

* Cash on hand, \$322,243.96, or much more than enough to pay off the floating debt and one dividend, declared but not yet paid, of \$90,000.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	\$1,790,390.35	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	1,790,390.35	
For bridges, per last Report,	262,485.92	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for bridges,	262,485.92	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)		Included above.
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	1,152,350.97	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	550.00	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	1,152,900.97	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	391,599.84	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	37,236.35	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	428,836.19	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	367,006.33	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	2,200.00	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	369,206.33	
For locomotives, per last Report,	252,971.69	\$29,667.83
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	9,323.75	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	262,295.44	* 17,400.95
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	191,916.36	

* Including, same as last year, used on Canal Road.

For passenger and baggage cars, during the past year,	sold \$562.20	}	*\$33,550.00
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	\$191,354.16		
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	221,494.75		
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,			
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	221,494.75		
For engineering, per last Report,	73,627.96		
For engineering, paid during the past year,			
Total amount expended for engineering,	73,627.96		
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	626,642.24		
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	5,050.00		
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	631,692.24		
Total cost of road and equipments,	5,384,284.31		

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	}	62 $\frac{25}{100}$ miles.
Length of single main track,		
Length of double main track,		
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,		None.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,		1 $\frac{57}{100}$ miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,		64 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,		
Specify the different weights per yard,		
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,		46 $\frac{30}{100}$ feet, $\frac{775}{1000}$ miles.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,		

* Including, same as last year, used on Canal Road.

Total rise and fall in main road, . . .	1,646 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads, . . .	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	573 feet, $1\frac{57}{66}$ miles.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road, . . .	2,485 $\frac{13}{6}$.
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road, . . .	41 $\frac{63}{100}$ miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches, . . .	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges, . . .	3,071 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	4,913 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	100 feet.
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade, . . .	124
Number of railroads crossed at grades, . . .	None.
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains, . . .	3
Way stations for accommodation trains, . . .	16
Flag stations,	5
Whole number of way stations, . . .	16
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	5

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	379,194
Miles run by freight trains, . . .	99,274
Miles run by other trains, . . .	1,700
Total miles run,	480,168
Number of passengers carried in the cars, . . .	1,091,806 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of passengers carried one mile, . . .	37,897,502
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	78,690 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	3,909,502
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	16,010,790

Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	2,404,000
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains,	34 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	29 miles per hour.
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	28 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	23 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	12 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	24,000,000
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	8,000,000

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$58,487.44
Repairs of wooden bridges,	12,626.44
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	9,579.44
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$30 each,	Total, 13,591.59
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month, \$26 each,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$33 each,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	548

For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	\$324.40	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	633.10	
Total for maintenance of way,	95,242.41	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	451.46	}
Damages for injuries to persons,	3,223.21	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	1,621.97	
Damages for cattle killed on road,	120.00	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	37,000.17	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of passenger cars,	51,502.67	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	18,830.04	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of tools and machinery,	7,694.62	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	115,027.50	
Number of engines,		29
Number of passenger cars,		74
Number of baggage cars,		19
Number of merchandise cars,		349
Number of gravel cars,		None.

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons,
 List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each :

* Included among "miscellaneous."

October, 1859, heifer killed, .	\$20.00	
cow killed, .	35.00	
May, 1860, cow killed, .	20.00	
September, ox killed, .	45.00	
Total,		\$120.00
For fuel used by engines during the year,		
viz:		
Wood,	56,178.16	
Coal,	22,054.14	
For oil used by cars and engines,	9,465.43	
For waste and other material for cleaning,	2,668.57	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	113,036.08	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department, .	35,179.51	
For gratuities and damages,	5,416.64	
For taxes and insurance,	13,177.00	
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	7,620.03	
For interest,		\$145,194.80
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company, .	29,077.61	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	87,951.14	
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	45,131.74	
Total expenditures for working the road,	637,225.96	
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured, .		
Loss in operating the Canal Road, . . .		16,291.41

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	\$448,091.88
To and from other roads, specifying what,	352,090.30

For freight :—

On main road and branches owned by Company,	82,998.86
To and from connecting roads, . . .	103,540.80
U. S. Mails,	20,900.00
Expresses, \$28,026.75, and extra baggage, \$1,904.72,	29,931.47
Interest on loans of surplus earnings, . .	12,215.07
Total income,	1,049,768.38
Net earnings, after deducting expenses, and Canal Road loss,	396,251.01

DIVIDENDS.

per cent. total,	None.
Surplus not divided,	251,056.21
Surplus last year,	436,197.32
Total surplus,	687,253.53

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	} *
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Justus R. Bulkley, President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, being duly sworn, says that the within return is true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. R. BULKLEY, *President.*

Sworn to, before me, this 17th day of January, 1861.

J. H. FONDA, *Commissioner of Deeds.*

* Any depreciation considered as fully covered by the renewals, and increased value of right of way.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

*Return of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, for year ending
September 1st, 1860, to the General Railroad Commissioners.*

Capital Stock, in Connecticut, . . .	\$2,050,000.00
“ “ in Massachusetts, . . .	300,000.00
Increase of Capital, since last Report, . . .	
Capital paid in, per last Report, . . .	
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, . . .	\$2,350,000.00
Funded debt, per last Report, . . .	964,000.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . . .	28,000.00
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report, . . .	
Total present amount of funded debt, . . .	936,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report, . . .	
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . . .	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report, . . .	
Total present amount of Floating debt, . . .	
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt, . . .	936,000.00
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year, . . .	6 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	\$2,604,284.86*
For gradation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for gradation and masonry,	2,604,284.86†
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	264,950.41‡
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	265,027.66§
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	197,467.69||
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	3,065,780.21 Total.
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	

* In Connecticut, last Report. Same this year.

† In Connecticut, last Report. Same this year.

‡ In Massachusetts, last Report. Same this year.

§ In Massachusetts, last Report. Same this year.

|| In Middletown Branch Road, last Report. Same this year.

For locomotives, per last Report, . . .	\$94,000.00	}	*
For locomotives, paid during the past year,			
Total amount expended for locomotives—present value of locomotives is . . .	130,000.00		
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	160,000.00		
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,		}	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars—present value of cars, . .	211,000.00		
For merchandise cars, per last Report, . .			
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,			
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,			
For engineering, per last Report, . . .			
For engineering, paid during the past year,			
Total amount expended for engineering, . .			
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,			
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,			
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,			
Total cost of road and equipments, . . .	3,407,780.21		

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	61 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles.
Length of single main track,	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ “
Length of double main track,	55 “
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,†	

* The difference of these sums for the locomotives, and also for the cars, has been carried to the current expenses from year to year.

† Middletown Branch Road, single track, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Hartford Branch Road, single track, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile.

Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	$9\frac{5.4}{100}$ miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road, .	58 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	55 lbs.
Specify the different weights per yard, .	55 lbs., 58 lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	$38\frac{2.3}{100}$, 2,600 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	$31\frac{6.3}{100}$, 1,500 feet.
Total rise and fall in main road, . . .	$721\frac{0.1}{100}$ "
Total rise and fall in branch roads, . . .	130 "
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	444 feet, 814 feet long.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch road,	513 feet.
Total degrees of curvature, in main road, .	$1,774\frac{2.5}{100}$ "
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	$478\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet.
Total length of straight line, in main road,	36.94 miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches, .	5.78 "
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges, .	2,001 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	1,360 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade, .	75
Number of railroads crossed at grades, .	2
Remarks,	
Way stations for express train, . . .	3
Way stations for accommodation trains, .	9
Flag stations,	4
Whole number of way stations, . . .	13
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	4

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	218,814
Miles run by freight trains, . . .	100,844
Miles run by other trains, . . .	6,285
Total miles run, . . .	325,950
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	544,975
Number of passengers carried one mile, .	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars, . . .	213,961½
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile, . . .	8,669,119
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads, . . .	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads, . . .	
Rate of speed adopted for express passen- ger trains, including stops, . . .	30 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions, . . .	30 miles per hour.
Rate of speed adopted for accommoda- tion trains, . . .	24 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by ac- commodation trains, including stops and detentions, . . .	24 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	12½ miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile, . . .	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile, . . .	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges and renew- als of iron,	\$91,639.55	
Repairs of wooden bridges,		
For renewals of iron, including laying down,		
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$30,	Total, \$10,322.00	
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month, \$22,		
For wages of signal-men, average per month,		
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$22.57,		
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,		423
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)		Included in General Ex- pense account.
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,		Included in Repairs of Road, &c.
Total for maintenance of way,		
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	\$578.42	
Damages for injuries to persons,	276.65	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,		
Damages for cattle killed on road,	120.50	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	27,523.02
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of passenger cars,	14,570.88

For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of merchandise cars, . . .	\$17,231.48
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,	19,200.00
For repairs of gravel and other cars, . .	915.91
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	
Number of engines,	18
Number of passenger cars,	22, besides 18 N. Y. and Boston line cars.
Number of baggage cars,	14, besides 8 N. Y. and Boston line cars.
Number of merchandise cars,	291
Number of gravel cars,	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :

- 1859, Sept. 6. A child badly injured near Thompsonville station.
- 1859, Oct. 8. James Goodrich struck by engine and instantly killed, on track in West Hartford.
- 1859, Oct. 10. Thomas McGorsen fatally injured at Meriden, in jumping on a train when in motion.
- 1860, Feb. 26. John Dennin, while walking on track below North Haven station, was struck by an engine, and instantly killed.
- 1860, May 3. William C. Chapin, conductor of gravel train, was thrown from a car of the train and fatally injured.

List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each :

- 1859, Nov. 9. One cow killed on Middletown Road, in April, \$28.00

1859, Nov. 12. One cow killed on Long Meadow, Nov. 2d,	\$30.00
1859, Dec. 17. Two oxen killed in Windsor, Nov. 19,	62.50

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :	}	68,493.74
Wood,		
Coal,		
For oil used by cars and engines,		
For waste and other material for cleaning,	Included in General Expense account.	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	}	\$101,587.39*
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,		
For gratuities and damages,		
For taxes and insurance,†		
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,		11,349.62
For interest,		55,348.40
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,		
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,		
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,†		

* Included in General Expense account.

† Included in General Expense account.

‡ Included in salaries, wages, and incidental expenses.

Total expenditures for working the road,	\$388,731.46
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured, .	
General expense account,	33,643.13

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	} 428,042.30
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For Freight—

On main road and branches owned by			
Company,	}	320,853.53	}
To and from connecting roads,			
United States Mails,	}	41,640.93	
Rents and expresses,			
Total income,		790,536.76	
Net earnings, after deducting expenses, .		346,459.90	

DIVIDENDS.

Ten per cent. total, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Surplus not divided, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Surplus last year, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Total surplus, . . . . .	.	.	.	.

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Roads and bridges, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Buildings, . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Engines and cars, . . . . .	.	.	.	.

CHARLES F. POND, *President.*

* See Annual Report sent herewith.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF HARTFORD, }
ss. HARTFORD, February 12th, 1861. }

Then and there personally appeared before me, Charles F. Pond, President of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, and made solemn oath that the within statement signed by him, is true, according to his best knowledge, information and belief.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Justice of the Peace.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

*Return of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, for the
year ending November 30th, 1860, to the General Railroad Com-
missioners.*

Capital stock,	\$2,825,000.00
Number of shares of capital stock issued,	\$21,225
Increase of capital, since last Report,	
Capital paid in, per last Report,	2,122,500.00
Capital paid in, since last Report,	
Total amount of capital stock paid in,	2,122,500.00
Funded and deferred debt, per last Report,	714,998.55
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	84,398.55
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded and de- ferred debt,	630,600.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	14,079.06
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	11,906.96
Total present amount of floating debt,	25,986.02
Total present amount of funded, deferred and floating debt,	656,586.02
Average rate of interest per annum, paid during the year,	6½ per cent.
Maximum amount of debts during the year,	704,329.23

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	\$614,529.92	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,		\$614,529.92
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	32,750.59	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,		32,750.59
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)		
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	357,181.48	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,		357,181.48
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	49,168.93	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,		49,168.93
For land, land damages and fences, per last Report,	142,591.71	
For land, land damages and fences, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for land, land damages and fences,		142,591.71
For locomotives, per last Report,	75,540.44	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,		
Total amount expended for locomotives,		75,540.44
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	31,524.88	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,		

Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	\$31,524.88
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	\$42,646.25
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	42,646.25
For engineering, per last Report,	69,499.50½
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	69,499.50½
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	1,198,260.50½
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	1,198,260.50½
Total cost of road and equipment,	2,613,694.21
Amount of assets or property held by the corporation, in addition to the cost of the road,	165,827.15

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	59.410 miles.
Length of single main track,	59.410 "
Length of double main track,	1.8 "
Length of branches owned by the Company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	single, 7 "
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main tracks and branches,	" 6.710 "
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	56 and 60 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads, (specify the different weights per yard,)	56 and 60 lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	32 feet for 13,265 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	

Total rise and fall in main road, . . .	815.74
Total rise and fall in branch roads, . . .	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road, . . .	1,910 feet for 3,639 ft. in
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads, . . .	[Mass.
Total degrees of curvature in main road, . . .	424 deg. 30 min. in Mass.
Total degrees of curvature in branch roads, . . .	
Total length of straight line, in main road, . . .	12.8 miles in Mass.
Total length of straight line, in branches, . . .	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges, . . .	1,309 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges, . . .	
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	
Whole length of road unfenced on both sides, . . .	
Number of public ways crossed at grade, . . .	74
Number of railroads crossed at grade, . . .	2 West. & Prov. Hart. & F.
Remarks, . . .	
Way stations for express trains, . . .	3
Way stations for accommodation trains, . . .	14
Flag stations, . . .	4
Whole number of way stations, . . .	17
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	4

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	139,866
Miles run by freight trains, . . .	94,301
Miles run by express freight trains, . . .	53,536
Miles run by other trains, . . .	4,247
Total miles run, . . .	292,010
Number of passengers carried in the cars, . . .	174,550
Number of passengers carried one mile, . . .	3,480,410
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars, . . .	125,952
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile, . . .	5,892,936
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads, . . .	1,220,140

Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	27 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	27 " " "
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 " " "
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by special trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops,	8½ " " "
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars (not including passengers) hauled one mile,	5,000,000
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars (not including freight) hauled one mile,	12,500,000

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$41,091.64
For repairs of wooden bridges,	2,097.88
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$28,	Total, \$5,374.01
For wages of gate-keepers, average per month, \$36,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month, \$13,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$33,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	

For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	\$253.56	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, toll-houses,	64.96	
Total for maintenance of way,		\$48,882.05

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$11,869.21	
For new locomotives, to cover depreciation,	6,800.00	
For repairs of passenger cars,	6,219.58	
For new passenger cars, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	11,325.65	
For new merchandise cars, to cover depreciation,	5,121.29	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	1,006.16	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		42,341.89
Number of engines,	14	
Number of passenger cars,	16	
Number of baggage cars,	3	
Number of merchandise cars,	281	
Number of gravel cars,	5	

MISCELLANEOUS.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :		
Wood, number of cords, cost of the same,	\$26,007.67	
Coal, number of tons, (reckoning 2,240 lbs. to the ton,) cost of the same,	3,799.74	
For oil used by cars and engines,	3,067.02	
For waste and other material for cleaning,	492.06	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	16,392.22	
For salaries, wages, and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	31,729.25	
For gratuities and damages,	1,572.97	

For taxes and insurance,	\$1,858.01	
For ferries,		
For repairs of station buildings, acqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	4,137.82	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	2,594.70	
For new iron laid down, deducting the value of old iron taken up,		
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,		
For amount paid other companies, as rent for use of their roads, specifying each company,		
For salaries of President, Treasurer, Superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	16,481.11	
Total miscellaneous,		\$108,132.57
Total expenditures for working the road,		199,356.51
Total amount of interest paid during the year,		42,279.97
Total expenses and interest,		241,636.48

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers—

On main road, including branches owned by company,	89,341.45	
To and from other roads, specifying what: Boston and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, New London and Northern,	32,472.87—	121,814.32

For Freight—

On main road and branches owned by company,	161,086.19	
To and from other connecting roads, specifying what: Boston and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, New London and Norwich,	61,429.86—	222,516.05

U. S. Mails,	\$6,600 00	
Rents, \$1,075.50; other income, \$6,356.47	7,431.97	\$14,031.97
Total income,		358,362.34
Net earnings after deducting expenses and interest,		116,725.86

DIVIDENDS.

Per cent. Total,	
Surplus not divided,	
Surplus last year,	
Total surplus,	

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ,

Of road and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

MORTGAGE DEBTS.

Amount of debts secured by mortgage of road and franchise, or any property of the corporation, per last Report, .	\$710,600.00	
Mortgage debt paid since last Report, .	80,000.00	
Increase of mortgage debt since last Report,		
Present amount of mortgage debts, .	630,600.00	
Number of mortgages on road and franchise, or any property of the corporation,		Five.

CASUALTIES.

1860.—May 26—First passenger train from Worcester ran against a child, without serious injury.

“ June 26—Marcus Young, a flag-man, at Worcester, jumped from a coal car at the head of the train, and was killed by its passing over him.

1860.—July 18—Way freight train from Worcester ran against an old man, without serious injury.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with the Report of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut, as required by law.

A. BREWSTER,	}	<i>Directors.</i>
JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON,		
MOSES PIERCE,		
JNO. L. WAIT,		
J. N. PERKINS,		
CHARLES JOHNSON,		
FRANCIS H. DEWEY,		
ALEX. DE WITT,		

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss.,
December 22, 1860.

Personally appeared the above named A. Brewster, Jedediah Huntington, Moses Pierce, Jno. L. Wait, and Charles Johnson, and made oath that the foregoing return, by them subscribed, is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Before me,

LEVI H. GODDARD,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

On this 24th day of December, A. D. 1860, personally appeared before me, J. Newton Perkins, to me known, who being by me duly sworn, declared that the foregoing return by him subscribed was true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

E. A. BENEDICT, *Notary Public.*

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF WORCESTER, ss.,
December 26, 1860.

Personally appeared the above named Francis H. Dewey, and made oath that the foregoing return, by him subscribed, is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Before me,

HARTLEY WILLIAMS,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF WORCESTER, ss.,
December 27, 1860.

Personally appeared the above named Alexander De Witt, and made oath that the foregoing return, by him subscribed, is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. WETHERELL, *Justice of the Peace.*

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT.

The undersigned having been called upon to examine the accounts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, relative to the expenditures of the Road, and to decide what portion of said expenditures are to be applied to the different sections of the Road, report, that on the 26th day of December, 1860, we examined the accounts of said Company to the 30th of November, A. D. 1860, and found

That there had been expended for the Road in Connecticut,	
to 30th of November, 1860, the sum of . . .	\$1,840,597.60
That there had been expended in Massachusetts, to the	
30th of November, 1860, the sum of . . .	773,096.61
	<hr/>
	\$2,613,694.21

They further report that the accounts of the expenditures on the Road in each State have been kept separate and distinct, as required by the Charter. That the receipts of this Company for twelve months ending November 30th, 1860, were 358,362.34

Expenditures were for repairs of road, cars, locomotives,	
new locomotives, bridges, station houses, fuel, passenger	
and freight expenses, &c., &c.,	199,356.51
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	\$159,005.83

From which, deduct interest,	42,279.97
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Leaving net, after paying expenses and interest, . . .	\$116,725.86
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Of which, we have set down to Massachusetts one-third,	38,908.62
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And to Connecticut two-thirds,	77,817.24
	<hr/>
	\$116,725.86

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES L. PUTNAM, *Com. for Massachusetts.*

THOMAS ROBINSON, *Com. for Connecticut.*

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.

Return of the Trustees of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, for the year ending January 31, 1861, to the General Railroad Commissioners.

Capital Stock,	.	.	.	.	.
Increase of Capital, since last Report,	.				.
Capital paid in, per last Report,	.	.			.
Capital paid in, since last Report,	.	.			.
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	.				.
Funded debt, per last Report,	.	.			.
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	.				.
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	.	.	.	.	.
Total present amount of funded debt,	.				.
Floating debt, per last Report,	.	.			.
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	.				.
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	.	.	.	.	.
Total present amount of Floating debt,	.				.
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt,					.
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS,

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,
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For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report, .	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, build- ings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land- damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report, . . .	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives, .	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report, .	

For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	122 $\frac{365}{1000}$ miles.
Length of single main track,	117 $\frac{365}{1000}$ miles.
Length of double main track,	5 miles.
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	None.
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	10 miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	58, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	60 feet per mile for 3 $\frac{86}{100}$ miles.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	3,315 $\frac{65}{100}$ feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	None.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	604 feet for 1,795 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	None.
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	7,483 $\frac{7}{100}$.

Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	None.
Total length of straight line, in main road,	66 $\frac{5}{16}$ miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	None.
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	5,703 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	5,786 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	129
Number of railroads, crossed at grades,	4
Remarks,	*
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	41
Flag stations,	23
Whole number of way stations,	41
Whole number of flag stations,	

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	116,550
Miles run by freight trains,	24,570
Miles run by other trains, viz, mixed trains, 98,656 $\frac{1}{2}$; extras, 13,130,	111,786 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total miles run,	252,906 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	394,290
Number of passengers carried one mile,	6,583,043
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	121,338
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	3,662,543
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	1,437,105
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads, (41,721 tons,)	1,469,134

* New London, Willimantic and Palmer; Norwich and Worcester; Hartford and New Haven; New Haven and Northampton.

Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	}	No such trains.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,		
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,		20 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,		20 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight and mixed trains, including stops and detentions,		9 for freight, 15 to 20 for mixed.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,		4,500,000
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,		5,000,000

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$52,145.55
Repairs of fences and stations,	11,454.32
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	
For wages of switchmen, average per month, \$30,	} Total.
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month, \$25,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month, \$30,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	

For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	
Total for maintenance of way,	\$63,599.87
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	} See below.
Damages for injuries to persons,	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road,	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives and cars,	} 30,952.76	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of passenger cars,		
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,		
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		
Number of engines,		16
Number of passenger cars,		20
Number of baggage cars,		9
Number of merchandise cars,		205
Number of small working cars,		27

MISCELLANEOUS.

- List of accidents to persons, viz:
- 1860, June 15. Patrick Brady, ankle broke and head cut, struck by train, about one mile east of Plainville.
- Aug. 27. Mr. Cook, of Bolton, and Mr. A. Thurber, of Providence, in a buggy, trying to cross at crossing just west of Andover, hurt slightly.

Sept. 5. Asa Kelknap, when walking on track near camp meeting station, was struck by approaching train, and slightly hurt.

List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each,

For fuel used during the year, viz:

Wood, (by engines,) 6,252; sold and used for other purposes, 415½ cords, . . . \$27,105.68

Coal, (not by engines,) 2,028.10

For oil used, 4,277.13

For waste and other material for cleaning, See Motive Power

For salaries and wages, 66,124.64

For gratuities and damages, 2,937.44

For taxes and insurance, 2,232.02

For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,

For printing and stationery, station rents, &c., 7,108.71

Total expenditures for working the road, 206,366.35

List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured:

June 29. D. H. Flagg, injured at Providence, coupling cars.

July 17. Thomas Goodwin, ankle broke and knee hurt, by falling from the train in motion, near Cranston.

Aug. 16. Daniel Magennis, hurt, coupling cars at Providence; died Aug. 18.

Oct. 10. D. H. Flagg, killed, by being hit while on train, by bridge, (probably near Cranston.)

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers:—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	}	186,269.35
To and from other roads, specifying what,		

For freight:—

On main road and branches owned by	}	\$153,908.75
Company,		
To and from connecting roads,	}	
U. S. Mails,		8,500.00
Rents, express, &c.,		10,469.14
Total income,		359,147.24
Net earnings, after deducting expenses, and depreciation on engines, car tools, &c., \$3,304.06,		149,476.83

DIVIDENDS, &C.

Interest paid on Bonds,	131,022.50
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ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ

Road and bridges,	}	None.
Buildings,		
Engines and cars, tools, &c.		\$3,304.06

NEW LONDON, WILLIMANTIC AND PALMER RAILROAD.

Return of the Trustees of the 7 per cent. Bond-holders of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, for the year ending December 31st, 1860, to the General Railroad Commissioners.

Capital Stock,	\$1,700,000.00
Increase of capital, since last Report,	
Capital paid in, per last Report,	510,900.00
Capital paid in, since last Report,	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	510,900.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	1,052,100.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report,	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt,	1,052,100.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	
Floating debt, paid since last Report,	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of floating debt,	
Total amount of funded and floating debt,	1,052,100.00
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	412,491.44
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For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	\$412,491.44
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	84,965.08
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	84,965.08
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	406,973.20
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	406,973.20
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	88,221.80
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	88,221.80
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	199,362.98
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	199,362.98
For locomotives, per last Report,	115,583.74
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	115,583.74
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	58,574.87
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	58,574.87
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	\$207,215.53
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	1,573,568.64

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	9 miles in Mass., 66 miles total.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	About 5 miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	56 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	1,085 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	293 deg., 400 feet long.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	

Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	One.
Number of railroads crossed at grades,	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains,	Ten.
Flag stations,	
Whole number of way stations,	
Whole number of flag stations,	Seven.

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	107,633
Miles run by freight trains,	32,290
Miles run by other trains,	8,897
Total miles run,	148,820
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	133,859
Number of passengers carried one mile,	133,859
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	32,906
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	No express.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accom-	

modation trains, including stops and detentions,	25 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions, .	12 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$24,621.42	
Repairs of wooden bridges,	21,705.17	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	13,225.00	
For wages of switchmen, average per month,		\$33.00
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,		None.
For wages of signal-men, average per month,		None.
For wages of watchmen, average per month,		\$33.00
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,		115
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)		
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	536.79	
Total for maintenance of way,	60,088.38	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	116.00	
Damages for injuries to persons,		
Damages to property, including damages by fire,		

Damages for cattle killed on road,	\$65.00	
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MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$9,644.55	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of passenger and freight cars,	11,940.00	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,	4,000.00	
For repairs of merchandise cars,		
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,	1,300.00	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	26,884.55	
Number of engines,		7
Number of passenger cars,		7
Number of baggage cars,		3
Number of merchandise cars,		95
Number of gravel cars,		8

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :		
List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each,	65.00	
Killed,		3
For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :		
Wood,	10,748.00	
Coal,		
For oil used by cars and engines,	1,650.00	
For waste and other materials for cleaning,		
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	23,419.43	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,		
For gratuities and damages,	67.00	
For taxes and insurance,	552.70	
For ferries,		

For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	\$5,302.00
For rent,	1,481.82
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company	
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	
Total expenditures for working the road,	130,309.88
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured, .	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	61,156.61
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For Freight :—

On main road and branches owned by Company,	61,588.43
To and from connecting roads,	
U. S. Mails,	5,000.00
Express,	2,550.00
Total income,	
Net earnings, after deducting expenses, .	130,295.04

DIVIDENDS.

Per cent. Total,	
Surplus not divided,	
Surplus last year,	
Total surplus,	

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	.	.	.	.
Buildings,	.	.	.	.
Engines and cars,	.	.	.	.

HENRY P. HAVEN,

A. C. LIPPITT,

*Trustees of 7 per cent. Bond-holders of the New London,
Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Company.*

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 28th, 1861

Personally appeared, Henry P. Haven and Andrew C. Lippitt, signers of the within Report, and made oath to the truth of the same, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, before me,

PETER D. IRISH, *Justice of the Peace.*

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.

*Return of the Housatonic Railroad, for year ending December 31st,
1860, to the General Railroad Commissioners.*

Capital Stock,	\$2,000,000.00
Increase of Capital, since last Report, .	
Capital paid in, per last Report, . .	2,000,000.00
Capital paid in, since last Report, . .	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$2,000,000.00
Funded debt, per last Report, . . .	232,000.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report, .	35,000.00
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt, .	197,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report, . . .	
Floating debt, paid since last Report, .	597.86
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of Floating debt, .	96,132.68
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt,	293,132.68
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	7 per cent., nearly.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	

For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$2,439,775.33

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	74 miles.
Length of single main track,	74 "
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	55 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	

Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road, . . .	
Total rise and fall in branch roads, . . .	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	
Aggregate length of iron bridges, .	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	81
Number of railroads crossed at grades, .	1
Remarks,	
Way stations for express train, . . .	
Way stations for accommodation trains, .	13
Flag stations,	5
Whole number of way stations, . . .	13
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	5

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	129,603
Miles run by freight trains, . . .	76,197
Miles run by other trains, . . .	7,454
Total miles run,	213,254
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, .	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	

Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	25 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	20 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	7 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges and renewals of iron,	\$53,025.33
Repairs of wooden bridges,	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	

For wages of watchmen, average per month,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction, . . .	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	
Total for maintenance of way,	\$53,025.33
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	
Damages for injuries to persons,	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road, . . .	

297

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	8,124.55
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of passenger cars,	9,961.89
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of merchandise cars,	14,029.14
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of gravel and other cars, . . .	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	
Number of engines,	
Number of passenger cars,	
Number of baggage cars,	
Number of merchandise cars,	
Number of gravel cars,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :
 List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each :

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :	
Wood,	\$15,814.40
Coal,	1,438.76
For oil used by cars and engines, . . .	1,657.21
For waste and other material for cleaning, . . .	1,362.51
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,	16,141.40
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	25,881.76
For gratuities and damages,	1,789.11
For taxes and insurance,	1,327.72
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	7,442.06
For interest,	17,549.97
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	74,105.72
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	12,946.22
Total expenditures for working the road,	\$262,597.75
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	} \$101,417.74
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For Freight—

On main road and branches owned by

Company,	
To and from connecting roads,	196,306.86
United States Mails,	7,186.00
Rents and other sources,	10,246.08
Total income,	\$319,106.68
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	56,508.93

DIVIDENDS.

per cent. Total,	
Surplus not divided,	56,508.93
Surplus last year,	235,892.95
Total surplus,	292,401.88

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Roads and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

CHARLES HUNT, *President.*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY ss. }
 BRIDGEPORT, February 14th, 1861. }

Personally appeared Charles Hunt, President of the Housatonic Railroad Company, and made oath that the foregoing return by him subscribed is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, H. NICHOLS,
Notary Public.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD.

*Return of the Naugatuck Railroad, for the year ending December 31st,
1860, to the General Railroad Commissioners.*

Capital Stock,	\$1,031,800.00
Increase of Capital, since last Report, .	
Capital paid in, per last Report, . . .	1,031,800.00
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, .	\$1,031,800.00
Funded debt, per last Report,	287,350.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . . .	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	2,400.00
Total present amount of funded debt, . .	289,750.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	29,041.00
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . .	7,632.42
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of Floating debt, . .	21,408.58
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt,	311,158.58
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	7 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,

For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report, . .	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, build- ings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land- damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives, .	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report, . .	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report, . . .	
For engineering, paid during the past year, . . .	
Total amount expended for engineering, . . .	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments, as reduced,	\$1,381,800.00

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	57 miles.
Length of single main track, . . .	57 miles.
Length of double main track, . . .	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	6,600 feet.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road, . . .	53, 57, 58, 59 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads, . . .	
Specify the different weights per yard, . . .	53, 57, 58, 59 lbs.
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	60 feet, 2½ miles.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road, . . .	810 feet, 90 feet fall.
Total rise and fall in branch roads, . . .	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	600 feet, 30 rods.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road, . . .	

Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	14 miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	1,297 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	3,782 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges,	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	52
Number of railroads crossed at grades, . .	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains,	
Way stations for accommodation trains, .	17
Flag stations,	3
Whole number of way stations,	17
Whole number of flag stations,	3

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains,	73,829
Miles run by freight trains,	61,747
Miles run by other trains,	2,237
Total miles run,	137,813
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	167,604
Number of passengers carried one mile, .	3,148,952
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	97,559
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	No express trains run.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	

Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	19 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions, .	9 $\frac{1}{10}$ miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	2,124,480
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	4,038,060

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, . . .	\$31,184.50	
Repairs of wooden bridges,	12,615.64	
For renewals of iron, including laying down,		
For wages of switchmen, average per month,		
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,		
For wages of signal-men, average per month,		
For wages of watchmen, average per month,		
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction, . . .		131
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)		
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,		
Total for maintenance of way, . . .		
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,		
Damages for injuries to persons, . . .	75.00	

Damages to property, including damages
by fire,
Damages for cattle killed on road,

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$12,039.92	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of passenger cars,	5,002.99	
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	5,664.72	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	165.38	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,		
Number of engines,		7
Number of passenger cars,		11
Number of baggage cars,		4
Number of merchandise cars,		175
Number of gravel cars,		None.

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :

Ellen Cody killed, Feb. 25, 1860, by train,
while walking on the track, at night.

Peter Agan, (boy,) killed at Waterbury
station, by carelessly jumping on a
train, while switching, April 11.

Pelemiah Roberts slightly injured, Aug. 15.

List of accidents to cattle, and the amount
paid for each :

Harry Scoville's cow killed, Feb. 27.

John O'Conner's cow killed, March 26.

J. L. Cleveland's cow and heifer killed,
June 22.

Martin Burns's cow killed, Aug. 18.

—— Palmer's cow killed, Aug. 31.

Owner unknown, 3 cows killed, Sept. 29.

G. D. Wadhams's steer killed, Oct. 15.

Mr. Camp's horse killed, Nov. 13.

C. Marvin's horse injured, Nov. 3. Paid
\$30.

For fuel used by engines during the year,
viz :

Wood, \$13,819.53

Coal, 303.89

For oil used by cars and engines, . . . 1,418.48

For waste and other material for cleaning, 782.95

For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department, 11,228.69

For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department, . 28,299.15

For gratuities and damages, . . . 764.12

For taxes and insurance, . . . 3,069.36

For ferries,

For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture, . . . 1,255.16

For interest, 20,342.00

For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company, .

For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,

For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items, 20,690.95

Total expenditures for working the road, \$168,617.43

List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured, .

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers:—

On main road, including branches owned	}	\$91,329.23
by Company,		
To and from other roads, specifying what,		

For freight:—

On main road and branches owned by	}	161,431.50
Company,		
To and from connecting roads,	}	
U. S. Mails,		
Express and other sources,		4,575.00
Total income,		5,873.14
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,		\$263,208.87
		94,591.44

DIVIDENDS.

8 per cent. Total,	.	.	.	.	82,544.00
Surplus not divided,	.	.	.	.	12,047.44
Surplus last year, \$346,827.69, less since reduced, \$196,501.23,	.	.	.	.	150,326.46
Total surplus,	.	.	.	.	162,373.90

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	.	.	.	.
Buildings,	.	.	.	.
Engines and cars,	.	.	.	.

WM. D. BISHOP, *President.*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss. }
BRIDGEPORT, Feb., 1861. }

Personally appeared William D. Bishop, President of the Naugatuck Railroad Company, and made oath that the foregoing return, by him subscribed, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, C. WATERBURY, *Notary Public.*

DANBURY AND NORWALK RAILROAD.

*Return of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, for the year ending
July 31st, 1860, to the General Railroad Commissioners.*

Capital Stock, \$300,000.00, with liberty to increase to \$400,000.00.	
Increase of capital, since last Report, . . .	
Capital paid in, per last Report, . . .	\$279,100.00
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .	29,910.00
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, . . .	307,010.00
Funded debt, per last Report, . . .	85,000.00
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . . .	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report, . . .	11,500.00
Total present amount of funded debt, . . .	96,500.00
Floating debt, per last Report, . . .	4,600.00
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . . .	4,600.00
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report, . . .	
Total present amount of floating debt, . . .	
Total amount of funded and floating debt, . . .	96,500.00
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year, 7 per cent., . . .	

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	Construction account to date, \$343,103.15
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	335,841.84 per last Report.
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	7,261.31 [port. increase since last Report.
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	22,000.00
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	5,000.00
Total amount expended for locomotives,	27,000.00
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	9,235.45
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	9,235.45
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	19,637.78
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	3,500.00
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	23,137.78

For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering, .	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments, . . .	\$402,476.38
Real estate,	7,866.50

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	23 miles, 4,224 feet.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	14,708 feet.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road, .	53 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads, .	
Specify the different weights per yard, .	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	65 feet per mile, 4,935 feet.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	695.2 feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads, . . .	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	574 radius, length of curve 435 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road, .	1,560 deg. 48 min.
Total degrees of curvature in branch roads, .	
Total length of straight line, in main road, .	13 miles, 1,871 feet.
Total length of straight line, in branches, .	

Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	889 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	134 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	46
Number of railroads, crossed at grades, .	
Remarks:	Connects with N. Y. & N. H. R. R. at S. Norwalk.
Way stations for express trains, . . .	
Way stations for accommodation trains, .	8
Flag stations,	3
Whole number of way stations, . . .	8
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	3

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	29,986
Miles run by freight trains,	15,557
Miles run by other trains,	
Total miles run,	45,543
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	83,487
Number of passengers carried one mile, .	993,666
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	27,460
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	584,844
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	379,482
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	179,529
Rate of speed adopted for express passen- ger trains, including stops,	
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	
Rate of speed actually attained by accom-	

modation trains, including stops and detentions,	20 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight and mixed trains, including stops and detentions,	12 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	2,221,720

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$11,888.43
Repairs of wooden bridges,	632.93
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	\$25 00
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month,	35.00
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	370.73
Total for maintenance of way,	12,892.09
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	
Damages for injuries to persons,	88.18

Damages to property, including damages
by fire,
Damages for cattle killed on road, . . .

\$33

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	\$5,266.07	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of passenger cars,		
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,		
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	9,753.28	
Number of engines,		4
Number of passenger cars,		4
Number of baggage cars,		2
Number of merchandise cars,		41
Number of gravel cars,		

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons, viz :

T. Scoffield, deaf and dumb.

Mrs. Bennett.

List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each :

Joshua Chapman, 2 yearlings, \$33.

For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :

Wood,	4,001.77
Coal,	2,079.30

For oil used by cars and engines,

For waste and other material for cleaning,

For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department,

and for salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department,	\$9,316.49
For gratuities and damages,	
For taxes and insurance,	913.91
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	624.17
For interest,	6,409.50
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company, .	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For salaries of president, treasurer, superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	3,073.92
Total expenditures for working the road,	42,162.20
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured :	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	32,783.94
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For freight :—

On main road and branches owned by Company,	41,192.29
To and from connecting roads,	
U. S. Mails,	1,525.00
Rents and express,	1,526.64
Total income,	77,027.87
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	34,865.67

DIVIDENDS.

16 per cent. Total—stocks, 10 per cent.; cash, 6 per cent.	\$44,656.00
Surplus not divided,	
Surplus last year,	\$39,897.85
Total surplus,	23,084.11

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

ELI T. HOYT, *President.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, ss. }
 DANBURY, January 14th, 1861. }

Then personally appeared Eli T. Hoyt, Esq., President of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company, who hath subscribed the within return, and he made oath to the truth of the statements therein contained, according to his best knowledge and belief, before me,

ROGER AVERILL,
Commissioner of the Superior Court.

NEW HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON COMPANY.

Return of the New Haven and Northampton Company, for the year ending December 31, 1860, to the General Railroad Commissioners.

Capital Stock,	\$922,500.00
Increase of Capital, since last Report, .	
Capital paid in, per last Report, . . .	
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .	
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, .	
Funded debt, per last Report,	
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . . .	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of funded debt, . .	500,000.00
Floating debt, per last Report,	
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . . .	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Report,	
Total present amount of Floating debt, . .	
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt,	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,	7 per cent. on the funded debt.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	The equipment is owned by
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	the New York and N. Ha-
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	ven Railroad Co., to whom
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	the Road is leased until
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	1869.
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives,	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	

Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road,	\$1,400,000.00

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	55 $\frac{13}{100}$ miles.
Length of single main track,	Single track from New Ha-
Length of double main track,	ven to Granby, 46.35
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	Branch to Collinsville, 7.78
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	Do. Tariffville, 1.00
	<hr/> 55.13
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	

Total length of straight line, in main road,	
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	600 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	3,585 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	78
Number of railroads crossed at grades, .	1
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains, . . .	12
Way stations for accommodation trains, .	14
Flag stations,	6
Whole number of way stations, . . .	14
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	6

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	59,722
Miles run by freight trains, . . .	51,871
Miles run by other trains, . . .	9,078
Total miles run,	120,671
Number of passengers carried in the cars,*	
Number of passengers carried one mile,†	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passen- ger trains, including stops,	25 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained	

* Not known, except by New York Company, who keep the accounts.

† This information I cannot give, as the books are not in my possession.—P.
DENNIS.

by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	21 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	12 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars (not including freight) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$19,322.52
For repairs of wooden bridges,	1,734.36
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	\$30.00
For wages of gate-keepers, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	26.00
For wages of watchmen, average per month,	25.00
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction,	60
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	380.46
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	

Total for maintenance of way, . . .	\$21,437.34
Loss and damage of goods and baggage, . . .	31.02
Damages for injuries to persons, . . .	28.00
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road, . . .	114.75

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	2,982.26	
For new locomotives, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of passenger cars,	666.78	
For new passenger cars, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars,	319.04	
For new merchandise cars, to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars,		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	3,968.08	
Number of engines,		4
Number of passenger cars,		6
Number of baggage cars,		2
Number of merchandise cars,		54
Number of gravel cars,		

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons:

May 10th, John Murphy, (boy,) was run over, in the cut, in New Haven, and killed.

List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each:

May 10th, struck a cow and crippled her, just below Brooks's Station.

June 18, killed 1 cow, on Hamden Plains.

June 29, killed 1 horse, near Weatogue Station.

July 4, killed 1 steer, near Hitchcock's Station.

July 26, killed 1 ox, near Hitchcock's Station.	
Sept. 17, killed 1 steer, near Brooks's Station.	
Oct. 18, killed 2 cattle, near Simsbury Station.	
For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :	
Wood,	\$12,601.40
Coal,	1,638.75
For oil used by cars and engines, . . .	1,830.94
For waste and other material for cleaning, . . .	388.07
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department, . . .	24,765.98
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department, . . .	
For gratuities and damages,	
For taxes—State, \$1,230; and City taxes, . . .	1,273.20—45.60
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	1,460.06
For interest,	35,000.00 per annum.
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company,	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For salaries of president, treasurer, law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	1,395.53
Total expenditures for working the road,	67,090.62
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured,	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers :—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,
 To and from other roads, specifying what,

For Freight :—

On main road and branches owned by Company,

To and from connecting roads,

U. S. Mails,

Rents,

Total income, \$149,316.95 gross. ¹

Net earnings, after deducting expenses,

DIVIDENDS.

In February and August, each, \$2,50 per share.

Per cent. Total,	. . . . .	46,125.00
Surplus not divided,	. . . . .
Surplus last year,	. . . . .	80,074.48
Total surplus,	. . . . .	86,163.49

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges, [To be kept in perfect repair, to conform to the
 Buildings, . . . leases, by the N. York & N. Haven R. R. Co.]
 Engines and cars,

The answers made by P. DENNIS, Agent, &c. of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, and by myself, are all correct, so far as I have knowledge.

WM. JOHNSON,

President New Haven and Northampton Company.

New Haven, 26th January, 1861.

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD.

*Return of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, for
year ending January 1st, 1860, to the General Railroad Com-
missioners.*

Capital Stock,	\$1,508,000.00	
Increase of Capital, since last Report, .		None.
Capital paid in, per last Report, . .		All.
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .		Nil.
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in,	\$1,508,000.00	
Funded debt, per last Report, . . .	306,500.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . .	30,100.00	
Funded debt, increase of, since last Report,		None.
Total present amount of Funded debt, .	276,800.00	
Floating debt, per last Report, . . .		None.
Floating debt, paid since last Report, .		None.
Floating debt, increase of, since last Re- port,		None.
Total present amount of Floating debt, .		Nothing.
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt,	276,800.00	

Average rate of interest, per annum, paid
during the year, 6 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Report,	
For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report,	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land-damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report,	\$15,612.75
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	8,500.00
Total amount expended for locomotives,	24,112.75

For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	\$9,199.62
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report,	
For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	2,897.50
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	2,158,000.00

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	50 miles.
Length of single main track,	
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	2 miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	56 to 64 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	38 feet.

Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road, . . .	156 $\frac{63}{100}$ feet.
Total rise and fall in branch roads, . . .	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	1,000 feet.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	
Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road, "	
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	1,807 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	1,368 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	
Number of railroads crossed at grades, .	
Remarks,	
Way stations for express train, . . .	3
Way stations for accommodation trains, .	13
Flag stations,	3
Whole number of way stations, . . .	16
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	3

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	
Miles run by freight trains,	
Miles run by other trains,	
Total miles run,	240,449
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	220,873
Number of passengers carried one mile, .	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	96,348,000 lbs.

Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	30 miles per hour.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	
Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	25 miles per hour.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions,	15 miles per hour.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges and renewals of iron,	\$52,184.53
Repairs of wooden bridges,	2,537.76
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	\$30.00
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	16.00
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	

For wages of watchmen, average per month,	\$30.00
Total for wages of switchmen, gate-keeper and watchmen, average per month,	76.00
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction, . . .	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	
For repairs of fences, gates, houses for signal-men, gate-keepers, switchmen, tool-houses,	
Total for maintenance of way, . . .	\$54,722.29
Loss and damage of goods and baggage, Damages for injuries to persons, . . .	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	
Damages for cattle killed on road, . .	

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	14,553.72	
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,	8,500.00	
For repairs of passenger cars, . . .	9,426.64	}
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of merchandise cars, . . .		
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,		
For repairs of gravel and other cars, . .		
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	32,480.36	
Number of engines,		12
Number of passenger cars,		17
Number of baggage cars,		4
Number of merchandise cars,		89
Number of gravel cars,		10

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons, . . .	Nil.
List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each :	
One horse killed. Nothing paid. .	
For fuel used by engines during the year, viz :	
Wood, }	\$43,518.53
Coal, }	
For oil used by cars and engines, . . .	5,025.03
For waste and other material for cleaning, . . .	483.59
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department, }	48,416.60
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department, }	
For gratuities and damages,	
For taxes and insurance,	3,360.38
For ferries,	
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,	7,057.96
For interest on bonded debt only,	18,750.00
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company, .	
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,	
For salaries, law expenses, office expenses, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,	10,925.37
Total expenditures for working the road,	\$137,537.46
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured, .	

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For Passengers—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	\$183,403.40
To and from other roads, specifying what, N. H., N. L. and Stonington R. R., . .	13,454.89

For Freight—

On main road and branches owned by Company,	117,493.86	
To and from connecting roads, . . .	5,400.00	
United States Mails,	10,642.08	
Interest,	1,128.44	
Total income,		\$331,522.67
Net earnings, after deducting expenses, .		106,782.56

DIVIDENDS.

Five per cent. Total,	75,384.60	
Surplus not divided,	237.96	
Surplus last year,	18,179.04	
Total surplus,		18,417.00

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Roads and bridges,	
Buildings,	
Engines and cars,	

JAMES I. DAY, *President.*

NEW LONDON COUNTY, }
STONINGTON, January 15th, 1861. }

Personally appeared James I. Day, and made oath to the truth of the above statement.

Before me, . HARRIS PENDLETON, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

NEW HAVEN, NEW LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD.

*Return of the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad, for
the year ending December 31st, 1860, to the General Railroad Com-
missioners.*

Capital Stock,	\$738,538.00	
Increase of Capital, since last Report, .		
Capital paid in, per last Report, . . .	738,538.00	
Capital paid in, since last Report, . . .		
Total amount of Capital Stock paid in, .	738,538.00	
Funded debt, per last Report,	750,000.00	
Funded debt, paid since last Report, . .		
Funded debt, increase of, since last Re- port,		
Total present amount of funded debt, . .	750,000.00	
Floating debt, per last Report,	129,842.43	
Floating debt, paid since last Report, . .	22,913.43	
Floating debt, increase of, since last Re- port,	49,500.00	
Total present amount of Floating debt, .	156,429.00	
Total amount of Funded and Floating debt,	906,429.00	
Average rate of interest, per annum, paid during the year,		6 per cent.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

For graduation and masonry, per last Re-
port,

For graduation and masonry, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry,	
For wooden bridges, per last Report, .	
For wooden bridges, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for wooden bridges,	
Total amount expended for iron bridges, (if any,)	
For superstructure, including iron, per last Report,	
For superstructure, including iron, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, per last Report,	
For stations, buildings and fixtures, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for stations, build- ings and fixtures,	
For land, land-damages and fences, per last Report,	
For land, land-damages and fences, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for land, land- damages and fences,	
For locomotives, per last Report, . . .	
For locomotives, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for locomotives, .	
For passenger and baggage cars, per last Report,	
For passenger and baggage cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for passenger and baggage cars,	
For merchandise cars, per last Report, .	

For merchandise cars, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for merchandise cars,	
For engineering, per last Report,	
For engineering, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for engineering,	
For agencies and other expenses, per last Report,	
For agencies and other expenses, paid during the past year,	
Total amount expended for agencies and other expenses,	
Total cost of road and equipments,	\$1,454,040.17

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

Length of road,	50 miles.
Length of single main track,	50 miles.
Length of double main track,	
Length of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track,	
Aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branches,	2½ miles.
Weight of rail, per yard, in main road,	56 lbs.
Weight of rail, per yard, in branch roads,	
Specify the different weights per yard,	
Maximum grade, with its length, in main road,	44 feet, 400 feet long.
Maximum grade, with its length, in branch roads,	
Total rise and fall in main road,	
Total rise and fall in branch roads,	
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in main road,	573 feet, 400 feet long.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve, in branch roads,	
Total degrees of curvature, in main road,	

126 NEW HAVEN, NEW LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD.

Total degrees of curvature, in branch roads,	
Total length of straight line, in main road,	30 miles.
Total length of straight line, in branches,	
Aggregate length of wooden truss bridges,	1,748 feet.
Aggregate length of all other wooden bridges,	10,000 feet.
Aggregate length of iron bridges, . . .	
Whole length of road unfinished on both sides,	
Number of public ways crossed at grade,	88
Number of railroads crossed at grades, .	1
Remarks,	
Way stations for express trains, . . .	2
Way stations for accommodation trains, .	13
Flag stations,	5
Whole number of way stations, . . .	15
Whole number of flag stations, . . .	5

DOINGS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains, . . .	
Miles run by freight trains, . . .	
Miles run by other trains, . . .	
Total miles run,	127,390
Number of passengers carried in the cars,	155,996
Number of passengers carried one mile, .	
Number of tons of merchandise carried in the cars,	
Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile,	
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Number of tons carried one mile, to and from other roads,	
Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops,	30 miles.
Average rate of speed actually attained by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions,	

Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains,	20 miles.
Rate of speed actually attained by accommodation trains, including stops and detentions,	
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions, .	
Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars, (not including passengers,) hauled one mile,	
Estimated weight in tons of merchandise cars, (not including freight,) hauled one mile,	

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKING THE ROAD.

For repairs of roads, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden bridges, and renewals of iron,	\$13,991.84
Repairs of wooden bridges,	2,909.34
For renewals of iron, including laying down,	6,794.39
For wages of switchmen, average per month,	
For wages of gate-keeper, average per month,	
For wages of signal-men, average per month,	
For wages of watchmen, average per month,	
Number of men employed, exclusive of those engaged in construction, . . .	
For removing ice and snow, (this item to include all labor, tools, repairs, and extra steam-power used,)	
For repairs of fences,	24.62
Total for maintenance of way,	
Loss and damage of goods and baggage,	
Damages for injuries to persons,	
Damages to property, including damages by fire,	

128 NEW HAVEN, NEW LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD.

Damages for cattle killed on road, . . .	
Bridge renewals,	\$12,955.96
Filling piling,	3,468.06

MOTIVE POWER AND CARS.

For repairs of locomotives,	7,341.14
For new locomotives to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of cars,	7,500.16
For new passenger cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of merchandise cars,	
For new merchandise cars to cover depreciation,	
For repairs of gravel and other cars,	
Total for maintenance of motive power and cars,	
Number of engines,	6
Number of passenger cars,	12
Number of baggage cars,	4
Number of merchandise cars,	25
Number of gravel cars,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of accidents to persons :

Three persons killed, all by walking on track—one near Blackstone's Crossing, Branford ; one on Niantic Bridge, East Lyme ; and one child, at Clinton.

List of accidents to cattle, and the amount paid for each :

Repairs of buildings, wharves, slips, New Haven station, new buildings, &c., . . .	5,527.60
Machinery and tools,	4,953.61
For fuel used by engines during the year, } viz :	
Wood,	18,124.93
Coal,	
For oil used by cars and engines, . . . }	3,950.86
For waste and other materials for cleaning, }	

For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department, .	} \$21,350.81	
For salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department, .		
For gratuities and damages,		220.57
For taxes and insurance,		1,295.01
For ferries,		2,547.84
For repairs of station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture,		
For interest on bonds, and floating debt,		6,495.84
For amount paid other companies, in tolls for passengers, and freight carried on their roads, specifying each company, .		
For amount paid other companies, for the use of their roads, specifying each company,		
For law expenses, office expenses of the above offices, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items,		9,453.36
Total expenditures for working the road,		\$128,905.94
List of accidents to operatives and employees on the road, and the amount of damage, if any, paid to each case, naming each individual thus injured, .		

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

For passengers:—

On main road, including branches owned by Company,	\$111,353.52
To and from other roads, specifying what,	

For freight:—

On main road and branches owned by Company,	15,564.21
To and from connecting roads,	
U. S. Mails,	
Rents and express,	5,300.00
Total income,	2,853.82
Net earnings, after deducting expenses,	135,071.55

130 NEW HAVEN, NEW LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD.

DIVIDENDS.

per cent. Total,	.	.	.	.
Surplus not divided,	.	.	.	.
Surplus last year,	.	.	.	.
Total surplus,	.	.	.	.

ESTIMATED DEPRECIATION BEYOND THE RENEWALS, VIZ :

Road and bridges,	.	.	.	.
Buildings,	.	.	.	.
Engines and cars,	.	.	.	.

C. S. BUSHNELL, *President.*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY, ss.

NEW HAVEN, February 25th, 1861. }

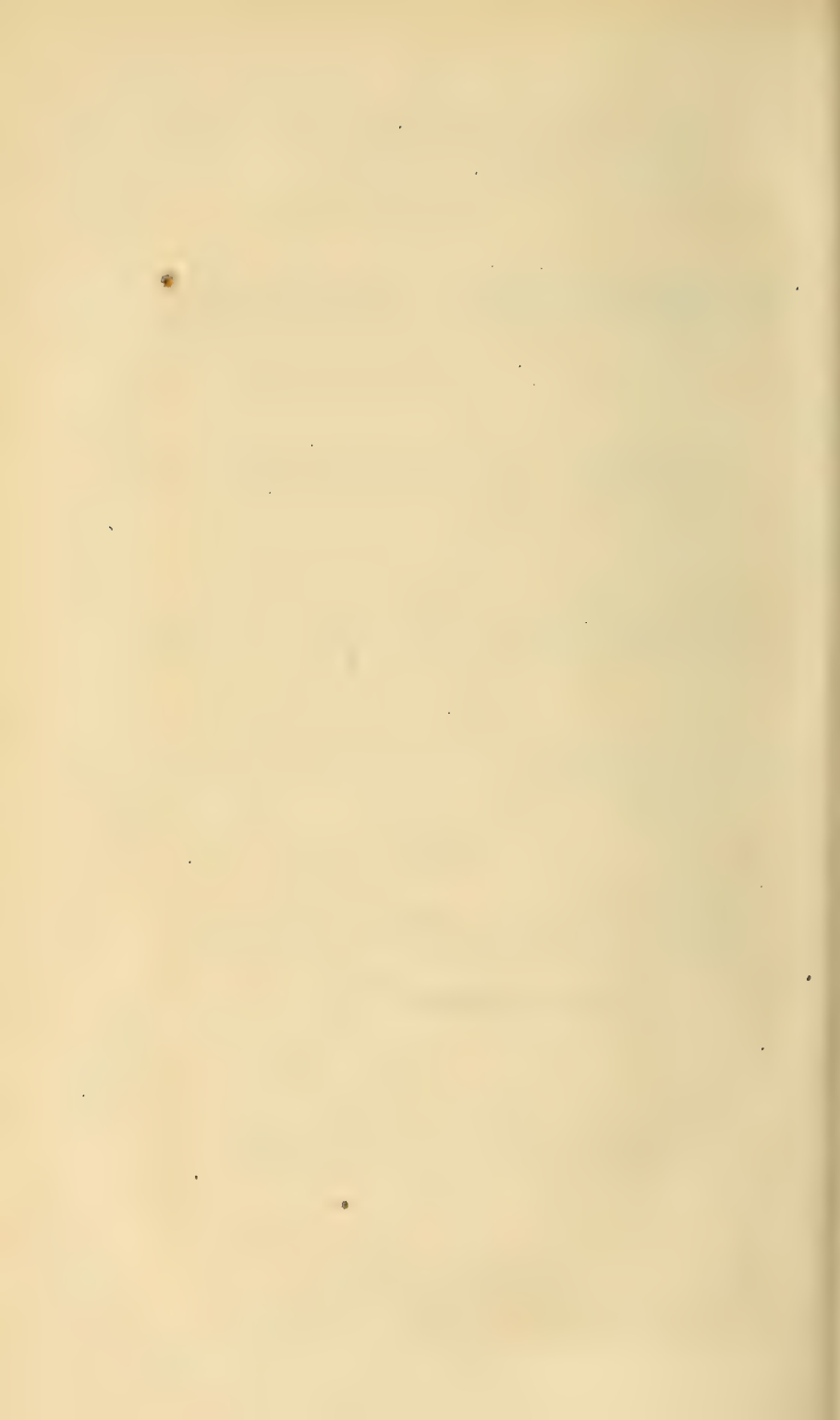
Personally appeared C. S. Bushnell, President of the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad Company, and made oath, in due form of law, that the above report is correct and true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

L. G. PECK, *Notary Public.*

REPORT
OF
COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED
TO
PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION
AND
SPREAD OF THE DISEASE, AMONG CATTLE,
CALLED
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, OR PULMONARY-MURRAIN,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. R. HAWLEY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1861.



REPORT.

TO THE HON. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, NOW IN SESSION AT HARTFORD :

IN submitting this Report as required by the Act under which we were appointed, the Commissioners rejoice that we can congratulate the State on our happy deliverance from the scourge which threatened us, and which has proved the destruction of thousands on thousands of cattle, and millions on millions of money in foreign countries, and a great loss even in our own country.

IN entering on the discharge of our duties, we deemed it important to acquaint ourselves with the character and nature of the disease by personal observation, as far as practicable, and by the experience and testimony of others.

As the result of our investigation, we say that the Pleuro-Pneumonia is a contagious disease, and in proof of this assertion we give a partial synopsis of the history of the disease since its introduction into Holland.

It was introduced into Holland in 1833, probably from Prussia, and the official reports of that country state that from 1837 to 1839 it lost 28,489 animals by this disease, and it still prevails there.

It was first seen in Belgium in 1837, and in England in 1842.

It was introduced into Africa by an importation from Holland, which fact was stated by Rev. Mr. Lindsley in his testimony before the Agricultural Committee of the last Legislature, and was then published.

In 1843 it was brought to Brooklyn, New York, by the importation of a cow from Germany. From there it spread into New Jersey, and we will here introduce an extract from a report of the Medical Commissioners of that State, found in the report of the Massachusetts Commissioners. They say :

“The disease was introduced into Brooklyn by a cow imported from Germany in 1843, and taken directly from ship-board into one of the large milk dairies of that city.

“In Kings county the disease has lurked to the present time, making its incursions into other parts of the country as opportunities have offered, by the transfer of some animal from an infected herd.

“In 1853 the disease was carried by a cow to Mr. Prentice’s farm at Mt. Hope, near Albany—a cow originally from Mr. Prentice’s herd, after wintering in Brooklyn—being returned to him bearing the disease with her. Thus introduced into his herd, it extended from one animal to another, not ceasing to do its work until such a perfect separation of the animals was effected that not more than two, in most cases but one animal was kept in a place. Early impressed with the conviction that the disease is of a contagious character, and that his future security was in prevention and not in remedy, Mr. Prentice resorted to a quarantining of the sick, and a rigid isolation of the remainder, as above detailed, and thus controlled the disease.

“On testimony of Mr. Johnson, the disease was carried to his farm, near Newark, by animals which he purchased in New York market. Sickening soon after their arrival, the disease was first communicated to animals in contiguous stalls, and from them to others, till all the cattle on the farm have been the subject of it. Isolation has not been resorted to here, and the whole history can not now be written, for much seed we fear has been sown, which, when ripened into harvest may give us a sad appendix. The history of the other outbreaks of the disease in New Jersey, viz. : in the herd of Mayor Edgar, at Rahway, and others

in Morris county, if written, would be in corroboration of what we have here given.

“Second. Its identity is proclaimed by a similarity of symptoms, marking the period of incubation, development, progress and termination of the disease, in all the localities in which it has been observed.

“The description given by Mr. Prentice of the disease in his herd was as like to that of Mr. Johnson’s as language can portray disease. When the disease as it appeared in Mr. Johnson’s herd, witnessed by your Commission, was described to the veterinary surgeons of Boston, they declared it at once identically the same. Not one symptom noted in the sick here, but had been observed in Mr. Johnson’s animals.

“The post mortem examinations declare quite unequivocally their identity. The same engorged condition of the lungs, producing an increase in the size of that organ, that would seem incredible to one who had not witnessed it, as well as of weight, from five to twenty and thirty pounds and upwards; the same hepatizations, adhesions, serous effusions and prevalent deposits in abscesses and cysts have been observed wherever examinations have been made. And thirdly, in the fatality of the disease. Mr. Chenery’s herd consisted of sixty animals, of which thirty have died; Mr. Prentice’s thirty-one, of which sixteen died; Mr. Johnson’s about twenty, of which a little more than half died.

“It may not be unimportant to observe, inasmuch as it has been claimed that the Dutch animal is particularly obnoxious to the disease, from the hereditary predisposition acquired from the disease having prevailed in Holland, and thus tainted the stock; that the percentage of loss in the Dutch herd of Mr. Chenery was a fraction less than in Mr. Prentice’s Ayrshires, while that in the native stock of Mr. Johnson has exceeded both. Full as great a percentage of loss has been experienced in other native herds in Brooklyn and New Jersey, teaching us that no breed is exempt from the disease.

“ And lastly, and that to which your Commission would attach the greatest importance in their Report, in view of its practical bearing upon public interests, is their profound conviction that it is most virulently contagious. If there is any reliance to be placed on human testimony, every case of the disease that has occurred in Massachusetts can be traced from animal to animal, step by step, through the Stoddard and Chenery herds to cows imported from Holland.

“ That it is contagious and not epidemic in character, it is pertinent to observe that the disease never extended from Mr. Chenery's herd to an animal in the town in which he lives, but to other towns where he had sent his animals, the disease was carried, and wherever he had sent an animal to come in contact with other animals, there the disease was communicated. You may isolate contagion, but no man can so effectually bar his door to shut in an epidemic disease that it will not find its way to his neighbor's dwelling. Your Commission can not be expected to enumerate all the facts that have come to their knowledge, and led them to believe the disease eminently contagious, but can not refrain from stating one that carried conviction to the minds of the common people where it occurred, of the contagious character of the disease, without asking men of science their opinion. A pair of cattle in North Brookfield, in working condition, from an infected herd, were put in a team of twenty-three yoke, and thus employed a day and a half, in moving a building; the cattle composing this team belonging to thirteen owners; when the work was done the disease was carried into thirteen different herds, every animal taking the disease and carrying it to their respective herds.

“ Should any opinion be asked as to the economy of a course to be pursued on the appearance of the disease, we would advise the immediate separation of the sick animals from the remainder of the herd, rigidly confining them to sheds or pens, removed a considerable distance from the

other animals on the farm, and an isolation of all that have been exposed to the infection, till the danger has passed. Our safety at present seems to be in isolating the different members of an infected herd. The vastness of the interests at stake may make it the part of wisdom to secure, most certainly, in all cases, the rigid observance of this practice by legislative enactments in this State, similar to what have been had in some other States."

Mr. John Dennison, of Lyme, stated to us last fall, facts relative to a disease which prevailed there about nine years since, which we will here give from recollection. Mr. Dennison obtained a yoke of oxen from Staten Island, one of which soon sickened and died; a mate was procured for the other, which also sickened and died. The remaining ox was fattened and killed, but always retained his cough. From these cattle it was communicated to two other herds, through oxen that were worked with these drawing ship timber. Several in these herds died; the per cent. we are not able to give;—the most of these herds were affected by it.

Fortunately it was in the winter; the animals were kept at home, and it spread no further. It was undoubtedly the same disease received through the Brooklyn importation.

The disease was introduced into Massachusetts from Holland, by an importation made by Mr. Chenery. He has given an account of the disease as connected with his herd, in a letter published in the Boston Cultivator, March, 1860, which we introduce here.

BOSTON, March 7th, 1860.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I take pleasure in furnishing you with a succinct account of my last importation of cattle from Holland, and also of the disease that subsequently prevailed in my herd at the Highland Farm, in Belmont, as is now generally supposed, in consequence of that importation.

It may be remarked that I had previously made two im-

portations of cattle from Holland, and the extraordinary superiority of the animals received from that source induced me to increase my stock of Dutch cattle, by further importations, rather than wait the natural increase from those already imported.

Accordingly, in 1858, I transmitted an order to my correspondents in Schiedam, Holland, instructing them to make selections of the best animals that could be obtained in the north of Holland. Following my instructions, four cows were shipped early in April, and arrived here on the 23d of May.

Upon examination, the cows were found in bad condition, bruised and emaciated, two of them unable to walk, and were carried to the farm in wagons.

Deeming it impossible for one of them to recover, she was slaughtered on the 31st of May, and on the second of June, the other one died. At that time, in common with every one knowing the facts in the case, I was fully persuaded that their bad condition was occasioned by neglect on the voyage. My mind remains unchanged respecting the treatment.

The third cow seemed to be doing well until about the 20th June, when she became sick, and died in ten days. The fourth cow, Lady Beemster, has, down to this time, shown no indication of disease.

Early in August following, symptoms of disease were observable in the Dutch cow, Lady Louise, imported in 1852; she died on the 20th of the same month.

About this time several other animals were taken sick, in rapid succession, and then it was that the idea was first advanced that the disease was identical with that known in Europe as "epizootic pleuro-pneumonia." From that time every possible precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Strict orders having been given that no animal should be allowed to leave the farm, nor any strange cattle to come upon the premises. A temporary building was erected in a pasture at considerable distance from the

farm-barn, to which the animals not infected were removed, and disinfecting agents were used about the premises. * *

It is manifest that the means used to prevent the spread of the disease have so far proved eminently successful, inasmuch as, notwithstanding I have lost some thirty animals—nearly half of my whole herd—there has not been a single case of the disease elsewhere in the neighborhood of my farm. * * * * *

From Mr. Chenery's herd—we trace it by the report of Massachusetts commissioners, to North Brookfield—to the herds of Curtis & Leonard Stoddard; and to these herds every subsequent case of the disease may be traced as directly as can the branches of a tree to its trunk.

The Massachusetts commissioners, in their report, have given the opinion of Professor Simonds, president of the London Veterinary College, respecting this disease, from which we will give some extracts. He says:

“He considered the term pleuro-pneumonia, a misnomer. The name of a disease should always correspond with its nature. Pleuro-pneumonia signifies inflammation of the pleura and the substance of the lungs—the disease itself was really not of an inflammatory character. On the question of its contagiousness, we had but too strong evidence that it *was* contagious, and unhappily for the country, this fact had too much been lost sight of. In fact this disease was an epizootic. In August, 1842, just previous to the alteration of the tariff, the disease came to us. It was then new to us, but it was not a new disease in foreign countries. It had raged throughout the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa; but until the last few years it had not appeared in America or Australia. Recently it had appeared on those continents also; and its arrival there could be traced to contagion. Many diseases were disseminated both ways. The morbid matter entered the system, and when seated there poisonous exhalations were given off. This was the case in smallpox: after the disease had reached a certain stage, pustules were formed,

and each pustule contained the same morbid matter as was originally inhaled. It was not the case that all animals exposed were infected, any more than it was with man. There must be a susceptibility as well as a cause. Some constitutions would resist more than others, just as men were differently affected by strong drink. This opened the way to speak of *secondary causes*, and how farmers might help nature to resist the disease. Animals were rendered susceptible by over-crowding. Hence, in the London dairies the disease was more rife than anywhere else. Damp and wet yards were also to be avoided, and keeping cattle in places where much muck was fomenting, especially if animal matter was present. There were pastures which in dry weather were unexceptionable; the same pastures in autumn, when exposed to fogs and damp, would engender it. To use plain language, we must have our wits about us. When does its contagion cease? is a question upon which there has been much discussion, and which is still undecided. As soon as the animal sickens the disease is contagious. If it was arrested, it is not easy to say how soon the animal might safely mix with others. The legislature might, with much benefit to the country, take this matter up.

“On the continent, the measures taken by governments had done much to stay the ravages of the disease. In some countries—if a herd were affected—it was compulsory to separate it immediately; the proprietor was compensated by the government, whose officers took possession of the herd; those badly diseased were slaughtered—those not affected or that had recovered were branded on the horn so as always to be known. By the adoption of such measures as these, much had been done to lessen the severity of this scourge. To sum up, the disease is contagious; it is an epidemic, or epizootic; it is never cured; it had many secondary causes. Amongst these he would mention the traveling of animals. He would recommend when fresh beasts were brought, that they

should be kept entirely away from other stock for three weeks, by which time the disease would manifest itself. If it broke out let it be remembered that it was a fatal disease."

"Twenty-six veterinary surgeons of high standing in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, have published their opinion, in favor of the contagiousness of the disease; and in the veterinary congress held at Hanover in 1841, all members, twenty-three in number, declared their belief in the same."

We now give some items of information respecting the disease, found in the report of the Board of Medical Examiners of Massachusetts, which we consider valuable. After mentioning the time of incubation in the different cases that came under their observation, they conclude with saying, "the probable time of incubation is from two to three weeks." This we think is correct, for we are not prepared to believe that it extends for months as some have asserted.

In regard to propagation, they remark: the mode of propagation is very uncertain. Whether the disease is produced by infection from the saliva—by bringing noses in contact—or by the breath, secretions from the skin, or excretions of the body, is quite far from being finally settled. It is difficult to say how long an animal may continue to communicate the disease; if it has not done so, it does not follow that it can not.

"Eight weeks, it would seem, ought to cover its period of incubation and propagation. Twelve weeks would probably be safer to act upon. But not being informed on the subject we can not give a positive opinion. There is but one case (as far as we have read,) on record, foreign or domestic, in which it was communicated during convalescence, and here the animal drooled and did not appear entirely well."

Speaking of symptoms, they give the following: "Hair rough and staring, frequent shivering, cough and grunting, and other indications of pain, quick pulse, sometimes drool-

ing, and more or less difficulty of breathing, according to the extent of the disease. Death is produced not so much by the nature as the extent of the disease. Every animal, as far as we can learn, that has died, or was so near death as to be killed to prevent hopeless suffering, had disease of both lungs, and serum in both chests. The cattle attacked usually die in two or three weeks, or begin to improve where recovery is to take place."

In speaking of the treatment of the disease, they say: "If the disease is contagious, as we think it is, no one will expect to cut it short. We do not talk of curing a case of small pox or measles. But most physicians think they can do much to make their patients comfortable, to prevent various complications, and thus contribute to the safety of many. So in this disease, every thing that can be done to soothe the feelings of the animals, to sustain their strength, to remove costiveness, or to prevent diarrhoea, will do much to lessen the average fatality. But if the function of both lungs is destroyed by induration, there is of course no chance for recovery."

In view of the testimony which we have been able to collect, and which we have in part submitted here, connected with personal observations, which have been limited, the commissioners are decided in the opinion that the disease is *contagious*, and also that isolation is an adequate and sufficient remedy; providing ventilation is thoroughly attended to.

And here your Commissioners desire to express the opinion that in the modern style of barn building, ventilation has been overlooked by agriculturists.

Diseases of the lungs are increasing among cattle, and in our opinion the tight barns, with cellars for the decomposition of muck and animal matter, without ventilation, tend directly to this result, and are working much mischief, and ought to be immediately remedied.

The Commissioners would express the most perfect satisfaction with the provisions of our law, and believe that it

is sufficient to meet any necessity that may occur, with the least expense, and gives satisfaction to the public generally. Our experience confirms our conviction that, to leave each town to act independently, would result in much confusion, dissatisfaction and great inconvenience to individuals.

We therefore beg leave to suggest that the law remain, and the governor be invested with power to appoint Commissioners, whenever in his opinion necessity may require.

The Commissioners recommend that measures be taken by the legislature to call the attention of Congress to enact such quarantine regulations in relation to the admission of foreign cattle as shall guard the country effectually from the importation of this disease. It is obvious, from our experience, that neat stock cannot be brought from Europe with safety, and since it is probable that importation will continue, it seems in the highest degree desirable that suitable regulations should be adopted.

The Commissioners received their appointment on the 8th of June, and entered immediately on the discharge of their duties. Two of them were members of the legislature, and did not charge for time spent during the session.

The excitement in some parts of the state at that time, was intense, especially in Windham county, and some towns in Litchfield. We visited several towns and endeavored to allay the excitement by promising every protection in our power. On the 15th of June, we posted notices in the several towns east of Connecticut river, bordering on Massachusetts, forbidding the driving of cattle into the state, which notices were regarded.

In compliance with the request of the selectmen of Burlington, we visited that town, to look at a herd of cattle belonging to Thomas Cowles, Esq., of Farmington. The excitement there was very great. We found a hundred or more men in the pasture, waiting to learn the action of the commissioners.

Two of the animals were evidently quite sick, and after a careful examination, we were satisfied that others were

sick with something that appeared to be a lung difficulty; its precise nature we could not determine. We ordered them to remain where they were, isolated.

Immediately on the adjournment of the legislature, we visited North Brookfield, Governor Buckingham accompanying us. We were cordially received by Messrs. Walker and Lathrop, Massachusetts Commissioners, who proceeded to show us such cases of the disease as there were in the vicinity.

Our first call was on Mr. Erastus Hill. He had a large pair of cattle in good order, and were being worked. They were the last of a large herd. The Commissioners proceeded to slaughter the cattle, for our benefit. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Tyler. The first lung removed was much enlarged, weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and most of it was impervious to air, considered a good specimen of the disease. The other showed disease, but not as bad; the heart had lost its rotund form, was flat and flabby.

We examined two other herds, one consisting of nine head, thin in flesh, and looking sick. The other consisted of ten head; two from this herd had been killed, one found badly diseased, the other slightly. These two herds were supposed to have the disease. The Commissioners purposed to keep them to experiment upon, as they were isolated. These two herds recovered entirely.

From Brookfield we went to Farmington to see Esq. Cowles' cattle. Two of them most diseased were killed by some unknown hand; the lungs of one was said to have weighed 42 lbs. Dr. Tyler and Mr. Lathrop being present, Esq. Cowles consented that one of his animals should be slaughtered, on condition that we should recommend to the next legislature that the state should pay for it.

We selected one of the least valuable in his herd, (Esq. Cowles valued it at \$50.) The lungs were diseased, but not with the Pleuro Pneumonia. Dr. Tyler also killed an animal belonging to Samuel Deming, Esq. The autopsy showed the lungs badly diseased, full of ulcers, but in some

respects unlike the Massachusetts disease, similar to that of Esq. Cowles'. Dr. Tyler gave it as his opinion that the sickness among the cattle in Farmington was an epidemic.

About the first of July notices were posted on the Massachusetts line west of the river, forbidding the introduction of cattle into the State.

Sometime in May last, eight head of cattle were driven from the neighborhood of Brookfield to Lisbon in this State. It was immediately reported that they had been kept in a pasture with diseased cattle, and that they were diseased, and had been driven off in the night, to keep them from the Commissioners. In consequence of this, intense excitement prevailed in all the towns through which they had passed, believing they had been exposed to the much dreaded disease.

These animals were all slaughtered soon after they reached Lisbon, and those cattle that were known to have been in contact with them were kept isolated for four or five months, until the Commissioners were satisfied that they were not diseased.

The fact that these cattle were driven from the vicinity where the disease was prevailing, through so many towns, and the possibility that they had communicated the disease as they passed along, kept up the anxiety through the season. Wherever an animal was sick, or died, the Commissioners were notified, and were expected to examine into the case immediately, which we endeavored to do, and are happy to say, that in most cases examined, we found no cause of alarm, and were able to relieve their fears.

One case in Woodstock was an exception. The animal showed every symptom of the disease. Dr. H. Holt and Charles Osgood, Esqrs., gentlemen who had visited Brookfield, concurred with us in this opinion. The animal was slaughtered, Dr. Holt conducting the autopsy. All those present who had seen examinations in Massachusetts were unanimous in the opinion that almost every peculiarity of the Massachusetts disease was found in this animal.

The cattle that had been exposed to this animal were kept isolated till the Commissioners were satisfied that the disease had not been communicated.

In October a great excitement was got up in consequence of a few small droves of cattle being driven into the state, through Rhode Island. For the sake of the public peace we posted notices on Rhode Island line, though in our judgment it was unnecessary.

About the first of January all prohibitions were removed.

In attending to the duties of our commission we have spent one hundred days—have written from two to three hundred letters—and given permits to about one hundred individuals situated near the state line to cross it, in attending to their usual business; and have attended to the many calls which have been made upon us.

According to our agreement with Esquire Cowles, we recommend that the state pay for his heifer which we slaughtered.

The expense of the commission has been six hundred thirty-six dollars and forty cents.

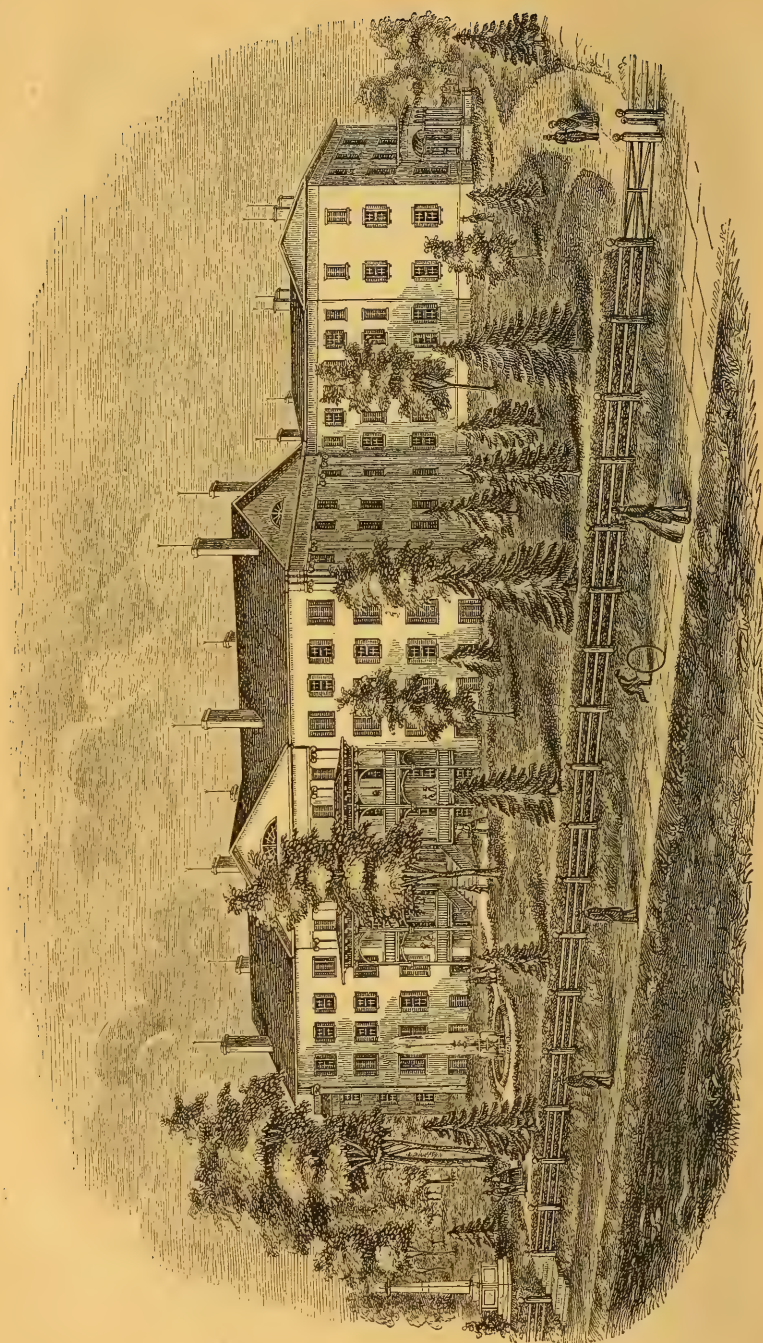
The Commissioners would express their obligations to Governor Buckingham for his coöperation and assistance in the discharge of their duties.

We are also happy to acknowledge the gentlemanly attentions and valuable assistance received from the Hon. Amasa Walker of North Brookfield.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES MATHEWSON,	} COMMISSIONERS.
LONZO M. SMITH,	
JOHN L. STEWART,	

HARTFORD, May 2d, 1861.



AMERICAN ASYLUM.

THE

Forty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

Directors of the American Asylum

AT

HARTFORD,

FOR THE EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

PRESENTED TO THE ASYLUM, MAY 11, 1861.

Hartford:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND COMPANY.

M.DCCC.LXI.

Officers of the Asylum.

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SALMON CROSSETT.

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Mrs. PHEBE C. WHITE.

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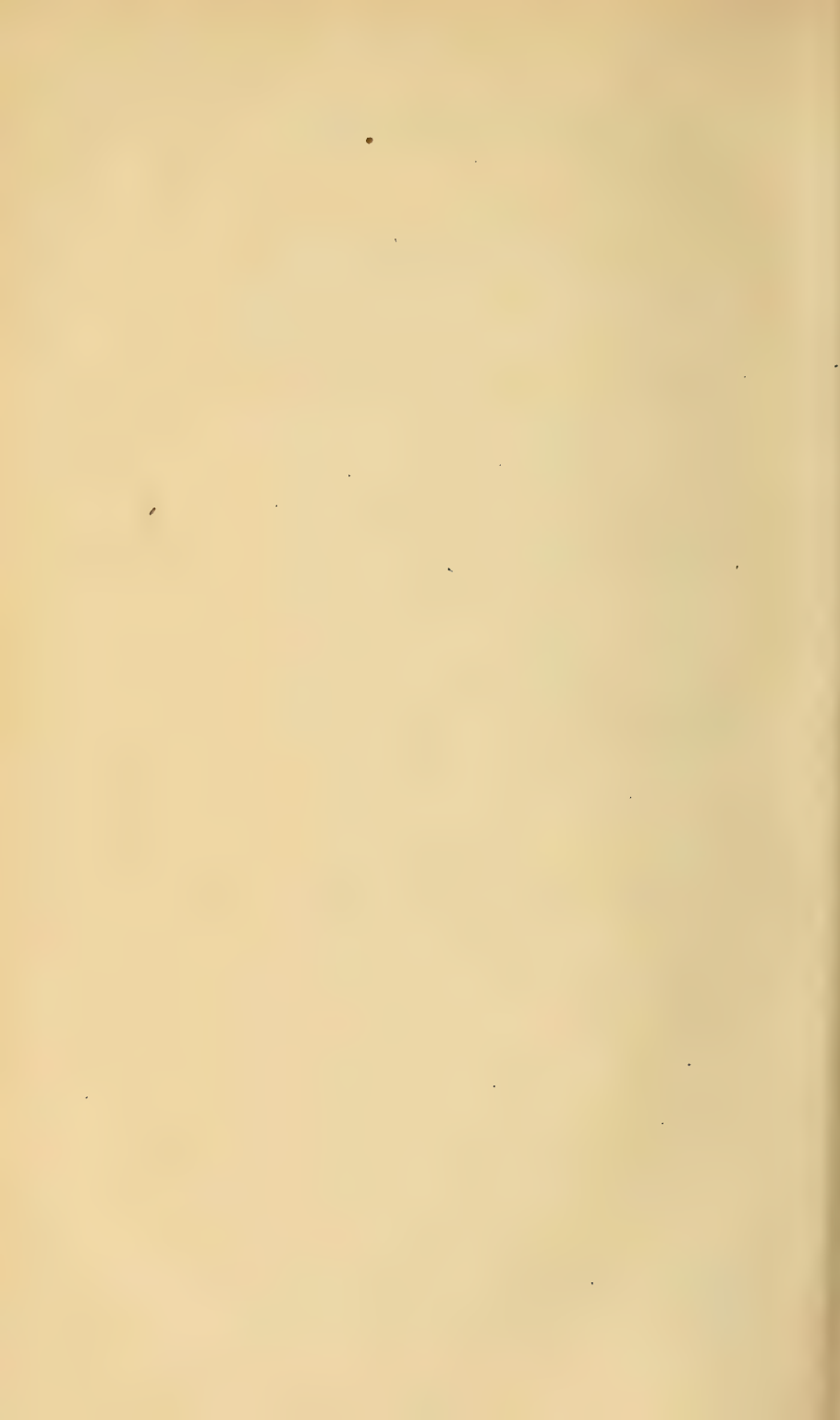
NANCY DILLINGHAM.

MARY A. HULL.

RUFUS LEWIS, MASTER OF THE CABINET SHOP.

WILLIAM H. WILEY, MASTER OF THE SHOE SHOP.

MARGARET GREENLAW, MISTRESS OF THE TAILORS' SHOP.



THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN ASYLUM,
TO ITS PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

THE education of the deaf and dumb by direct and systematic efforts, has been successfully prosecuted in this country for only forty-four years. A few individuals had been sent abroad to be educated before the opening of the American Asylum in 1817. To all others up to that time, the advantages of school instruction afforded to hearing and speaking children generally, were denied. The experiment then made by Mr. Gallaudet and his associates proved conclusively that the moral and intellectual culture of deaf mutes was a possibility. It incited benevolent persons in other States to efforts in the same direction. Institutions for their training have been established wherever they were needed; and means for their support have been liberally furnished, mostly by local Legislatures, until now nearly all the deaf and dumb in our country of a suitable age, are pursuing a course of study adapted to their condition and capacity and calculated to make them intelligent and useful members of society. The year past has witnessed a greater number in this school than ever before, and probably also in other similar schools of the United States; while the Brit-

ish Provinces on our northern boundary have commenced in earnest the work of educating the deaf mutes within their own borders.

The number of pupils in attendance within the year ending May 11th, 1861, is two hundred and sixty-five; the greatest number present at any one time, two hundred and twenty-eight; and the average attendance through the year, two hundred and twenty-four. They have been taught in fourteen classes, in charge of the same number of teachers. Daily instruction in articulation has been given by the teacher in that department to those who either have partial hearing, or who have some ability to use the speech acquired before hearing was lost. Those who were born deaf and those who lost their hearing before they had learned to speak, are taught by signs and the manual alphabet only. The teaching of such to articulate is not attempted. For although a few of them might be taught by great pains and persistent efforts to utter words, yet all the experiments hitherto made in this direction, so far as the English language is concerned, have gone to establish the fact that the articulation acquired in such cases is very limited and defective, nearly unintelligible except to their teachers and most intimate associates, and as a medium of communication with others is less agreeable and expeditious than writing or the manual alphabet. Besides, the time spent in making this imperfect acquisition would have more than sufficed to have given the pupil a thorough education in a school taught by signs. As educators of deaf mutes, anxious to train them in the way which will certainly secure to them the greatest good, having carefully examined the different systems in use both in this country and in Europe, and impartially considered and compared their results, we can not conscientiously recommend any important change either in the theory or practice of the Institution entrusted to our care. Indeed, we are not aware that any change in this respect is demanded or desired by its patrons and friends.

The occasional agitation of the subject in certain quarters has grown out of the necessity of finding a reason for advocating the establishment of another school for deaf mutes in New England in opposition to this. But those more especially interested in the matter, to whom has been entrusted the public money for the education of the deaf and dumb, have examined particularly the merits of this question, and have uniformly decided that neither for this or any other reason is there a demand for such a school. The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions of the Massachusetts Legislature were authorized in January last to visit the American Asylum, in which the deaf mutes from that State have hitherto been educated, for the purpose of looking into its condition generally and of investigating the subject above referred to. They were accompanied by Doctor Howe, Superintendent of the School for the Blind in South Boston, who has had much experience in the management of charitable Institutions and whose suggestions we may presume to have been valuable to the Committee. In their report to the Legislature, they say : " We can not discharge our duties to the Commonwealth, without referring again to the strenuous and persistent effort for some change in the mode of educating our deaf and dumb. And in the first place we aver that no mode can be adopted so economical as the present : for at present the actual expense per year for each pupil, is one hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and seventy-seven of that is paid out of the avails of the funds of the Institution at Hartford, where our deaf mutes are educated ; so that no more need be said in confirmation of the first proposition. Although some who are putting forth exertions to provide some different way for educating this class of pupils say, the question of expense ought not to be considered in settling this question, yet your Committee entertain a very different opinion. We fear lest our charities to portions of our people will result in oppressive and pauper-making burdens on other portions."

“ We do not claim to have had experience as it regards the best mode of instructing mutes. Yet we are persuaded that the officers of the Asylum at Hartford have investigated this subject, and are well versed in the whole matter, and would not act in opposition to the best interests of the Institution over which they preside with great ability. They receive reports from all kindred Institutions in Europe and our own country. Your Committee, in conclusion on this subject, unite in the unqualified opinion that it would be unwise for the State under existing circumstances, to incur the expense of establishing an Institution within our own borders for the education of the deaf and dumb.”

Our corps of teachers has been kept full and efficient, notwithstanding a few changes have taken place within the year in this department. Mr. Porter, who had been for more than eighteen years a teacher in the Asylum, left us in November for the purpose of devoting himself to literary pursuits in another direction. Mr. Sutton, who had been in charge of a class for three years, resigned in September, intending to enter the profession of law. Mr. Ballard received the appointment of instructor in the Columbia Institution for the deaf and dumb at Washington, and vacated his situation here in September last; having been for eight years a pupil and for two years a teacher in this Institution. These gentlemen carry with them our best wishes for their welfare and success in whatever field of useful labor they may hereafter be employed. To supply the vacancies thus occasioned, the services of Mr. J. L. Noyes, for six years a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution, and for two years in that of Louisiana, and of Mr. D. Tousley, for three years an assistant in the school for deaf mutes in Iowa, have been secured. The health of Mr. Wheeler, after a year's absence, has so far improved that he has been able to resume his duties as teacher. At the present time we have a full supply of competent instructors, and our pupils under their supervision and care are pursuing their studies with a commendable degree of zeal and success.

For the general good health of the Institution and for our ability to record the fact that no death has occurred among its inmates during the past year, we have great occasion of thankfulness to God. We are however, in this connection, called upon to notice, and we would do so with submission to the divine will, the removal by death of the Honorable Francis Parsons, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Asylum, and a Director for almost twenty years. He was so generally known and so highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, that any eulogy from us would be superfluous. For sterling integrity, simplicity of purpose, eminent usefulness and liberal charity, he has left few among us his equals.

It has been the policy of this Institution from the beginning, in addition to the mental and moral culture of its pupils, to pay very particular attention to their physical training ; and so, while they were acquiring such knowledge as would fit them to be intelligent members of the community, they might also learn a trade or become familiar with some branch of manual labor, which would prepare them for usefulness and self-reliance in after-life. To carry out this plan, workshops were early established and skillful overseers employed, that all the boys of suitable age might enjoy these advantages. A portion of the morning and afternoon is allotted to work amounting to three hours and a half daily. The business of this department has been conducted the past year, as heretofore, with fidelity on the part of those in charge of it and with a good degree of diligence on the part of the pupils thus engaged, and with very gratifying results. The girls have also been required to devote a portion of each day, under the direction of the matron and her assistants to knitting, sewing, dress-making, the care of their own clothing and of the rooms occupied by them, that they might thus be prepared for duties which will probably in due time devolve upon them. When the fact is duly considered, that most of our pupils will be

obliged to depend mainly upon their own exertions for their support after they leave the Asylum, too much importance can not be attached to this feature of our system.

Of the many interesting questions which those concerned in the management of Institutions for the deaf and dumb are called upon to consider and to answer, no one is more important than this; will not the education of the deaf and dumb be likely to increase the calamity of deaf-muteness? Before schools were established for this class of persons, very few of them ever married; and when one of them did marry, it was to a hearing and speaking partner. Rarely if ever was there an instance to be met with of a husband and wife both deaf and dumb. Many mutes having never seen another like themselves have probably supposed that they alone were thus afflicted. But since they have been brought together in schools, they have found companions in misfortune, possessing a language similar to their own. Drawn to each other by a common bond of sympathy they have formed mutual attachments, and ultimately have come to be joined in a much closer union. Arrangements of this kind are discountenanced and strictly forbidden while they are pupils on the part of those entrusted with their care. But in the progress of their education they get acquainted with the geography of the country and the location of the homes of their associates. They become conversant with the modes and facilities of travel, with the value of labor and the places where there is a demand for it. Many of them form habits of industry and economy and at length as successful farmers or mechanics, they find the need of a help-meet and desire a companion for life. In moving about for business or for pleasure they may have renewed their acquaintance with a school-mate. Like other young persons they marry. Hence arises the apprehension that they may have deaf and dumb children, and that the calamity with which they were visited will be increased in a greater ratio than it would otherwise have been. It has been ascertained that marriages of deaf mutes

are much more common than they were formerly; and in most cases both parties are deaf and dumb. Probably as large a proportion of all who have been educated are married as of hearing and speaking persons in the same neighborhoods; and after a careful examination of the subject, we believe with quite as gratifying results. As a general thing they make good husbands and wives; support their families comfortably, and bring up their children in a manner highly creditable to themselves. Whether any or all of the children of such parents will be deaf from birth, is a question to be answered, not from a pre-conceived theory on the subject, but from existing facts. We propose to give somewhat in detail the facts bearing upon this question which have come to our knowledge, with the inferences which may legitimately be derived from them.

Within the last ten years there have been three large gatherings or conventions of educated deaf-mutes, at the American Asylum, on occasions of so much interest as to bring together nearly all living in the New England States and many from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. At the first of these meetings in September, 1850, there were two hundred and eight mutes present, not including any who were pupils at the time. At the second, in September, 1854, there were three hundred and eighty-two here, and at the third, in September, 1860, there were two hundred and thirty-one.

The whole number of different persons present on these several occasions, being deaf-mutes, was five hundred and forty-seven. Of these, three hundred and fifteen were single; quite a number of whom had lately graduated, and two hundred and thirty-two were married. They were connected as husband or wife with one hundred and fifty-four families, in which twenty-nine deaf and dumb husbands had hearing and speaking wives; nineteen deaf and dumb wives had hearing and speaking husbands, and in the remaining one hundred and six families represented, both husband

and wife were deaf and dumb. There were one or more children in one hundred and thirteen of these families and none in the other forty-one. In five of the latter, marriage had recently been contracted. The whole number of children reported as belonging to these families, was two hundred and eighty-seven. Of these children two hundred and sixty-four were in possession of all their senses, while twenty-three were deaf and dumb, and they belonged to twelve families. In seven of these families there was but one deaf and dumb child in each; in two of them there were two; in one there were three; in one there were four, and in one there were five deaf-mutes. Both parents of all these children, with one exception, were deaf and dumb, and the deafness of all the others, with two exceptions, was congenital. One or both of the parents of eleven of these families had near relatives afflicted with congenital deafness.

In the *first* family both parents were born deaf; the father had a deaf and dumb brother; the mother had two sisters and a cousin deaf and dumb. They were married in 1856, and have had but one child, a deaf and dumb boy.

In the *second* family both parents were born deaf; the father had two and the mother one, deaf and dumb sisters. They were married about ten years ago and have had five daughters, the second of whom was born deaf.

In the *third* family both parents were born deaf. The father's father was a congenital deaf-mute, and he had a deaf and dumb sister, as had also the mother. They were married nearly thirty years ago, and have had a hearing daughter and a deaf and dumb son.

In the *fourth* family both parents were born deaf, but neither of them had any deaf and dumb relatives. They were married in 1842, and have had a deaf and dumb son and a hearing daughter.

In the *fifth* family both parents were born deaf. The father had two deaf and dumb brothers. They were mar-

ried in 1853, and have had but one child, a deaf and dumb daughter.

In the *sixth* family both parents were born deaf. The father's brother, mother, grandfather, one uncle and a cousin were deaf and dumb ; and the mother had a brother in the same situation. They were married about nine years ago, and have had a hearing daughter and a deaf and dumb son.

In the *seventh* family the father lost his hearing when two years old. The mother was born deaf and had a deaf and dumb cousin. They were married many years ago, and have had a deaf and dumb son and a hearing daughter.

In the *eighth* family both parents were born deaf. The father had a brother and two sisters afflicted in like manner. They were married many years ago, and have had a son and a daughter, both born deaf.

In the *ninth* family both parents were born deaf. The father had two brothers and two sisters, and the mother one brother, deaf and dumb. They were married many years ago, and have had two sons, both deaf and dumb.

In the *tenth* family the father lost his hearing when two years old. The mother was born deaf and had a deaf and dumb brother. They were married in 1840, and all of their children, two girls and one boy, were born deaf.

In the *eleventh* family the father can hear and speak. The mother was born deaf and had two deaf and dumb brothers. They were married in 1842, were second cousins and have had seven children, two daughters and five sons. Both of the former and two of the latter were born deaf.

In the *twelfth* family both parents were born deaf. The father had one brother and two sisters, and the mother one brother, deaf and dumb. All of their children, five in number, are deaf-mutes.

Several of these parents had other deaf relatives besides those above specified ; thus showing a decided tendency to deafness in their families. Of the one hundred and six families represented having the husband and wife deaf and dumb, there were but twenty-six families with both parties

born deaf. In seventeen of these families there were children, and in nine out of the seventeen, there were deaf and dumb children. The whole number of children in these seventeen families was forty, of whom fifteen were born deaf. In five of these families there were no children but deaf-mutes; in eight of them none but hearing children, while in the remaining four, there were both hearing and deaf children. In the forty-eight families with one party hearing and the other deaf, thirty-seven have children, the rest have none. In one of these families there are four deaf and dumb children, with three that can hear, and in the other thirty-six families, there are ninety-six hearing children, making in the families thus constituted, one hundred and three children in all.

Taking these facts as the basis of our calculations, we arrive at the following conclusions :

1. If two deaf-mutes marry, both of whom lost hearing in early life, they will be no more likely to have deaf and dumb children than persons who can hear and speak. No instance of mute children from such parents has ever occurred, among those who have been educated at this Institution.

2. If a congenital deaf-mute marry a hearing and speaking person and have children, the probability that there will be at least one deaf and dumb child in such family will be as *one to sixteen*. The result will be the same, in case one born deaf should marry a mute who lost hearing in childhood.

3. If two congenital deaf-mutes marry, the probability that there will be one or more deaf and dumb children in the family will be as *nine to eight*.

The ratio in the above statements has reference to families only. It may be interesting to some persons to know what proportion of the children of such marriages will be deaf and dumb. Drawing our inferences as before from the facts above detailed, we conclude :

4. That the deaf and dumb children of parents, only one

of whom is congenitally deaf, will be to their hearing children, as *four to forty-seven* or about one to twelve.

5. That the deaf and dumb children of parents, both of whom are congenitally deaf, will be to their hearing children as *three to five*.

It has been generally supposed that parents having near relatives who were born deaf, will be more likely to have deaf and dumb children than those who have no such relatives, and this has been our opinion; but it does not seem to be sustained by the facts in the case. Eight of the seventeen families where the parents were both born deaf have had none but hearing children; and yet one or both of the parents of each of these families had near relatives also born deaf. There seems to be a tendency in some families to deafness, which occasionally manifests itself in two or three collateral branches and then disappears. Sometimes however it re-appears in the second generation and, very rarely, in the third. Beyond this we have no evidence from facts that it has ever been propagated. While therefore, it must be admitted that in such a family, or in a family with one of the parents a congenital deaf-mute, there may be a deaf child, still there is no such probability as should prevent marriage when other circumstances are favorable. On the other hand it can not be denied that the intermarrying of congenitally deaf-mutes, will undoubtedly increase the evil of deaf-dumbness, if with the advantages of education afforded them by schools established for their benefit, it is to be regarded as an evil. It may be well for their parents and teachers to caution them against forming connections for life under these circumstances, as the chance is in favor of there being deaf and dumb children in every family so constituted.

The last of the conventions above referred to was the Fourth Biennial meeting of the New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes. This Association, consisting of graduates of the American Asylum and others who may be

residents of the New England States, was formed some years since for mutual improvement and the consideration of subjects affecting the general interests of the deaf and dumb. Its meetings, as a means of social enjoyment and friendly intercourse, have come to be regarded by them occasions of great importance. By invitation of its officers, the Asylum was opened for their accommodation in September last ; and great numbers of them came together, not only for the purpose of joining in the business exercises of the convention and of meeting once more old friends and class-mates, but especially from a desire to see the spot where the light of science and christianity first broke in upon their mental vision ; the spot where they received their education, dearer to most of them than even the home of their childhood, and which many of them now far on in life had not visited since they closed their connection with it as pupils. The three days spent together in renewing early friendships, in relating the events of former times and in reminiscences of the pleasant years they passed as scholars within the walls where they were again assembled, were to them a season of unalloyed pleasure. To their instructors who were present it was truly gratifying to find that their endeavors to benefit these same persons when children had not been in vain :—that the seed sown with painful labor, and in many cases with anxious fears lest it should be utterly lost, had nevertheless sprung up and yielded a harvest so abundant and so precious as fully to compensate them for all their solicitude and toil. When they saw the evidence of intelligence, respectability and happiness exhibited by those before them, they felt like magnifying their office and giving thanks to God for having employed them in this field of usefulness. In referring to the changes which time had effected in themselves, in their teachers and in this city, they were more especially struck with the changes which had been made in the Asylum, favorable to the comfort and progress of its pupils. The President of the convention, alluding to this

point in his opening address, said: "Only those who were here in the early times of the Asylum can have a correct idea of the great contrast between the edifice of 1822 and that of 1860."

In furtherance of its aims the convention has commenced the publication of a newspaper called the Gallaudet Guide, which has been conducted with a good degree of ability. If it shall be managed with reference to the general interests of the deaf and dumb as a class of the community without fostering a clannish spirit and exciting prejudices against those who occupy positions which the want of hearing and speech forbids their filling; and without turning aside from its proper sphere to advocate matters of a local nature in which the majority of its supporters have little or no interest, it may prove of service to them. For the success of all their judicious plans and well directed efforts for their improvement, they have the best wishes of the officers and teachers of the American Asylum.

While we regard with much satisfaction the results of the past year, as affording evidence of the competency and faithfulness of those to whom the management of the Institution has been immediately entrusted by us, and also of the diligence and good conduct of its pupils, we would reverently attribute its prosperity and success chiefly to the same kind Providence which led to its establishment among us; which has watched over it during the whole period of its existence, causing its numbers, its resources, its efficiency and its usefulness steadily to increase, so that we are able to announce to its patrons and friends that in all these respects the American Asylum never occupied a more favorable position than it does to-day, nor offered stronger inducements to parents, having deaf and dumb children to be educated, to avail themselves of its advantages.

JOHN C. PARSONS, CLERK.

HARTFORD, May 11th, 1861.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE SCHOOL WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 11TH OF MAY, 1861,

THE TIME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASYLUM.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by.
Alden, Benjamin H. B.	Camden, Maine.	Sept., 1857	Maine.
Allen, Minerva	Hartland, Vermont.	Sept., 1853	Vermont.
Andrews, Sally F.	Paris, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Andrews, James	Paris, Maine.	Sept., 1857	Maine.
Armor, Mary H.	Greensboro', Georgia.	March, 1860	Friends.
Bailey, Martha J.	Swansey, New Hamp.	Sept., 1860	New Hamp.
Baker, Edmund C.	Boston, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Baker, Selem A.	South Yarmouth, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Barker, Anna F.	Jewett City, Conn.	Sept., 1859	Conn.
Barnaby, William O.	Digby, Nova Scotia.	Sept., 1855	Friends.
Bartholomew, Cornelia G.	New Haven, Conn.	Sept., 1854	Conn.
Bartlett, James D.	North Guilford, Conn.	Sept., 1854	Friends & Conn.
Bement, Marie L.	Ashfield, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Bennett, George H.	Brooklyn, Conn.	Sept., 1855	Conn.
Bennett, Lenora	Searsmont, Maine.	Sept., 1859	Maine.
Berry, George A.	Vienna, Maine.	Oct., 1859	Maine.
Bickford, Sarah K.	Belgrade, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Bird, William L.	Naugatuck, Conn.	Sept., 1858	Conn.
Blakeley, Harvey	Roxbury, Conn.	Sept., 1859	Conn.
Blood, Charles H.	Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Bond, Thomas S.	Hartford, Conn.	Sept., 1860	Conn.
Bowers, Sarah E.	Beddington, Maine.	Oct., 1857	Maine.
Boyington, George W.	Prentiss, Maine.	Nov., 1860	Maine.
Bransfield, Edmund	Portland, Conn.	Sept., 1855	Conn.
Brennan, Joseph	Stafford, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
Brown, Benjamin K.	Canton, Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Brown, Byron A.	Exeter, Maine.	Sept., 1859	Maine.
Brown, Hannah	Thetford, Vermont.	June, 1857	Vermont.
Brown, Helen H.	Jay, Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Brown, Martha M.	Waldoboro', Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Buck, Cyrus F.	Burlington, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Bucknell, Major P.	Harrison, Maine.	Sept., 1854	Maine.
Burrill, Alfred M.	East Weymouth, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Butts, William H.	Barrington, R. I.	Sept., 1860	Rhode Island.
Calhan, Margaret	Cambridge, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Callender, Anna G.	Cambridgeport, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Campbell, Charles	Warwick, R. I.	Sept., 1858	Rhode Island.
Campbell, Elizabeth	Boston, Mass.	Nov., 1859	Mass.
Campbell, James	Hartford, Conn.	Sept., 1856	Conn.
Carlin, John	Monson, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Mass.
Carpenter, Elizabeth A.	Mansfield, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by.
Carpenter, Emily J.	Warren, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Carroll, Thomas	East Cambridge, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Cary, Daniel W.	Gardiner, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Casey, John	Lawrence, Mass.	Nov., 1853	Mass.
Chandler, Charles C.	Bowdoin, Maine.	Sept., 1854	Maine.
Chandler, Margaret L.	Bowdoin, Maine.	Sept., 1857	Maine.
Chapman, Hardy P.	Salem, Mass.	Sept., 1855	Mass.
Chapman, Henry A.	Salem, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Child, Chloe W.	Bath, New Hamp.	Nov., 1858	New Hamp.
Clapp, Elmina D.	Newburgh, New York.	Sept., 1860	Friends.
Clark, Orlando A.	Mystic River, Conn.	Sept., 1854	Conn.
Clough, Mary E.	Gilmanston, New Hamp.	Nov., 1859	New Hamp.
Collins, Thomas	Cornwall, Vermont.	Sept., 1859	Vermont.
Coolidge, Orrin G.	Andover, Vermont.	Sept., 1860	Vermont.
Cowles, Lucy A.	Westfield, Mass.	Sept., 1853	Mass.
Crandall, William F.	Newport, R. I.	Sept., 1860	Rhode Island.
Cullinan, Martin	Arlington, Vermont.	Sept., 1858	Vermont.
Cutler, Holton O.	Warren, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Daniels, Abby J.	New London, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
Davenport, John W.	Tiverton, R. I.	Sept., 1859	Friends.
Davis, Ellen M.	Rockport, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Mass.
Davis, Henry H.	Milton, Mass.	Oct., 1855	Friends.
Davis, Zachary T.	North Stonington, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
Dean, Harry K.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Nov., 1860	Friends.
Deering, William A.	Richmond, Maine.	Sept., 1859	Maine.
Deming, Leroy B.	West Meriden, Conn.	Sept., 1854	Conn.
Devoy, Ellen	Concord, Mass.	May, 1858	Mass.
Dickinson, William J.	Haverhill, Mass.	Sept., 1855	Mass.
Dickson, Charles A. S.	Chelsea, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Dooley, Winnie	Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Mass.
Draper, Amos G.	North Bennington, Vt.	March, 1860	Vermont.
Drown, Sampson	Brownington, Vermont.	Nov., 1859	Vermont.
Drown, John	Brownington, Vermont.	Nov., 1859	Vermont.
Dudley, Jane W.	Paris, Maine.	Sept., 1857	Maine.
Ellis, Tristram N.	Plymouth, Mass.	May, 1858	Mass.
Ely, Sabre E.	Haddam, Conn.	Sept., 1855	Conn.
Fairman, Henry M.	Hartford, Conn.	Sept., 1853	Conn.
Feeny, Patrick	Gorham, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Fish, Austin T.	Langdon, New Hamp.	Sept., 1855	New Hamp.
Fish, Amariah P.	Langdon, New Hamp.	Sept., 1855	New Hamp.
Fitch, Henry H.	Preston, Conn.	Sept., 1860	Conn.
Franklin, Ellen M.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Oct., 1858	Friends.
Freeman, Matilda	Philadelphia, Penn.	Oct., 1858	Friends.
Gardner, Rosa	Greenville, Conn.	Sept., 1859	Conn.
Gilbert, Charles T.	Watertown, Conn.	Sept., 1852	Conn.
Gilbert, Elizabeth	Derby, Conn.	Oct., 1853	Friends.
Glines, Joanna	Bethel, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Goldsmith, William H.	Fall River, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Gorman, Mary A.	Stonington, Conn.	Sept., 1860	Conn.
Gough, Benjamin	East Weymouth, Mass.	Oct., 1856	Mass.
Green, Albert A.	St. Albans, Vermont.	Sept., 1855	Vermont.
Green, Joseph	St. Albans, Vermont.	Sept., 1860	Vermont.
Hadley, James	Waltham, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Hagerty, John	Concord, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Hanson, Joseph W.	Barrington, New Hamp.	Oct., 1860	New Hamp.
Hardy, Jane L.	Ashburnham, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Harrington, Morton E.	Upton, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Harrington, Sarah J.	Edgecombe, Maine.	Sept., 1859	Maine.
Hart, Cora E.	Auburn, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Haskell, Mary E.	Portland, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Friends.
Hathaway, Sylvia W.	Sharon, Vermont.	June, 1856	Vermont.
Hayward, Laura A.	South Easton, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Friends.
Herrick, Caleb H.	Haverhill, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Hines, Esther C.	Fall River, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by.
Hobbs, Grace E.	Weston, Mass.	Sept., 1855	Mass.
Hobin, Margaret M.	Boston, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Hogan James,	North Providence, R. I.	Sept., 1857	Rhode Island.
Hotchkiss, John B.	Seymour, Conn.	Oct., 1859	Conn.
Houghton, Louis A.	Springfield, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Howe, Delphus B.	North Brookfield, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Howe, Henry M.	North Brookfield, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Hudson, George E.	Fitchburg, Mass.	Nov., 1859	Mass.
Hulett, Martha J.	Pawlet, Vermont.	Sept., 1854	Vermont.
Huntington, Almira S.	Walpole, New Hamp.	Sept., 1854	New Hamp.
Hurd, Cathleen	Stoneham, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Hurd, William	Stoneham, Mass.	Oct., 1855	Mass.
Hurley, Michael	Newton, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Hynds, Alice	Hartford, Conn.	Sept., 1852	Conn.
Ide, Lemuel	Ida, California.	Feb., 1852	Friends.
Ingraham, Lewis S.	Springfield, Mass.	Sept., 1853	Mass.
Isham, Annie T.	Brooklyn, New York.	Sept., 1859	Friends.
Jack, Alfred	Thorndike, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Jack, Dunbar	Thorndike, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Jackson, William	Norwich, Conn.	Sept., 1858	Conn.
Joslin, Adelaide V.	Worcester, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Joslin, Sarah L.	Hartford, Conn.	Sept., 1855	Conn.
Keefe, Thomas	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Keleher, William	Lynn, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Kindrew, Anna	Guilford, Vermont.	Sept., 1860	Vermont.
King, Sarah E.	Middleborough, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Kirk, David J.	Stroudsburg, Penn.	Sept., 1860	Friends.
Ladd, Seth W.	Brighton, Vermont.	Sept., 1860	Vermont.
Lake, George R.	Lowell, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Lake, Sarah E.	Lowell, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Lafferty, Ellen	Pawtucket, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Larrabee, Charles	Bangor, Maine.	Oct., 1857	Maine.
Lee, George H.	Burrillville, R. I.	Sept., 1857	Rhode Island.
Lester Levi A.	Providence, R. I.	May, 1855	Friends.
Livingston, Robert D.	Manchester, New Hamp.	Sept., 1856	New Hamp.
Lovejoy, Abigail	Sidney, Maine.	Nov., 1860	Maine.
Lovejoy, Erastus	Sidney, Maine.	Nov., 1860	Maine.
Ludwig, Simon B.	Waldoboro', Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Lyons, Margaret	Cambridge, Mass.	Sept., 1854	Mass.
Magee, John	Boston, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Mahoney, Catharine	Boston, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Manwaring, Henry O.	Mystic River, Conn.	Sept., 1854	Friends.
Marsh, Catharine B.	Roxbury, Mass.	Sept., 1852	Mass.
Marsh, Paulina M.	Roxbury, Mass.	Sept., 1855	Mass.
Marsh, Jonathan F.	Roxbury, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Mass.
Marshall, Abraham F.	Greenwich, Conn.	Sept., 1852	Conn.
Marshall, Leslie G.	Greenwich, Conn.	Sept., 1852	Conn.
Martin, Willard E.	West Randolph, Vt.	Sept., 1855	Vermont.
Mayhew, Benjamin	Chilmark, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Mayhew, Jonathan A	Tisbury, Mass.	Sept., 1855	Mass.
McCarty, Catharine	Boston, Mass.	May, 1855	Mass.
McClure, Sophronia N.	Ryegate, Vermont.	Feb., 1859	Vermont.
McCune, William J.	Easton, Conn.	Sept., 1855	Conn.
McElroy, Hugh	North Providence, R. I.	Feb., 1858	Rhode Island.
McTier, Nancy	Boston, Mass.	May, 1856	Mass.
Mead, Mary	Lowell, Mass.	Nov., 1856	Mass.
Merrill, Samuel E.	Barnstead, New Hamp.	Sept., 1856	New Hamp.
Merrill, William O.	Barnstead, New Hamp.	Sept., 1856	New Hamp.
Miller, Charles	Bangor, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Mills, Susan E	Johnson, Vermont.	Sept., 1857	Vermont.
Mitchell, Harriet	Hartford, Conn.	May, 1854	Conn.
Moodie, David	Greensboro', Vermont.	Sept., 1858	Vermont.
Moodie, Thomas	Greensboro', Vermont.	Sept., 1858	Vermont.
Moore, Harry H.	Bordentown, N. J.	Nov., 1858	Friends.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by.
Mundall, Charles J.	Hubbardston, Mass.	Oct., 1856	Mass.
Nettleton, Charlotte A.	Bridgewater, Conn.	Sept., 1858	Conn.
Newell, Moses G.	West Newbury, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Friends.
Newhall, George A.	Melrose, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Newton, Ellen M.	Amherst, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Nolan, Thomas.	Poultney, Vermont.	Sept., 1857	Vermont.
Norcross, Alphonzo M.	Norwich, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
O'Donnell, Catharine	Stonington, Conn.	Sept., 1860	Conn.
O'Donnell, James	Taunton, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Ogden, Hattie P.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Oct., 1860	Friends.
O'Harra, John	Milford, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Mass.
O'Neal, Mary A.	Boston, Mass.	June, 1859	Mass.
Page, Roscoe G.	Norridgewock, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Peabody, Orison D.	Alstead, New Hamp.	Sept., 1855	New Hamp.
Perkins, Mariette	Woodstock, Vermont.	Sept., 1852	Vermont.
Person, Prudence M.	Pomfret, Vermont.	May, 1856	Friends.
Pfeifer, Peter	Collinsville, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
Plaisted, Mary M.	Limerick, Maine.	Sept., 1859	Maine.
Plaisted, Samuel S.	Limerick, Maine.	Sept., 1859	Maine.
Porter, Matilda S.	Pembroke, Maine.	May, 1858	Maine.
Porter, Wendell P.	Somerville, Mass.	Nov., 1858	Mass.
Pratt, Louisa C.	South Braintree, Mass.	Nov., 1855	Friends.
Pray, Winfield S.	Great Falls, New Hamp.	Sept., 1854	New Hamp.
Prince, Mary E.	Camden, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Randall, Anna A.	New Durham, N. Hamp.	Sept., 1855	New Hamp.
Reardon, Ann,	Boston, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Reed, Ada E.	Dummerston, Vermont.	Sept., 1855	Vermont.
Reekie, Margaret,	Clinton, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Reynolds, Frank B.	Thompson, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
Rice, William F.	Bangor, Maine.	Sept., 1859	Maine.
Rider, Alpheus H.	Coventry, R. I.	Sept., 1857	Rhode Island.
Rogers, Georgiana F.	Montville, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
Rogers, Sabrina S.	East Brewster, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Ross, Elizabeth J.	Kennebunk, Maine.	Sept., 1856	Maine.
Russell, Sanford	Athens, Maine.	Oct., 1859	Maine.
Scammell, Henry B.	Charlestown, Mass.	Oct., 1858	Friends.
Seaverns, Clara E.	Weston, Mass.	Sept., 1852	Mass.
Seiders, Luella	Waldoboro', Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Seiders, Emma J.	Waldoboro', Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Shackley, Albert S.	North Berwick, Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Slate, Charley D.	Windsor Locks, Conn.	June, 1855	Conn.
Small, Ashley B.	Bowdoinham, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Small, Elizabeth F.	Truro, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Small, Marshall H.	Bowdoinham, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Smyth, Emma M.	Newport, R. I.	Sept., 1857	Rhode Island.
Somes, Harriet J.	Lowell, Mass.	May, 1859	Mass.
Spencer, Anstrus R.	Southbridge, Mass.	Sept., 1857	Mass.
Splain, Mary	Portland, Conn.	Sept., 1856	Conn.
Stilphen, Joseph D.	North Conway, N. H.	Sept., 1855	New Hamp.
Stoffel, Anna M.	New Haven, Conn.	Sept., 1859	Conn.
Sullivan, Patrick	North Providence, R. I.	Sept., 1858	Rhode Island.
Sullivan, Patrick T.	Boston, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Mass.
Sunderland, George O.	East Greenwich, R. I.	Sept., 1859	Rhode Island.
Sykes, John C.	Blackstone, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
Talbot, Nelson	North Hadley, Mass.	Sept., 1855	Mass.
Talcott, Prudence E.	Glastenbury, Conn.	Sept., 1852	Conn.
Tallmadge, Henry L.	New Canaan, Conn.	Sept., 1856	Conn.
Tasker, Frank C.	Providence, R. I.	Nov., 1860	Rhode Island.
Taylor, Sarah	Cambridge, Mass.	Sept., 1860	Mass.
Terry, Marion S.	Randolph, Vermont.	Sept., 1860	Vermont.
Thayer, Emeline	Warren, Vermont.	Nov., 1859	Vermont.
Thomas, Harriet A.	New Bedford, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Thomas, Robert M.	Oakville, Canada West.	Sept., 1857	Friends.
Tourtelott, Cyrus A.	Thompson, Conn.	Sept., 1854	Conn.

Name.	Residence.	Admission.	Supported by.
Town, Ada L.	Marshfield, Vermont.	Sept., 1855	Vermont.
Trask, John	Deerfield, Mass.	Sept., 1859	Mass.
Tuttle, Jacob E.	Antrim, New Hamp.	Sept., 1860	New Hamp.
Wade, Patrick	South Boston, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Wakefield, George W.	Brownfield, Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Wardman, Jabez	Andover, Mass.	Sept., 1855	Mass.
Wass, Francis N.	Addison, Maine.	Sept., 1858	Maine.
Watts, Francis A.	Rockville, Conn.	Sept., 1860	Conn.
Webb, Ann E.	Windham, Maine.	Sept., 1853	Friends.
Wells, Arthur H.	Northampton, Mass.	Sept., 1858	Mass.
West, Anna I.	Coventry, R. I.	Sept., 1857	Rhode Island.
West, Betsey C.	Raymond, New Hamp.	Sept., 1855	New Hamp.
West, Rebecca T.	Chilmark, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Mass.
Whidden, John F.	Burlington, Maine.	Oct., 1860	Maine.
Whitcomb, Mary M.	Harvard, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Friends.
White, Lorin F.	Andover, Conn.	Sept., 1859	Conn.
White, Mary	Dorchester, Mass.	May, 1854	Mass.
Wilcox, Mary J.	Deep River, Conn.	Sept., 1854	Conn.
Williams, Lucia A.	Plainfield, New Hamp.	Sept., 1855	New Hamp.
Williamson Etta J.	Northport, Maine.	Oct., 1859	Maine.
Williamson, Mary F.	Stockbridge, Vermont.	Sept., 1859	Vermont.
Willis, Manfred,	Sudbury, Mass.	Oct., 1854	Mass.
Wilson, Charles E.	Salem, Mass.	Dec., 1855	Mass.
Wilson, Frederic	Salem, Mass.	Sept., 1853	Mass.
Wing, George	Bangor, Maine.	May, 1857	Maine.
Wise, Henry	Monson, Mass.	Oct., 1855	Mass.
Wood, Augustus	Buckfield, Maine.	Sept., 1860	Maine.
Woods, Welthy A.	Plymouth, Conn.	Sept., 1857	Conn.
Woodward, Charlotte A.	Hubbardston, Mass.	Sept., 1856	Friends.
Wooster, Prudence E.	Hancock, Maine.	Sept., 1855	Maine.
Wright, Sally	Weybridge, Vermont.	Sept., 1852	Vermont.
Young, George W.	West Killingly, Conn.	Sept., 1853	Conn.

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supported by Friends, - - - -	12	14	26
" Maine, - - - -	30	19	49
" New Hampshire, - - - -	10	7	17
" Vermont, - - - -	13	14	27
" Massachusetts, - - - -	49	40	89
" Rhode Island, - - - -	10	2	12
" Connecticut, - - - -	29	16	45
	153	112	265
Whole number within the year, - - - -	-	-	265
Greatest number in attendance at one time, - - - -	-	-	228
Average attendance through the year, - - - -	-	-	224

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR. THE AMERICAN ASYLUM in account with JAMES B. HOSMER, Treasurer. CR.

1861. April 1.	1860. April 1.	1861. April 1.		
To Cash paid Steward, -	\$21,500.00	By balance from Old Account, -	-	\$3.95
" " Salaries, -	18,620.86			
" " Insurance on Buildings, -	190.50			
" " for Paper and Printing, -	237.08	By Cash received from Fund Commissioner, -	-	27,094.07
" " American Annals, -	78.10	" " from States on account of Ben-	-	
" " Library, -	100.00	eficiaries, -	-	22,567.51
" " Investment in Bank Stocks, -	11,116.01	" " from Paying Pupils, -	-	1,753.12
" " Re-loaned, -	3,000.00	" " from Rent of Dwelling House,	-	387.50
" " Contingent Expenses, -	94.21	" " due the Hartford Bank, -	-	3,425.38
" Hartford Bank for borrowed, -	303.03	" " Balance to New Account, -	-	8.26
1861. April 1.	\$55,239.79			\$55,239.79
To Balance brought down, -	\$8.26			

Examined and found correct.

R. MATHER,
CHAUNCEY HOWARD, } Auditors.

HARTFORD, April 1, 1861.

J. B. HOSMER, Treasurer.

SPECIMENS OF ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

It is a rule of the school that specimens of composition published in our annual reports, and also the letters sent at stated times to the friends of our pupils, shall receive no correction, except such as their respective authors can make on a careful review, when the errors they contain are pointed out by a teacher. The following are prepared in accordance with this rule; and in judging of them, it is important to consider the age of the writers, their time of instruction, and whether they were born deaf, or lost their hearing after they had probably acquired some available knowledge of spoken and written language.

By a lad 12 years old; born deaf; under instruction 8 months.

STORIES.

I cut a stick with my penknife. I cut my foot with my penknife. I walked to my mother. I was lame. I cried. My mother dressed my foot. I was better.

I went to a field. I saw many berries. I picked many berries in a basket. I carried the berries home.

I caught a kitten. I held the kitten on my hands. I kissed the kitten. I played with the kitten.

I had a wheelbarrow. I dug the ground. I put some sand in the wheelbarrow. I drew the wheelbarrow. I broke my wheelbarrow. I was sorry.

J. F. M.

By a lad 14 years old. He lost his hearing when an infant. He has been under instruction a year and a half.

A STORY.

A man walked into the woods with his dog. He saw a squirrel running up a tree. He shot it, and it fell on the ground. The dog ran and seized it. He carried it in his mouth to the man. He was glad to get it. He saw a snipe sitting on the ground. He shot it. The dog caught and carried it to the man. He was happy. He carried the squirrel and snipe home. His wife cooked them and his family were all glad to eat them.

C. H. B.

By a girl 12 years old who lost hearing at six months ; under instruction a year and a half.

A STORY.

In Germany my parents, uncle, sister and I stayed in a house. My uncle went to his friend's and asked him to let him take his large ladder and the friend let him. My uncle was very glad to get it. Some boys helped him to carry it to a large field. He gave them some money and they thanked him. Then they ran away. My parents, sister and I went to the field and found many apples and plums on the trees. My uncle climbed up the ladder and shook the trees. The apples and plums fell on the grass. We picked them in our baskets. The apples and plums were very sweet. The baskets were full of them. We carried them home. My mother cooked them and we were all glad to eat them for supper.

A. M. S.

By a girl 12 years old, born deaf, under instruction a year and a half.

ABOUT MYSELF.

When I was at home, I wiped plates. I was careless and broke one of the plates. I was not sorry. I took it and threw it out of the window. My mother was sorry. I ran to see my friend. I returned home and my mother punished me. I did not repent. I stole sugar. She saw me eating the sugar and reproved me. I disobeyed her. I ran into a barn and played in the hay, but I fell on the floor. I was very much hurt and became lame. My brother went to the city. He bought some nuts and carried them home. He gave them to me. I thanked him very much. My mother went to visit her friends. She stayed in the house with her friends for a few weeks. She was very happy. She returned home. She gave a new doll to me. I was very much pleased with it, but soon I was careless and broke the doll. I was very sorry.

E. J. W.

By a girl 13 years old, born deaf, under instruction a year and a half.

HOME.

When I was little I left my parent's house. I was tired and slept on the ground. My parents thought I fell in the well. I slept before a large stone. My parents and brothers and sisters looked for me lost in the afternoon. My father looked for me among the trees. I walked about the long grass. Then my father found me. My father was glad and carried me to his house. I did not feel afraid. I did not eat supper but my parents and their family ate supper. I did not awake during the night. I awaked and ate in the morning. I walked about in the house.

I was sly and ran to my cousin's house. The next day I went out to my parent's house. My mother sent and I went out and walked along on the ground. I drove my father's cows and oxen. A wild ox jumped and ran behind me. It hooked the skin of my shoulder. I ran and told my mother an ox hooked me with his long horn. I did not care for it. Once my little brother cut the top of my nose, when I was little. I do not forget home. I have knowledge of home parents and brothers and sisters. When I was small I played with my sister. I was happy at home. When I was small I saw my sister shoot and hit my father's fence. I laughed at my sister. My sister was angry at me. I went to my father's garden in the afternoon. I saw my father's beautiful vegetables. My sister threw a large stone at the skin of my skull. My sister asked me to forgive her, but I did not forgive her. I told my mother my sister threw a stone at me. The blood dropped.

My parents and sisters rode in my father's wagon with two horses. My mother and sisters and I rode in the new wagon. My father rode on the back of his young colt on the Sabbath. My brothers did not go to the church. They visited at my cousin's house on the Sabbath. My two brothers put off my father's horses' harness and hanged the harness on the hook.

L. B.

By a lad 16 years old, who lost hearing at two years; under instruction a year and a half.

ABOUT MYSELF.

I lived in Exeter Maine before I came to the Asylum. I was very well. I often went through the great woods. I stood in the woods. I cut the large gum-trees with my penknife. I brought the gum in my left coat-pocket home again. I often gave my sister Miss Georgia A. Brown gum out of my pocket. I hid and stole Mr. Lot R. Brown's yellow large sweet apples from the trees in the field. I went to a gentleman's store. I took the gentleman's money in the store. I ran from the store. I gave some money to the speaking-boys. I was very sorry. I often drove two cows and two oxen into the large rail-field. I drove them out of the field. They lived in the great barn. I helped my grandfather. I went with my grandfather to ride to the city. I feared a black dead bear on the seats of the wagon. I saw the bear in a shoe-shop. I rode with my grandfather home again. I often rode on a mare's back, but I sometimes fell from the mare. I wept, because I hurt my back on the road. I led the mare into the barn. I often saw many wild squirrels in the woods. I often looked at my picture-book. I sometimes gave some large apples to the speaking-boys, but I did not receive apples from them. I found three young crows in the large nest

on the great tree. I put the three crows in my cage at home. My grandmother Mrs. S. E. Brown milked, and was hooked on her forehead by a cow's horn. My father shot at one of some squirrels in the wood-shed. I cut my right foot with my hatchet at home. My father worked in a Carpenter-shop. I slid with the speaking-boys on their sleds down the snow-mountain. I sometimes made some sleds in a carpenter-shop. My father had no geese, but some turkeys, some ganders, and some sows. I sometimes went on a ladder on the ridge of the house. I jumped from the house, because I did not care for my feet. I sometimes caught some fishes in the river with a pole, line and hook. I sometimes looked at some planing-machines in the mill. Some years ago I drove two oxen which drew three large, long logs on a strong ox-sled on the snow from the woods. I saw some wolves and foxes in the shed-room. I saw a man's snow-shoes on the high snow in the woods. I had two wood snow-shoes. I rode in a car with four wheels down the mountain. I helped my grandmother. I sometimes took strawberries and made some pies in some plates in a house-room. I cooked some red pies in the plates in a cooking-stove. I once caught a large fish in a well with a fish-spear. I took the fish out of the well with the fish-spear. I took and cooked the fish in a pan on a cooking-stove. I often took many green ferns in the woods. I drew the ferns in a small wagon with a handle of a neap. I often played with a black cat in the ferns in the wood-shed. I often cut down the ferns with a sharp scythe. I once crawled and slept in hay in a great barn all the night. I was bad. My parents let me come to the Asylum. They shook hands with me. The Governor gave money to Mr. Turner. I thank the Governor of Maine.

B. A. B.

By a lad 15 years old, born deaf. He began to hear with one ear when eight years old, and to speak two years after. He can now hear and speak imperfectly, and has been under instruction a year and a half.

HARTFORD, May 13th, 1861.

MY DEAR PARENTS :

I am going to write a letter to you to let you know that I am well. I received a letter from you and I was very glad to hear from you indeed, and to hear that you were all well and enjoying yourselves very well. You told me that you wanted me to be a good boy. Well, I will try to be a good boy, and try to learn all I can, so that I may grow up to be a good and wise man.

Perhaps I will have the Second Reader read through next Wednesday. I must try to please my teacher and he will love me. I often think about you. I have not seen you since I came here. Two weeks ago a large flag was raised on the top of the Asylum. Mr. Turner was

speaking to the pupils and some speaking people. If I am very sick, I want you to come here and see me. Before I came here, I did not know about Christ but now I know about him.

It is the Spring time now. It is time for us to plant seed in our garden. It is very pleasant for me to look all over the green grass, when I look out of a window. I hear pretty birds sing. It is pleasant for me to hear them. I like to see the pretty flowers and the green grass grow in the Spring.

I am your affectionate son,

W. F. R.

By a lad 11 years old, who became deaf in infancy, under instruction two years and a half.

VACATION.

Last July on Tuesday Mrs. White put our clothes in our trunks. Then a gentleman put our trunks in a wagon. He rode in the wagon to the depot. He put the trunks from the wagon. Then he rode in the wagon to the Asylum. At evening the pupils went to our beds. The next morning Master Stilphen called us. We put on our clothes. We washed our faces and hands and hairs. We took our nice clothes from our drawers. We put on our nice clothes. Then we ate some things. Then we marched to the depot. Soon the cars came to the depot. We got in the cars and sat on their nice benches. We arrived at Springfield. I saw my mother standing in the depot. I ran and was glad to see my mother. My mother and I went to the city. She bought some new clothes. We brought the clothes to Aunt Mary and Lucy. I was glad to see Aunt Mary and Lucy. In the afternoon my mother went to the city. Aunt Mary and Lucy and I went to the depot. Soon the cars came to Springfield. My mother brought the new clothes to my trunk. She was almost late. She put the clothes in my trunk. Then a gentleman put my trunk in the car. Aunt Mary and Lucy said good-by to my mother and me and we got in the cars. They went away to their house. We arrived at Wilbraham. We got out of the cars. The gentleman put my trunk to Wilbraham. We got in a red carriage. Another gentleman put my trunk in the carriage. We rode in the carriage to my house. I was glad to see my sister and uncles James and Charles and George and Grandfather and Aunt Ellen and Grandmother. We jumped from the carriage. The gentleman put my trunk from the carriage. We went to my house. We ate some things. When evening came we all went to our beds. We slept, in the morning we all were well. In a few weeks my mother and sister went to Hopedale Mass and live in Hopedale. When my vacation was gone I put my clothes in my trunk. My Uncle Charles put my trunk in a

wagon. Aunt Ellen and Charles and I got in the wagon. My Grandfather and Grandmother said good-by to me. We rode in the wagon to the depot. In a little while the cars came to the depot. We said good-by to Uncle Charles. Aunt Ellen and I got in the cars and sat on the nice benches. We got out of the cars at Springfield again. We went to Aunt Mary and Lucy and George. The next morning we went to the city and bought a new comb. Then we went to the depot, Mrs. Parsons and Sallie Parsons got in the cars. We arrived at Hartford, I came to the Asylum.

A. H. W.

By a lady 19 years of age, who lost hearing at two and a half; under instruction two years and four months.

A STORY ABOUT HOME.

Three years ago this winter before I came to the Asylum to study, my father talked with my mother about the potatoes in the cellar. It was very cold and he thought that perhaps the potatoes and apples and other things in the cellar would freeze and be spoiled. He thought he must carry some fire into the cellar to keep them warm. So he made a good fire in the stove and when it had burned to red coals we put them in a small furnace and then he carried the furnace into the cellar and put it on the smooth bottom of the cellar. He looked to see the good apples and potatoes. Then he came up and talked by the side of the chair. He sat on his chair and was reading the newspapers and other good books and he was interested to read them very much. He thought that the trap door into the cellar was shut but it was open. My mother did not know that it was open almost. She started to go up chamber to get some things and she fell down into the cellar. My brother James and my friend Thomas M. Nelson ran down to her as fast as they could and brought her up and put her in her arm-chair by the side of the table. She sat on her arm-chair and she felt a great pain in her left leg. She said that her spectacles were lost but Thomas went down into the cellar and looked and found them and pieces of the broken candle. My father thought the cellar door was shut and he did not know it was open. He was very sorrowful that she fell down into the cellar. She had much pain for a long long time. Thomas and James were very sorry that she had pain in her leg. My father took care of her. She sat in the arm-chair by the side of the table and her left leg on an old chair. She was very impatient that her leg was so painful. I and my sister Mattie did not know of her accident. We went at six o'clock to visit my friend Ellen M. Sly. We played and talked with her folks till nine o'clock in the evening. At nine Mattie and I left to go home. When we were almost home, Mattie heard about my mother. She told me that my mother had fallen down into the cellar and had hurt her leg.

I was afraid that she would die, The next morning my father told James to ride and call Doctor John McNab. He went also to my sister Mollie. He told her about my mother's fall. She was very much surprised to hear about it. She came with him to our home. The doctor came to my home and looked at my mother's leg. He said it was very badly hurt and it would be worse a long time. In six or seven weeks it became a little better and my father told me that I should come to the Asylum to study. I was very sorry that my mother was not well. My father came to the Asylum with me. Then he went home and I like to stay in the Asylum. I admire to study my books and questions and sentences illustrating words. I wish to improve and be a good scholar.

S. N. McL.

By a girl 14 years of age, who became deaf when about three and a half years old, under instruction three years and a half.

MY LITTLE DOG FLORA.

Before last vacation I received a kind letter from my mother. I read it and she said I could not go to Brooklyn because my Grand-parents in New London wanted to see me. I went to New London with my mother to meet them. I had no home because all the furniture was moved to Brooklyn from New London. I was disappointed not to see my father and brother for they were in Brooklyn. I was very happy to stay with my Grand-parents for four weeks. On Tuesday night I kissed my Grand-parents and aunts, I felt very sorry to be without them. We went to a steamboat and sat in it. The steamboat began to sail on the water. We went up stairs and we saw the moon shining upon the water and it looked so bright and beautiful. I felt a little cold and I wanted to go into the ladies' cabin, my mother sat with me and we conversed with each other. At eight o'clock we read the Holy Bible. When we were done reading we went to our state room. We prayed to Our Heavenly Father to take care of us and keep us from drowning while we were in the boat upon the water. We went to sleep and we felt very sleepy. The next morning early we got up and we went up stairs to look at the still water. The steamboat arrived at New York and we were disappointed not to see my father but we saw my brother coming. We were very glad to see him and converse with him. He went to get our two trunks and carry them to a coach and he called us to ride in it to another steamboat for Brooklyn. We rode in it for a long time and we hoped to meet my father. We called my father and I was very glad to see him and we conversed with him. When we were done conversing, we reached our home and met Mrs. D. A few days afterwards my brother and I went to the Drug store and saw my father working. I played with a little dog, when Mr. R. who lived in Brooklyn, conversed with my

father about the little dog, he said he would give the little dog to me as a present. I was very glad to get it and I thanked him very much for his kindness. One evening my brother carried my little dog to my home and he made a box for it to sleep in. My father arrived at home and he conversed with us about the little dog. He told me that the little dog was called Flora and I was very happy to play with Flora for many good times. One day a pretty girl 18 years old, came to visit me. I met her and I was very glad to see her. I conversed with her about the Deaf and Dumb and at last I told her that I wanted to stand on the steps with her. It was a very pleasant day, she said yes, and we looked at some beautiful houses. Presently before she went home and bid me good bye, the girl asked me, "Will you come to visit me?" I said yes, I will ask my mother. I played with Flora again with a ball and other things. I went to Hartford to school. I was very sorry to be without Flora and I told my mother Please you to keep Flora till I shall come here to see Flora again. She said yes and I went to a steamboat with my father and Mrs. D. My father sought for my class-mate Annie, but he could not find her. He was sorry for her not coming and he hoped that she was at her home. I bid my mother and brother good bye and the steamboat began to sail on the water. I conversed with my father about some things. It began to be dark and we went into the cabin and I sat on a sofa with Mrs. D. and ate some things. My father came and conversed with me. We went to sleep till the morning when we got up. It was raining and we went to see the water and many trees and houses, soon the steamboat arrived at Hartford and the coach-man invited us into his coach and we were happy to ride in it. When the coach arrived at the American Asylum, we went to see many new pupils who came here. In the afternoon my father went home and I came to this school. Some weeks ago I received a letter from my Parents and I read about Flora. My mother said while she was sick, some one stole Flora. I felt very sorry that Flora was lost.

A. J. D.

By a lad 14 years of age, who lost hearing when two and a half years old; under instruction three years and a half.

THE GOOD PART.

Many years ago two young women lived in that country called Palestine and their names were Martha and Mary. They were sisters and they lived in a house in a pleasant village. It lies two miles from the great city called Jerusalem. It was situated on the side of a green hill and it was planted with very handsome trees and it was called Bethany. One day a man came to their house to visit Martha and Mary. He was

the Son of God who came down from heaven and he lived in the world for some years; yet he died at last for our sins. He is now with his Father in heaven and his name was Jesus Christ. When he lived in this world, he was quite poor, yet he was very kind to poor persons and he spoke very sweet words to them. They liked to listen to him. Martha and Mary were glad to see Jesus for they loved him very much. Martha was gone to get ready the dinner because she wished to get a very fine dinner for the Lord Jesus. But Jesus did not care for it. She could easily have brought Jesus some bread, honey and water and then she might have sat down with Mary to hear the Lord speaking about God and heaven. As Martha was gone Mary sat by the feet of Jesus and she was so happy because she listened to him speaking about God and heaven. Martha disliked Mary because she did not help her to get ready the dinner. She came into the room and said, "Lord! dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me." Mary did not answer her but Jesus said unto her "Martha! Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things but one thing is needful and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." We should love God more than all the things in this World. The Bible tells us that all the things and the earth will be destroyed by fire. Martha was a good woman but Mary was better. They both live with Jesus in Heaven now. God will forgive our sins if we truly repent and trust in Jesus Christ our Savior. When we die, our souls will go to heaven to live with Him there. We will be more happy in heaven than we are in this World. The angels are beautiful and bright creatures and they are as bright as the sun. God is more bright than the sun.

L. S. H.

By a young lady 19 years of age. She began to be deaf when a year old, and gradually lost her hearing entirely. Nearly all her knowledge of language has been acquired at the Asylum in two years, though she is with a class under instruction three years and a half.

OBEDIENCE.

I am going to write you about a little girl who was obedient to her parents. She was named Annie. Her father and mother were Christians. They always read their bible and prayed to God. They always taught their little daughter about heaven before she grew old. She was very attentive to her mother about God. And then she became a Christian. She took her little bible and read it over and over many times. When she grew to be a lady about seventeen years old, one day her aunt and cousin invited her to come and make a long visit. She stayed all winter with them. She enjoyed her pleasant visit. But her two cousins were

not good girls for they were very vain and proud, also her aunt and uncle. They saw that Annie was a very good girl and obeyed her parents. She always did right. When her mother wished she would do something for her, she went immediately to help her all she could. Annie told her cousins that they must not be vain or proud so she taught them about heaven and Jesus Christ. Then she taught them how to become plain, modest and kind ladies. So when they heard her talking they felt very bad and cried for they had been very wicked nor read the bible. And then they went into their rooms and sat down and cried and prayed to God to take their sins away and asked God to forgive them, they both became good and loved God and read and prayed. And two of them went to school to learn to read and write. When they had learned they improved very fast and their teacher gave them presents of books for they were good and obeyed their teacher. Then their mother thanked God for all were become good and obedient. After a long time Annie went home to see her parents, they were glad to see her again. Now I think the little children should always be obedient to their parents and be thankful to God for he takes care of them and protects them.

A. T. I.

By a lad 15 years old, born deaf, under instruction 3 years and a half.

THE SUN AND THE MOON.

Before I came to this deaf and dumb Institution, I believed there were many suns and moons in cities. But when I first came here in the year 1857, I was instructed by my teacher about the sun and the moon and the stars and God and Jesus Christ. I understand that God created the world in six days and He made the planets and the flowers and beasts and so forth. The sun shines so very brightly that any one can't gaze steadily at it except the eagle can gaze steadily at the sun in consequence of its strong eyes and the eagle soars very high in the air. When the sun is far in the South, the weather is cold and when it is far in the North, the weather is warm. When the sun shines very brightly, gentlemen and ladies often take great pleasure in sitting and talking under the shady trees. When the moon shines very brightly, gentlemen and ladies often take great pleasure in sitting and talking or walking on the reservoir and in the parks. When the sun shines very brightly, we can read newspapers and books by its light. If there is no sun, it would be dark always. It shines upon the earth to give us light and heat. God is very good to make the sun to give us light and heat. The sun rises in the East and it sets in the West. When it is down, the birds go to sleep like little children should go to bed to sleep. When it is very bright, all the birds can fly in the air except the owl's

which hide all day. When the night comes, the owls can see best. When the sun rises up, the birds begin to sing and gentlemen and ladies are happy to hear them sing very sweetly. A nightingale in England sings more sweetly than the birds in the United States. It always sings very sweetly at night. When the sun is up, many folks are up and they admire the sun which shines very brightly and say "How beautiful it is, and how bright!" If boys and girls are lazy to sleep in their beds while the sun is up, their cheeks will be pale and they will become sickly. They will be poor and lazy men and women. They are more fond of sleeping than of studying their lessons. They can't earn much money on account of their great laziness. How poor and lazy they are! If boys and girls are industrious to rise up before the sun is up, they often take great pleasure in walking briskly in the fresh air every morning. Their cheeks will be rosy and they will be strong and their health will be very good. They will become industrious and good men and women. They will be more fond of study than of sleep. They will obtain a good education. They can earn very much money and become intelligent and wealthy gentlemen and ladies.

G. R. L.

By a lad 11 years old who lost his hearing at six and a half years. He has been two years and a half under instruction.

STEAM.

Steam is caused by boiling water and is so strong that it can burst a very strong boiler made of iron if it cannot get out of the boiler. It is very useful to man because it makes the cars and steamboats travel very fast. It is used in turning wheels and machinery. Many boilers have been burst by the force of the steam and men are thrown up pretty high in the air if they happen to be near the boilers. When the boilers of steamboats, shops, etc., are burst, the timber with many other things will fly high in the air, and I would not like to go near such a shop or steamboat especially if the steam should happen not to be let out. Steam looks like smoke but when it is spread in the air it is no longer visible.

A man was sitting in a house in Ireland and near him was a kettle of boiling water. It was so hot that the water caused steam which filled the kettle and made the cover open to let it out. Soon the man began to think how strong the steam was to push such a heavy cover. Some days after this he filled a cannon with water and stopped the end of it and put it over a blazing fire. After a while the cannon burst and made a great noise. This story shows that there is great power in steam. I cannot think much more of steam so I will stop writing.

W. L. B.

By a lad eighteen years old, who lost his hearing at five years. Under instruction four and a half years.

THOMAS A-BECKET.

In ancient times a rich merchant by the name of Gilbert a-Becket lived in London. He made a journey to Palestine for the purpose of worshipping Jesus Christ. While on his way he was taken as a slave by a Saracen whose friends hated the Christians and behaved very cruelly to them on their pilgrimages. Afterward a Saracen maiden, the daughter of his master, was a great admirer of Gilbert and helped him to run from bondage. On his return to London, he remained there a rich merchant. When the maiden was lonesome in the Holy Land, she left her home and went to England. She could not speak English except the words London and Gilbert. On going about the streets she often spoke these words and some kind persons led her and at length she met Gilbert who was amazed at seeing her. They were attached to each other with great love. Before a marriage between them, Gilbert asked her if she would be a Christian and she was willing to leave off being a mohammedan. After the marriage, they had a child named Thomas a-Becket. When he was grown up, he became a warm friend of Henry the Second. The king made him Chancellor. He was now a very wealthy man. Sometimes when he traveled, two hundred and fifty boys in procession sung for him, and many hounds followed them besides eight wagons each drawn by five horses. Some apes then rode on eight other horses before some men kneeling on the backs of the horses. Many persons standing in the streets were deeply interested with these exhibitions. Afterwards Henry the Second made Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry was attached to him. When Thomas heard that the king ordered that the judges should punish any priest if he disobeyed the laws, he was displeased with it and came to him and reproved the king roughly. At last the king fell into a fit of indignation saying that he wished that the troublesome priest was dead. Some persons hearing it rode off to Canterbury and killed Thomas in his Cathedral. When the king heard of it he felt sorry. He feared that the Pope of Rome would be angry with him. He made up his mind to go to the dead archbishop's grave and kneeled by it without his clothes while some men in a line whipped him. He stayed there one day and one night. He was pardoned and became the respector of Thomas a-Becket.

H. C.

By a girl 16 years old, born deaf, under instruction four and a half years

ABOUT A PICNIC.

I am going to write about a Picnic. Some years ago before I came to the Asylum when I was a little girl, I guess I was about seven or eight years of age, my dear father left his home and went off to California to remain there for about two years. While he was gone one pleasant afternoon my cousin Harriet's son came to my home to inform my mother about the Picnic and soon he went out. Then my mother told me about the Picnic and I was very glad to go with my mother, my little brothers Samuel, George and Daniel, but Daniel was a very little boy. Then we changed our clothes and put on our best clothes, I wore a pink dress. Then my mother presented two or three cakes to my two brothers and me but I forgot about the cakes. It was a very pleasant afternoon and we took a very good walk up a hill and went down a hill into the woods, and saw my cousins and friends sitting down to wait for us and others but some others stood up by the trees or walked pleasantly among them. I saw there was a long table placed on the ground that was bordered round by the trees and there it was very cool. Then we put our sweet cakes on the long table and there were many kinds of cakes, pies, oranges, cherries, lemonade, and beautiful flowers in glasses on it. I played with some girls and boys on the hill for pleasure. Some of the children told me about the clams in the ground and we ran to a place where the clams were baked for the people to eat. Then we ran back to the table to see my mother who talked with some ladies at the table. Soon after we heard a great noise made by the cannon or guns near the sea. I guess that it was about three or four o'clock when the clams were brought to the long table and all the persons and I sat down at the long table and ate the clams very well, then we ate the cakes and other things. When we had done we all walked pleasantly to the sea to look at it for a little while or talked with each other and we had an excellent Picnic. We returned to our home at five or six o'clock and were very tired. When I go through the woods, I am always reminded of the Picnic.

R. T. W.

By a girl 16 years old, born deaf, under instruction four years and a half.

ABOUT PRISONS.

There are a great many large buildings in the world for criminals to be put in for punishment, having four or five story windows with bars of iron so that they can not get out and they are called prisons. Prisons are made very strong and contain many small apartments which are for the criminals to lodge in at night, and each apartment contains an iron

bedstead, and some pieces of hard bread and other poor things to eat at meals. The criminals must be unhappy to remain in prisons till they become better. Once I was making a visit to the State Prison at Boston, with my mother, uncle, aunt and cousins. There were many pretty trees near the front walls of the prison which some prisoners took care of. The seaside was a little distant from the back wall. When we entered the State Prison we saw where the criminals lodged first, and the apartments must have been miserable and dreadful for them to sleep in, and there were a few apartments without beds and furniture. My mother explained the reason why the apartments were without any bed or other thing, that when a man has murdered his brother or friend, he is obliged to be punished by putting him there by the officers. I should like to go to the State Prison to make a visit again. When any one gets out and runs away, the people can find him easily and put him back in prison, for the prisoners have pantaloons of two colors, black and gray. I saw them as they were working in the shops, and one or two officers sat upon a high chair watching them as they were working. If any one of them did not mind what the officers said, played and talked with another man, the officers would reprove him. When I was there, I found the prisoners looking sober. I think everybody would be careful of stealing or doing wrong, but there are many people tempted to be very bad, and some of them are sent to the State Prison. A young man did not mind what his father said and ran away to join bad company and became a thief and got drunk; at last he was sent to prison to remain many days and he was very unhappy. One day his father came to see his poor son and they kissed each other and both wept.

There were also many wicked women in the State Prison, and were separated from the men, and there were a chapel, sewing-room, shops, ironing and some other rooms which I can not name, in the State Prison. When we were there we entered the room where the women were sewing. All the women wore blue dresses and appeared to be sewing very steadily, and sat on chairs in a row, and an officer sat upon a chair and watched them as they were sewing by the open door. They were not allowed to talk with each other without leave. How miserable must they have been as they were sewing all the time and not allowed to talk or laugh. Then we entered another room where the bakers were making loaves of bread or other things to eat which I can not describe well for I have almost forgotten it for I have not been there for several years. Then we left there entering the shops where the men were working. They seemed to be very still, without talking at all while at work, and some of them looked pleasant when we came, and then an officer led us up to the chapel. The chapel contained many seats for the prisoners to

sit on, and the men and women could not see each other because there was a wall between them. I was very much pleased with my visit at the State Prison.

M. M. W.

By a lad 14 years old, born deaf, under instruction five and a half years.

ABOUT PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Last fall there were many people who voted for Republican and Democratic Presidents. At last the people elected Mr. Lincoln and he became the President of the United States. A great many of them were very glad and let off fireworks at night and fired cannons in honor of his election. The South tried to elect Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Douglas, but they failed. On the 4th of March Mr. Buchanan retired from the Presidency and Mr. Lincoln succeeded him. When Mr. Lincoln began to reign, the South Carolinians called for several companies of soldiers, and attacked Fort Sumpter at Charleston, and took it. The traitors in the South talked about secession. They were excited and wished to secede from the Union, and they did. The news spread far and wide. The people of the North heard it with indignation and determined to stand by the Union flag. Mr. Lincoln heard that the Southern troops intended to attack Washington. Immediately he made a proclamation calling for 75,000 soldiers. The people of South Carolina often boast that the Southern troops will beat the Northern troops and catch Mr. Lincoln and General Scott. They wish that the Southern States would be independent. The people are very foolish. Now there are many soldiers in Washington to defend the Capitol. I hope God may bless Mr. Lincoln with courage, wisdom and success. We will stand by the Union flag.

C. D. S.

By a girl 16 years of age, born deaf, under instruction five and a half years.

"PUSH."

Some years ago a lady lived in England, several miles from London. She had a son who wanted to be a lawyer. He prepared to go away to get a profession. He had some money in his pocket, and bade his mother "good bye." He went to London and there went walking up and down the street, and looked for business. He could not obtain it until dark, so he went to a boarding house. The next day he again walked and made many inquiries. Three days passed away and he could not get any business, and late in the afternoon of the third day, when it was rather dark, he walked down a street where many offices were. Soon he saw on a door the word, "Push." He thought that he

would go in, so he went and pushed the door, and found a lawyer busy writing. Some lawyers were gone away to their respective homes, but this lawyer was alone.

He looked up and asked the young man what he wanted. He asked the lawyer to excuse him for giving him a disturbance, but he had to tell the lawyer something which was necessary. The young man said that he wanted to be a lawyer. So the lawyer handed him a piece of writing to copy. He sat down and wrote a copy, and it was handsomely written. When it was finished, he put it in order, and waited a few minutes for the lawyer. The lawyer rose up, and looked at it, and said, it was very handsomely and neatly written. While he did so, the lawyer saw that the young man attended to his business with accuracy and close attention. He was surprised to see the writing was very handsome. The lawyer asked him where he was going to sleep, and he said that he had not money enough to pay his lodging. The lawyer invited him to spend the night with him at his house. Soon his carriage came to the door, and they stepped in and drove to the house. Then the young man was satisfied, and the lawyer was much pleased with his manner and behavior. From that time he continued in the office of the lawyer, and in a few years he became a partner. Some years afterward he married the lawyer's daughter, and they lived happily together. He gained wealth and became a distinguished lawyer. He had a splendid carriage on the door of which he placed the word, "*Push.*"

E. M. F.

By a lad 16 years of age, who lost his hearing when two years old, under instruction five and a half years.

HOW TO BE A GREAT PAINTER.

Any one who wishes to become a great painter must work hard and be patient and conquer every difficulty which he meets with when he is a pupil. By and by if he still does so, he will become a great painter. If he is weary of drawing he will never be able to be a good painter. Many people become skillful painters by patience and industry. Sometimes they do not work very hard, but become great painters by their genius only. If any body wants to become a fine landscape-painter, he must practice drawing and painting landscapes much and he must go out and sketch from natural landscapes very often and be fond of it. Then he will be a good landscape painter. If he wants to be an accomplished portrait-painter, he must strive to be able to draw the living human faces exactly and by and by he will become an excellent portrait-painter. Also, if he wants to be a great historical painter, he must love to draw and paint the human figures and landscapes both better than any other business. Do you think that some great painters may become tired of

painting many beautiful pictures? No, they never get tired of it. They are very fond of it and it is their happy business. It is great happiness for any-body who can, to paint many beautiful pictures. Sometimes when a painter does not know what to paint for his next picture as he sits on his comfortable sofa, thinking what to do, by and by he finds out a good thing. He rises up quickly and sits in his easy arm chair and he first draws the outlines on a large canvass on his easel. Then he paints it with oil. In a few days or weeks when it is finished he calls his friends to come into his studio and see his new painting. They admire it very much because it is very beautiful. Many great painters are delighted because they can paint any thing without much difficulty. This is their reward for their patience, industry and perseverance in their former life. A great many people are very fond of looking at historical paintings because they look as if they were real life. I am ashamed that many paintings in this country which represent great events and patriotic men of our own country in the Revolutionary war were chiefly painted by foreign painters. Our American painters must paint many pictures which represent great events and brave patriotic men who fought the enemies of our country for our liberty. If I should be a great historical painter, I would try to paint many pictures of celebrated battles and patriotic men in the Revolutionary War.

H. H. M.

By a girl 16 years old, born deaf, under instruction five and a half years.

ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople is the chief town in Turkey, built near the sea, and looks beautiful at a distance, but when you get into the city, it will be very unpleasant to you. It looks more beautiful than London, and Naples because the golden tops of the mosques, are seen peeping and sparkling among the tall cypress trees, but Constantinople has narrow streets, which cause strangers to be displeased with them. It is built near the sea called the Bosphorus. The Emperor of Turkey who is called the Grand Seignior has a palace near the sea, where his wives live. They are brought from far countries, and chosen for their beauty. Seven of his wives are favorites, and the other wives wait upon their husband as slaves. We ought to pity them because they cannot be happy, and will think much of their humble cottages. The Grand Seignior can kill any person who offends him as he pleases. There are no horses or asses seen drawing carriages, but oxen, and buffaloes. Horses are sometimes used for carrying persons on their back. The ladies resting on soft cushions in their carriages, are drawn by a yoke of oxen. If you were in Constantinople you would not like to have dogs your companions. There are a number of hungry dogs walking about the city of Constantinople, and eating up

the garbage which is thrown into the streets. During the time of night people carry whips in their hands to defend themselves, because many troops of fierce dogs walk about the streets. The favorite bird in Constantinople, is the pigeon. Flocks of pigeons are most tenderly kept near the mosques. The pigeon is reckoned as a sacred bird. The stork is another bird the Turks are fond of. In Holland people are fond of them, because they eat the frogs in the marshes, but the Turks like them for a different reason. Before the cold weather comes, the storks leave Constantinople, and fly to a hotter country, so they say that they are gone to the burial of Mahomet, and call the stork a religious bird. When the stork returns in the spring, the Turks treat it with great respect. They are always happy if it builds its nest in one of their houses, because they think that no plague or fire can come near that dwelling. The Turks look grave so they seem as if they were wise, but they are very lazy. They love to spend their time in eating opium, and sitting still, and reading a favorite book named the Koran. Though the land is very fertile, they do not sow grain enough for their own bread, but send for it to other countries. The Mohammedan religion is the religion of Turkey.

P. M. M.

By a girl 17 years old, born deaf, under instruction five and a half years.

HARTFORD, December 4th, 1860.

My very dear brother:

I will not a moment delay answering your most joyfully received letter. I had nearly given up all hopes of ever hearing from you again. I want to see you very much, there is scarcely a day, but what I think of you. Your interesting and affectionate letter reached me last Thursday. I was sitting by the window in the sitting-room when it was handed to me. I had just finished studying my lesson and laid down my book on a table. I felt rather pensive and my thoughts were running towards home. I thought of you and my dear parents and my brothers and sister. I imagined you to be sitting in the parlor conversing happily together and I supposed that perhaps you were thinking of me and talking about me. I thought that you had received my letter and that I might soon have an answer from you. While I was engaged in these thoughts, with my head leaning upon my hands and my eyes closed, I felt some one touch my shoulder, I raised my head and turned to see who it was. It was Miss F——, my school mate, with my mothers' letter in her hand. Indeed I was gratified thus to receive my mothers' letter while I was thinking of you and hoping for a letter from you. I cannot tell you how much I enjoyed the reading of it. It reminded me of one of the proverbs of Solomon; "As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." It refreshed and gladdened my soul

to hear good news from my dear home. I thank my mother for writing me such a long letter, I like to have her tell me so particularly about things at home. I certainly know that my parents have done much to please me and I shall be very happy when I can do anything to repay them for their sincere kindness to me. Tell my mother that I will soon write to her. I thought that I would wait a little longer to see if I could get news to write to mother and you, but alas I have not got any, so you must be patient to read this poor dry letter. I suppose that you are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to Christmas and New Year's days. I have thought of you all the time. I love you very dearly and more than ever feel that deep solicitude for your good and progress in your studies that alone reconciles me to part with you and have you go to that Academy. Please tell me what study are you most fond of? I am so glad to know you are passing your time pleasantly and love your teacher so much. "Be happy while you may," for by and by in the years to come the cares and perplexities of life will arise and we shall look back and sigh that youth could not always last. But however much we may desire that, it availeth nothing. Time is relentlessly hurrying us on and though we may pray for respite "Yet it stayeth not his hand." You enquired what I was doing? Every day I come to school and am doing study mostly. Last week on Saturday it snowed. The next day it was fair and bright and the snow all thawed. Monday again we had a large fall of snow. We are having very cold weather and splendid sleighrides. Riding in the sleigh and skating this winter will benefit your health, and your mind will be clear and active so that you can improve fast. I hope I shall hear from you very often as it gives me great pleasure. I send my most affectionate love to Mother. Please remember me to all who inquire concerning me.

M. J. H.

By a young man 23 years old, five years a pupil in the New York Institution, and two and a half years in this ; born deaf.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The Christian Religion is a system of faith and worship, which we can acquire with the instruction and perfect guide of the Holy Bible. It has been most widely disseminated over the world, since the missionary enterprise commenced with the Apostles of Jesus Christ, and is prevailing without cessation.

On the sixth day, God created Adam and Eve and placed them in the garden of Eden. There they lived happily and they were ignorant of all manner of sin ; therefore they suffered no pain, nor were they ever sick, weary and passionate. Our Creator was bountiful to bestow all blessings on them, except the fruit of only one tree, which he pro-

hibited them from taking, and assured them that the penalty for their disobedience was death. Yet they fell under the temptation of the Devil by eating the forbidden fruit, and thus they perceived the difference between right and wrong. From thence God drove them and obliged them to labor for their subsistence, and to be subject to pain, sickness and death.

Owing to their sins, the whole human race was justly doomed to eternal punishment, but Jesus Christ taking compassion on us, came down into the world to die for us in order that he might save those who would repent and trust in him. He was crucified on the cross between two thieves, who deserved to die; he had not offended against the laws, either of man or of God, nor did he do wrong in thought or action. As a person he was very humble, generous and innocent, and as a preacher he was perfectly faithful, wonderful and all wise. He had healed many diseased persons, and also performed many wonderful miracles to prove that he was the Son of God. But the accusation against Jesus Christ originated in the displeasure of the Jews at his doctrines. After having suffered great agony, he died, and his body was placed in a sepulchre and guarded by the Roman soldiers, who could scarcely believe that he would rise from the dead again. But on the third day a dazzling light from heaven shined upon the strong guardians so suddenly that they were daunted by the appearance of Jesus Christ, who arose from the dead, and they were prostrated as if they were dead. While remaining on earth for forty days, he taught his disciples the duties of the ministry and then ascended to Heaven and now he is the Sovereign of all living beings. He is our Preserver and Saviour.

B. H. B. A.

By a young man 20 years of age, who lost his hearing at twelve years. His education has been mostly acquired at the Asylum, where he has been a pupil for four years past.

OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A crisis in the history of our country, so long foreseen and dreaded, is at last actually upon us. The people of the Southern States, exasperated beyond measure by the taunts, execrations and abuses heaped upon them by "abolition orators and the abolition press," culminated, as they believe, by the elevation, entirely by northern votes, of one who entertains sentiments of the most deadly hatred towards them and their institutions, have at last risen in armed opposition to the government, and attempted to throw off their allegiance to it and erect a separate and independent confederacy among themselves. The Northern people, on the other hand, roused to indignation at the unparalleled affrontery of the Southern leaders in claiming that the flag of the Union carries the right to hold property in human beings wherever it floats, except when this right is denied by positive enactments of sovereign states, declared

in the most decided and unmistakable terms by their vote in November last, that slavery was not the normal but an abnormal condition of society, and as such could exist under the Constitution, only when established by local law. The sectional animosity growing out of this controversy, which had long been gathering strength and acumen, was taken advantage of by certain ambitious and unprincipled men in the Southern States, who perceiving that the control of the government, so long held by them, and employed for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, was, owing to the rapid increase of the population of the non-slave-holding States, about to pass out of their hands, and that the government must in future be administered by men unfriendly to their peculiar institution, were rendered almost absolutely certain that the door of place and patronage under the Federal Government was forever closed to them, and that their only hope for bettering their political fortunes was in bringing about a dissolution of the Union. These men having the control of the press in their hands, were enabled to disseminate false and exaggerated statements concerning the Northern people, and the incoming administration created by their votes. The former were represented as in a very disorganized and divided state, and the latter as sympathizing with the ultra abolition faction, which, although in reality but a very insignificant minority, was confounded with the Republican party. Certain periodicals in northern cities appear also to have been subsidized, in which were printed the violent harangues of abolition fanatics, representing the people of the South as ignorant and brutalized to the last degree; a state of things as existing among them to which the commencement of the French Revolution was peace and good order in comparison, and calling down the vengeance of Heaven and the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah upon their heads. Being represented as embodying the principles of the Republican party, they were scattered broadcast over the slave-holding States. These measures had their desired effect. Conventions were hastily called together and in rapid succession seven of them voted their respective States out of the Union; though by what legal or moral right remains yet to be shown. The conspirators then, fearing that a reaction might take place, and knowing that an attempt at negotiating a peaceful separation would result in certain ruin to themselves and their cause, determined on precipitating a war with the government.

In such a contest, they judged that they would have almost every advantage. Through the imbecility of the Executive and the connivance of his advisers, they were allowed to train and organize their forces unmolested;—the arsenals in the seceded states had been filled with arms and ammunition, and left almost wholly unguarded;—the fortresses and navy yards on the coast were replete with military and naval stores,

and their garrisons, with one or two exceptions, barely sufficient to prevent the fixtures and valuables from being stolen. To crown all, they counted upon the aid of a numerous and powerful party at the North in the event of the refusal to acknowledge the independence of the seceded states, on the part of the government, and were confident that should it attempt to vindicate its rights and protect its property by armed force, they had but to raise the cry of "coercion!" to separate every slave state from the Union and so divide the northern people as to paralyze the arm of the government. Then, they fondly imagined, they could dictate a separation or a reconstruction on their own terms. With consummate ingenuity they proceeded to carry out their programme. An election was shuffled through with, in form, but not in spirit, for the penalty of speaking or voting in favor of the Union was banishment and confiscation, or death,—and a provisional government instituted. Forts, arsenals, navy yards and custom houses were indiscriminately seized upon and a little garrison at Fort Sumpter in Charleston harbor, on refusing to surrender were driven out with bomb-shells. Plans were even covertly made for seizing the national capitol. But here their calculations failed them: all but two of the border states still hesitated and hung back, and they beheld with consternation the whole north rising, as one man, to condemn the outrage. The president issued a proclamation calling upon the loyal states for aid, and in ten days fifty thousand armed men were in Washington, while more than five times that number had offered their services to aid in maintaining the authority of the government and the integrity of the Union. The "Confederated States" declared war and began to issue "letters of marque and reprisal." The President replied by establishing an "efficient blockade" of every port from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande and issuing instructions to the commanders of United States men of war to regard all armed vessels sailing under the Confederate flag as pirates.

Thus the matter stands at present. It is certain that a conflict of some sort is inevitable; but where, under what circumstances, and what the consequences may be, no one presumes to prophesy. A patched up compromise is impossible, for the idea of offering or granting concessions to traitors with arms in their hands cannot be for a moment entertained. For the South to recede would be certain ruin to the revolution and its leaders; and that the United States government will descend to parleying with traitors, is simply absurd. Nothing therefore is left but an appeal to arms, and the conflict, once begun on anything like equal terms, will be waged on either side to the bitter end. It may be the intention of the government to let the rebellion cure itself,—that is to say,—keep in the field a sufficient force to preserve the loyal states from invasion from the south, station a custom collector on board a vessel of

war off each port in the seceded states, and quietly await the reaction. This course, however, is rendered improbable by two reasons ; first, because the rebels, perceiving their danger, would put forth all their energies to keep up a harassing guerilla warfare upon the borders, and thus compel the government, sooner or later, to act on the offensive as well as the defensive : and secondly, because it is unsuited to the temperament of the American people. Undoubtedly the wisest course would be to put the rebels down immediately and effectually by an overwhelming force. But whatever may be ultimately done in the premises, we may rest assured that men who are neither idiots or knaves have been placed at the head of our government, and we trust in their wisdom and an overruling Providence for the rest.

G. W.

At an exhibition of some pupils of the Asylum at Concord, before the Legislature of New Hampshire, not long since, the writer of the above, standing between the portraits of Webster and Washington, was asked by one of the assembly who the former was. He replied as follows : One of America's greatest statesmen ; second only to the one whose portrait is on the other side. If he were living now, I doubt not but that Jeff. Davis and his colleagues would shake in their shoes at the mention of his name.

On being asked who the other was ; he wrote,

George Washington. First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his patriot—not his traitor—countrymen.

Another of the audience asked, Who is Jefferson Davis ? He said, Jefferson Davis was, I believe, an officer under Scott in the Mexican war. He was a member of Mr. Pierce's cabinet, and while holding that office it is said that he busied himself in sowing the seeds of treason. It is probable that he will shortly reap its fruits—(as laid down in the laws of the United States.)

Being requested to mention some distinguished man of New Hampshire, he wrote as follows : John P. Hale, whom I have the pleasure of seeing among the audience, is and has been for many years a distinguished and useful member of the United States Senate. He was once, I believe, a candidate for the Presidency ; but owing to the fears inspired by the threats of the Southern oligarchy, he did not get his deserts.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

I. THE Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, lights, stationery and other incidental expenses of the school-room; for which, including TUITION, there will be an annual charge of one hundred dollars.

II. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charges will be made.

III. No deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacation or absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made six months in advance, for the punctual fulfillment of which, a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person applying for admission, must be between the ages of EIGHT and TWENTY-FIVE years; must be of a good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease.

Applications for the benefit of the Legislative appropriations in the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. Application as above should be made in Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, respectively, to his Excellency the Governor of the State. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the Selectmen, Magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

Those applying for the admission of *paying pupils*, may address their letters to the Principal of the Asylum; and on all letters from him respecting the pupils postage will be charged.

The time for admitting pupils is the third Wednesday of September, and at no other time in the year. Punctuality in this respect is very important, as it can not be expected that the progress of a whole class

should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss.

It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the deaf and dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can be easily done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

When a pupil is sent to the Asylum, unless accompanied by a parent or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning him, he should bring a written statement as to his name in full; the names of his parents, of all their children in the order of their age, and whether the parents were related before marriage; the time and place of his birth; the place of his residence; whether he was born deaf, and if not what caused his deafness; whether he has deaf-mute relatives; also the name and direction of the person to whom letters concerning him may be addressed. He should be *well clothed*; that is, he should have both summer and winter clothing enough to last one year, and be furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money should also be deposited with the steward of the Asylum, for the personal expenses of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

Careful attention to these suggestions is quite important.

There is but one vacation in a year. It begins on the third Wednesday of July, and closes on the third Wednesday of September; when it is expected that every pupil will return punctually.

On the day of the commencement of the *Vacation*, an officer of the Asylum will accompany such pupils as are to travel upon the railroads between Hartford and Boston, taking care of them and their baggage, on condition that their friends will make timely provision for their expenses on the way, and engage to meet and receive them immediately on the arrival of the *early* train at the various points on the route previously agreed on, and at the station of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, in Boston. A similar arrangement is made on the Connecticut River Railroads, as far as to White River Junction. No person will be sent from the Asylum to accompany the pupils on their return; but if their fare is paid and their trunks checked to Hartford, it will be safe to send them in charge of the conductor.

ALPHABET OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



n



o



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q



r



s



t



u



v



w



x



y



z



&



THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Officers of the Retreat for the Insane,

AT

HARTFORD, CONN.,

APRIL, 1861.

HARTFORD:

PRESS OF CASE, LOCKWOOD AND COMPANY.

1861.

OFFICERS
OF THE
RETREAT FOR THE INSANE,
FOR 1861.

RT. REV. THOMAS C. BROWNELL, *President.*
HON. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, *Vice-President.*
WILLIAM T. LEE, *Treasurer.*
THOMAS BELKNAP, *Auditor.*
RUSSELL G. TALCOTT, *Secretary.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE BY ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION OF \$200 AND
UPWARD.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL TUDOR.

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE BY ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION OF \$100.

ROBERT WATKINSON, WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

JOSEPH TRUMBULL,	SAMUEL S. WARD,
WILLIAM T. LEE,	GURDON W. RUSSELL,
ALFRED SMITH,	E. K. HUNT,
JOHN S. BUTLER,	OLCOTT ALLEN,
EZRA CLARK,	RUSSELL G. TALCOTT,
THOMAS BELKNAP,	JAMES L. HOWARD,
CALVIN DAY,	WILLIAM R. CONE,
CHARLES GOODWIN,	THOMAS SMITH,
GIDEON WELLES,	GEORGE P. BISSELL,
HORATIO E. DAY,	MARK HOWARD.

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM T. LEE,	259 MAIN STREET.
RUSSELL G. TALCOTT,	140 STATE STREET.
SAMUEL S. WARD,	23 HIGH STREET.

JOHN S. BUTLER, M. D., *Physician and Superintendent.*
WILLIAM PORTER, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*
REV. HORACE HOOKER, *Chaplain.*
WILLIAM H. MORRELL, M. D., } *Apothecaries.*
EDWARD COWLES, }
MR. THOMAS H. HOLADAY, *Steward.*
MRS. THOMAS H. HOLADAY, *Matron.*
MRS. CLARISSA COOLIDGE, *Assistant Matron.*

VISITING COMMITTEES.

DIRECTORS.

1861. May,	Messrs.	CLARK, BELKNAP, C. DAY.
June,	"	C. DAY, GOODWIN, LEE.
July,	"	LEE, H. E. DAY, WARD.
Aug.,	"	WARD, RUSSELL, HUNT.
Sept.,	"	HUNT, ALLEN, TALCOTT.
Oct.,	"	TALCOTT, J. L. HOWARD, CONE.
Nov.,	"	CONE, T. SMITH, BISSELL.
Dec.,	"	WILLIAMS, BISSELL, M. HOWARD.
1862. Jan.,	"	A. SMITH, BELKNAP, GOODWIN.
Feb.,	"	H. E. DAY, RUSSELL, ALLEN.
Mar.,	"	J. L. HOWARD, T. SMITH, M. HOWARD.
April,	"	WILLIAMS, A. SMITH, CLARK.

MEDICAL VISITORS.

N. B. IVES, M. D.,	P. M. HASTINGS, M. D.,
E. K. HUNT, M. D.,	ASHBEL WOODWARD, M. D.,
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M. D.,	RUFUS BLAKEMAN, M. D.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

MRS. WILLIAM T. LEE,
 MRS. RUSSELL G. TALCOTT,
 MRS. THOMAS SMITH,
 MRS. P. M. HASTINGS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane :

THE Managers of the Retreat respectfully report, that the Institution has passed through another year of continued usefulness and prosperity. During the entire year it has been filled to its utmost capacity, and we refer to the Report of the Superintendent for a detailed statement of the great amount of good accomplished by its beneficent agency.

The means at our disposal have been employed, as proposed in the report of last year, in making two very desirable improvements—the introduction of gas throughout the entire establishment, including the residence of the Superintendent, (which was at the same time painted and repaired,) and the completion of the sewerage. In the summer of last year, the mains of the Gas Company were laid through Washington Street, and it was late in the autumn when the public sewer in Maple Avenue was extended to the grounds of the Institution. The facilities thus afforded have been applied to the great and permanent benefit of the Retreat. The change from the dimly lighted halls and parlors to their present cheerful aspect, gives great comfort and satisfaction to all the members of the household. By the extension of the drains the entire sewerage of the establishment is carried from our premises beneath the surface of the ground, and the cess-pools on the lawn, always objectionable, and of late years more offensive and deleterious from the enlargement of the

Institution, have been discontinued. The amount expended for these purposes has been, for the gas-fitting and burners, about \$1,500; and for the drainage, including the city assessment for the sewer, about \$1,400.

Other alterations and improvements are desirable, and plans will be submitted to the Board when fully matured and the funds of the Retreat in a condition to defray the expense.

A most gratifying indication of the interest felt in the Retreat by the citizens of Hartford and others, was given in the prompt and liberal response to the appeal for funds to make improvements in the grounds and furnish additional means of recreation for the patients. The sum of \$11,222 has been subscribed and will be expended by the Committee appointed in February, whose proceedings will be duly reported to the Board of Directors.

During the year, a legacy of \$3,000 has been received from the estate of the late David Watkinson, who was for many years the elected Vice President of the Retreat, as well as a Vice President for life by an original subscription, and always its warm friend and patron. This bequest being accompanied with such conditions that only its income can be expended, has been safely invested in a mortgage on improved real estate in this city.

The systematic visitation of the Retreat, established by a vote of the Board in July last, has been continued at regular intervals, and the anticipated results have been realized in an increased familiarity with the arrangements and management of the Institution, and greater interest in its welfare. We recommend to the Board a continuance of the visits, with such modifications of the plan as experience may suggest.

HARTFORD, April 1, 1861.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL VISITORS.

To the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane.

THE Board of Medical Visitors, have discharged the duties assigned them, of thoroughly inspecting the Institution and examining the Medical records during the year past.

The minutes of the Board show a report of visitation by a committee or by the entire Board, for every month of the year.

Such defects in the arrangements for the comfort of the patients, as we have from time to time noticed, were, upon investigation, found in every instance unavoidable from the circumstances of the case. The reasons assigned for every case of restraint observed, were deemed satisfactory by the visitors.

The improvements introduced and projected during the year, for the comfort and well-being as well as for the diversion of the inmates of the Retreat, have especially been commended by the members of the Board ; and we would express our decided conviction that it is only by such improvements that the prosperity and usefulness of the Institution can be sustained.

We are happy in being able to congratulate the friends of the Retreat for the Insane upon the success which has attended the labors of its officers during another year.

N. B. IVES, M. D.,
RUFUS BLAKEMAN, M. D.,
ASHBEL WOODWARD, M. D.,
E. K. HUNT, M. D.,
G. W. RUSSELL, M. D.,
P. M. HASTINGS, M. D.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR. RETREAT FOR THE INSANE; in account with WILLIAM T. LEE, Treasurer. CR.

1861. March 30.	To Cash paid orders of Gideon Welles, Esq., Chairman of Managers, . . .		1860. April 2.	By Balance from Old Account, . . .	\$4,286.93
"	To Amount paid for introducing Gas into the Retreat Buildings and Fixtures, . .	\$47,074.72	1861. March 30.	By Amount received for Articles sold, . .	480.30
"	To Cash paid for Sewer and Sewer Assess- ments,	1,476.26	" "	By Interest and Dividends, . . .	1,234.33
"	To Balance to New Account,	1,372.59	" "	By Amount received for support of Patients, By Amount received for support of Patients,	48,253.74
		4,331.73	1861. April 1.		\$54,255.30
		\$54,255.30		By Balance from Old Account, . . .	4,331.73

Examined and found correct,

T. BELKNAP, Auditor,

HARTFORD, APRIL 10th, 1861.

E. E. Hartford, April 1st, 1861.

WILLIAM T. LEE, Treasurer.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES,

For the year ending April 1st, 1861.

Meat and Fish,	\$4,491.68
Bread Stuffs,	2,696.31
Butter and Cheese,	2,776.66
Groceries,	4,744.09
Furniture and Bedding,	2,640.16
Repairs and Improvements,	4,963.03
Wood and Coal,	2,819.67
Light,	630.13
Medicine, Wine, Ale, &c.,	1,033.15
Clothing for Patients, <i>to be refunded</i> ,	3,438.57
Salaries,	5,882.43
Wages of Attendants and Nurses,	5,645.84
Wages of Cooks and Domestics,	1,573.04
Laundry Help,	612.47
Advance payments, refunded,	409.01
Printing, Stationery, Books, Stamps, &c.,	716.44
Insurance,	330.00
Farm and Garden Labor,	852.25
Stock, Tools, Fertilizers and Seed for Farm,	116.81
Feed for Horses and Cows,	505.57
Surveying Grounds,	97.89
Incidentals,	158.59

\$47,133.79

Cash in Steward's hands, April 1st, 1860, \$450.58

“ “ “ 1861, 391.51

59.07

Amount of Orders drawn on the Treasurer for

the year ending April 1st, 1861, . \$47,074.72

GIDEON WELLES,

Chairman of the Board of Managers.

HARTFORD, April 1st, 1861.

THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent and Physician
OF THE
RETREAT FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1861.

To the Directors of the Retreat for the Insane :

THE following Table presents a synopsis of the results of the past year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The whole number of Patients in the Retreat at the beginning of the year, was . . .	109	118	227
Admitted during the year,	66	98	164
Total number in the course of the year,	175	216	391
Of this number there have been discharged,			
Recovered,	28	47	75
Much Improved,	6	19	25
Improved,	11	18	29
Not Improved,	16	11	27
Died,	5	4	9
Total discharged during the year, . . .	66	99	165
Remaining in the Retreat, April 1st, 1861, .	109	117	226
Whole number admitted up to April 1st, 1861,	1,754	1,985	3,739
Whole number discharged during same period,	1,645	1,868	3,513
Whole number remaining,			226

TABLE No. I,
GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEAR.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Whole number under care.	Recovered.	Much improved, not improved, &c.	Died.	Greatest number in Retreat on any day.	Least number in Retreat on any day.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average number for the year.	Superintendent.
1824-5	44			10		1					Dr. Todd.
1825-6	33			16		1					"
1826-7	37			24		0					"
1827-8	40			27		4					"
1828-9	42			26		2					"
1829-30	51			28		0					"
1830-1	53			32		1					"
1831-2	80			46		6					"
1832-3	68			37		4					"
1833-4	72			43		3					"
1834-5	72			36		6					Dr. Fuller.
1835-6	73			42		6					"
1836-7	91			55		6					"
1837-8	67			42		10					"
1838-9	94			49		8					"
1839-40	84			50		2					"
1840-1	67			38		9					Dr. Brigham.
Total,		993			323						
1841-2	96	89	179	56	25	8			90		Dr. Brigham.
1842-3	83	76	173	45	24	7			89		"
1843-4	80	86	169	44	33	9	111	78	83	84	Dr. Butler.
1844-5	105	85	188	45	29	11	105	82	103	97	"
1845-6	128	115	231	55	44	16	132	103	116	121	"
1846-7	111	109	227	56	42	11	144	116	118	127	"
1847-8	93	89	211	40	37	12	143	116	122	127	"
1848-9	133	122	225	70	40	12	153	122	133	141	"
1849-50	135	125	268	64	31	30	155	131	143	143	"
1850-1	128	114	271	59	40	15	161	143	157	151	"
1851-2	158	134	315	68	44	22	182	153	181	168	"
1852-3	140	151	321	64	66	21	197	168	170	179	"
1853-4	177	161	347	64	75	22	197	158	186	180	"
1854-5	169	162	355	73	72	17	197	174	193	185	"
1855-6	157	153	350	59	68	26	197	178	197	187	"
1856-7	161	152	358	71	67	14	218	194	206	204	"
1857-8	144	142	350	48	79	15	212	183	208	199	"
1858-9	141	134	349	61	63	10	230	201	215	216	"
1859-60	168	156	383	70	66	20	227	210	227	219	"
1860-1	164	165	391	75	81	9	235	218	226	225	"
Total,	3739	3513		1788	1349	376					
Patients admitted under				Dr. Todd,							520
"	"			Dr. Fuller,							481
"	"			Dr. Brigham,							246
"	"			Dr. Butler,							2,492

The year commenced with 227 patients. During the year 164 were admitted, 165 were discharged, leaving 226 in the House at this day, and making the whole number of patients in the House, in the course of the year 349. Of the 165 patients discharged, 75 had recovered, 53 were more or less improved, 27 were not improved, and 9 died. Of the deaths, three were from exhaustion, three from paralysis, one from disease of the lungs, one from consumption, and one from general debility. The average of deaths, reckoned upon the whole number in the House in the course of the year was 2.5 per cent.; reckoned upon the average number during the year was 4 per cent.

The whole number of admissions for the past thirty-seven years is 3,739. Of these 1,788 have been discharged, recovered.

How little did the wise and good men who founded this Institution anticipate that in so few years, such large results would follow from their disinterested and benevolent efforts! How much disease has been remedied, and how much sorrow comforted by that wisdom of liberality which then seemed to many, probably, like "scattering abroad!"

It will be seen also, by the Tables, that the average number of patients during the year has been 225. This is a larger number than can be conveniently or properly cared for in the Institution. None but those who have this difficulty to meet and remedy, can realize the serious inconveniences and real evils which result from a crowded state of a Lunatic Asylum. The admission of a new case, under such circumstances, not unfrequently obliges us to make changes in many and sometimes all of our different classes, which can rarely be done without annoyance or disturbance, and at the hazard of more or less excitement, and consequent injury.

I have been compelled, therefore, frequently during the year, to refuse admissions to old and incurable cases, and sometimes to discharge such in order that I might have room

for the admission of recent and curable cases. Though the crowded state of the House has occasionally obliged me to postpone the admission of curable cases a few weeks, till I could make vacancies for them, I never refuse them admission. The first great object of the Institution is the restoration of the Insane to health. The recent and curable cases have the first claim for admission, be they rich or poor, from the state or from abroad ; and the more furious and dangerous they are, the greater reason for their ready admission. Were no check placed upon the tendency to the accumulation of old and incurable patients in the Retreat, there would soon be no room for the curable, and consequently no recoveries. Had I received all the incurable cases for whom applications have been made during the past year, I must have rejected so many recent cases that the number of those discharged recovered would consequently have been diminished at least one-half.

Now the average residence of strictly recent cases is generally about four months—the large majority of them recovering within that time. Assuming that period, it follows therefore, that a room which gives an incurable case a comfortable residence for a year might have given accommodations to three curable ones. In the one case an incurable patient has been properly provided for, in the other, two if not three curable patients have been restored to reason. It is easy to strike such a balance of benefits. It should be understood, moreover, that old and incurable cases, make infinitely less care and anxiety for the officers of the Institution than any other, and can be much more easily and cheaply cared for. The policy, therefore, of the Institution in rejecting the old and quiet cases and admitting the recent, has evidently not been one of mercenary self-interest.

There are old and incurable cases enough in the State, probably enough in its alms-houses alone, absolutely needing the care of the Institution, to fill the Retreat to its

utmost capacity. Should' these be admitted, the Retreat must become a simple Receptacle, and all recoveries cease.

The remedy for this state of things is evidently not within our reach. We have not the means either to enlarge the Institution or erect a new one. It remains for the State of Connecticut to decide whether she will be content with the insufficient accommodations we are enabled to afford, or, imitating the example of her sister States around her, furnish from her ample means, proper accommodations for all the Insane within her borders.

TABLE No. II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS FROM THE OPENING OF THE RETREAT,
APRIL 1ST, 1824.

April,	Males,	139	November,	Males,	144
	Females,	177—316		Females,	152—296
May,	Males,	164	December,	Males,	132
	Females,	204—368		Females,	126—258
June,	Males,	171	January,	Males,	121
	Females,	199—370		Females,	141—262
July,	Males,	173	February,	Males,	134
	Females,	214—387		Females,	104—238
August,	Males,	153	March,	Males,	142
	Females,	178—331		Females,	150—292
September,	Males,	142			
	Females,	176—318	Total,	Males,	1754
October,	Males,	139		Females,	1985—3739
	Females,	164—303			

TABLE No. III.

NUMBER ADMITTED ONCE AND MORE THAN ONCE DURING THIRTY-SEVEN
YEARS.

Admissions.	Males.	Females.	Total of persons.	Total of cases.
1	1163	1260	2423	2423
2	175	192	367	734
3	34	48	82	246
4	17	24	41	164
5	6	7	13	65
6	3	6	9	54
7	2	3	5	35
8	1	1	2	18
Total,	1401	1541	2942	3739

TABLE No. IV.

NUMBER OF THE ATTACK OF THOSE ADMITTED SINCE MARCH 31ST, 1845.

NUMBER OF AT-TACKS.	1845 to 1855. 10 years.		1855 to 1860. 5 years.		1860 and 18.1.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
First attack,	355	487	235	258	44	56	634	801	1435
Second "	96	148	41	66	9	22	146	236	382
Third "	27	39	17	27	3	6	47	72	119
Fourth "	18	23	1	15	2		21	38	59
Fifth "	9	9	5	12		2	14	23	37
Sixth "	5	6	6	6	2	1	13	13	26
Seventh "	2	5	5	4		1	7	10	17
Eighth "	1	1	3	1			4	2	6
Ninth "		2	1	1	1	1	2	4	
Tenth "				1				1	1
Several,	44	42	26	22	3	5	73	69	142
Unknown,	29	24	13	5	2	4	44	33	77
Total,	586	786	353	418	66	98	1005	1302	2307

TABLE No. V.

AGE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED SINCE MARCH 31ST,
1844.

AGE.	1844 to 1854. 10 years.		1854 to 1859. 5 years.		1859 and 1860.		1860 and 1861.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Under 15 years,	5	3	3	2			2	1	10	6	16
From 15 to 20 years,	48	48	24	16	4	3	5	8	81	75	156
" 20 to 25 "	84	91	45	68	13	7	15	12	157	178	335
" 25 to 30 "	63	107	36	53	8	21	7	13	114	194	308
" 30 to 35 "	87	89	39	53	10	11	10	16	146	169	315
" 35 to 40 "	57	90	46	49	14	12	10	9	127	160	287
" 40 to 45 "	69	78	40	55	6	9	4	14	119	156	275
" 45 to 50 "	45	54	28	37	7	7		4	80	102	182
" 50 to 60 "	59	98	40	50	10	12	6	14	115	174	289
" 60 to 70 "	33	49	25	36	5	4	3	5	66	94	160
" 70 to 80 "	11	10	13	10	3		4	1	31	23	54
Over 80 years,	2	3	3	1					5	4	9
Unknown,	10	15						1	10	16	26
Total.	573	735	342	430	80	88	66	98	1061	1351	2412

TABLE No. VI.

DURATION OF DISEASE WHEN ADMITTED OF THOSE ADMITTED SINCE

MARCH 31st, 1844.

DURATION.	1844 to 1854, 10 years.		1854 to 1859, 5 years.		1859 and 1860.		1860 and 1861.		Males.	Females	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Less than 1 month,	120	172	59	94	19	20	11	22	209	308	517
From 1 to 3 months,	117	149	67	114	14	19	15	22	213	304	517
“ 3 to 6 “	64	96	49	61	15	10	10	17	138	184	322
“ 6 to 12 “	53	71	42	36	6	7	9	9	110	123	233
“ 1 to 2 years,	61	68	30	25	4	8	7	8	102	109	211
“ 2 to 3 “	40	33	28	28	5	6	3	2	76	69	145
“ 3 to 5 “	30	29	19	23	3	6	4	7	56	65	121
“ 5 to 10 “	34	35	22	17	6	5	5	9	67	66	133
“ 10 to 20 “	15	34	16	13	4	4	1		36	51	87
Over 20 years,	7	10	2	7		1		1	9	19	28
Unknown,	34	36	8	12	4	2	1	1	47	51	98
Total,	575	733	342	430	80	88	66	98	1063	1349	2412

TABLE No. VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED SINCE MARCH 31st, 1843.

	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1843-58, 15 years,	550	519	398	516	47	159	995	1194
1858-9,	34	40	28	31	1	7	63	78
1859-60,	40	35	37	40	3	13	80	88
1860-61,	34	41	29	47	3	10	66	98
Total,	658	635	492	634	54	189	1204	1458
General Total,		1293		1126		243		2662

TABLE No. VIII.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF 332 CASES ADMITTED SINCE APRIL 1ST, 1859.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health of various kinds,	19	64	83	Turn of life,		3	3
Intense mental and bodily exertion,	4	5	9	Mesmerism,		1	1
Intemperance,	20	5	25	Exposure of various kinds,	2	1	3
Religious excitement,	3	6	9	Paramenia,		6	6
Domestic unhappiness,	3	11	14	Use of Tobacco,	6		6
Grief, loss of friends, &c.,	2	18	20	Anxiety and fatigue,	4	11	15
Puerperal state,		18	18	Spiritual manifestations,	3		3
Masturbation,	19	5	24	Repelled cutaneous disease,	1	1	2
Disappointed affections,	5	1	6	Loss of property,	3		3
Perplexities in business,	5	1	6	Fright,	2	3	5
Epilepsy,	8		8	Use of opium,		1	1
Sexual indulgence,	1		1	Unknown,	33	25	58
Injuries of head,	3		3	Total,	146	186	332

TABLE No. IX.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN 3,407 CASES, ADMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1824, TO APRIL 1ST, 1859.

Ill health of various kinds,	567	Fear of poverty,	7
Intense mental and bodily exertion,	267	Fever,	15
Intemperance,	217	Jealousy,	8
Religious excitement,	196	Loss of property,	8
Domestic unhappiness,	141	Malformation of the brain,	5
Grief, loss of friends, &c.,	170	Anxiety and fatigue,	18
Puerperal state,	113	Change of habits,	6
Masturbation,	115	Use of tobacco,	11
Disappointed affection,	80	Apoplexy,	2
Perplexities in business,	61	Home-sickness,	4
Injuries in the head,	37	Use of Opium,	4
Epilepsy,	47	Exposure to fumes of charcoal,	1
Exposure of various kinds,	30	Mesmerism,	2
Paramenia,	33	Insufficient nutrition, (Grahamism,)	1
Disease of the brain,	18	Sexual Indulgence,	3
Repelled cutaneous disease,	18	Disease of heart,	1
Millerism,	16	Chorea,	1
Turn of life,	19	Slander,	1
Disappointed ambition,	14	Ridicule of shopmates,	1
Want of sleep,	15	Self indulgence,	1
Paralysis,	17	Necrosis,	1
Fright,	12	Wakemanite excitement,	1
Spiritual manifestations,	14	Unknown,	1064
Erroneous education,	12	Total,	3407
Bodily injuries,	12		

TABLE No. XI.

AGE AT THE TIME OF FIRST ATTACK OF THOSE ADMITTED SINCE MARCH 31ST,

1845.

AGE.	1845 to 1855. 10 years.		1855 to 1860. 5 years.		1860 and 1861.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Under 15 years,	26	12	12	6	6	2	44	20	64
From 15 to 20 years,	85	107	40	43	6	14	131	164	295
“ 20 to 25 “	106	142	70	83	17	20	193	245	438
“ 25 to 30 “	77	131	45	73	10	17	132	221	353
“ 30 to 35 “	71	84	46	39	8	13	125	136	261
“ 35 to 40 “	38	84	33	46	5	6	76	136	212
“ 40 to 45 “	39	56	27	46	1	11	67	113	180
“ 45 to 50 “	29	33	22	12	1	3	52	48	100
“ 50 to 60 “	30	53	25	21	5	5	60	79	139
“ 60 to 70 “	22	19	15	18	1	3	38	40	78
“ 70 to 80 “	8	6	3	8	2	1	13	15	28
Over 80 years,		1	1				1	1	2
Unknown,	55	53	14	23	4	3	73	84	157
Total,	586	786	353	418	66	98	1005	1302	2307

TABLE No. XII.

MONTHLY DISCHARGES SINCE MARCH 31ST, 1844.

DISCHARG- ED.	1844 to 1854. 10 years.		1854 to 1859. 5 years.		1859 and 1860.		1860 and 1861.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
April,	38	45	31	40	5	9	3	11	77	105	182
May,	36	37	37	42	11	5	7	13	91	97	188
June,	46	41	26	56	5	7	5	8	82	112	194
July,	42	54	41	34	8	7	8	8	99	103	202
August,	64	83	25	30	7	10	5	6	101	129	230
September,	44	75	30	27	4	4	3	5	81	111	192
October,	43	58	29	43	10	6	9	11	91	118	209
November,	54	55	17	32	4	10	6	7	81	104	185
December,	41	64	17	19	6	6	6	7	70	96	166
January,	33	32	23	27	3	5	3	9	62	73	135
February,	37	45	14	32	9	4	3	7	63	88	151
March,	53	85	36	35	4	7	8	7	101	134	235
Total,	531	674	326	417	76	80	66	99	999	1270	2269

TABLE No. XIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH SINCE MARCH 31, 1841.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males.		Total.	Females.		1841-2.		1842-3.		1843-4.		1844-5.		1845-6.		1846-7.		1847-8.		1848-9.		1849-50.		1850-1.		1851-2.		1852-3.		1853-4.		1854-5.		1855-6.		1856-7.		1857-8.		1858-9.		1859-60.		1860-1.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Exhaustion,	31	45	76	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Phthisis,	8	18	26																																											
General Debility,	12	13	25																																											
Dysentery,	8	16	24																																											
Paralysis,	16	8	24																																											
Apoplexy,	8	9	17																																											
Epilepsy,	11	2	13	8																																										
General Paralysis,	31	18	49																																											
Disease of Brain,	7	4	11																																											
Erysipelas,	7	4	11																																											
Suicide,	2	7	9																																											
Old Age,	7	2	9																																											
Disease of Lungs,	12	7	19																																											
Acute Diarrhea,	6	1	7																																											
Marasmus,	5	2	7																																											
Chronic Diarrhea,	5	2	7																																											
Disease of Bowels,	5	2	7																																											
Disease of Stomach,	5	2	7																																											
Fever,	5	2	7																																											
Injury,	2	1	3																																											
Internal Hemorrhage,	2	1	3																																											
Disease of Heart,	2	1	3																																											
Psoas Abscess,	1	1	2																																											
Disease of Liver,	1	1	2																																											
Disease of Uterus,	1	1	2																																											
Catalepsy,	1	1	2																																											
Dropsy,	1	1	2																																											
Purpura,	1	1	2																																											
Cancer,	1	1	2																																											
Total,	159	148	307	6	2	5	2	5	4	7	4	5	11	8	3	4	8	7	5	17	13	9	6	9	13	11	10	13	9	8	12	14	5	9	6	9	7	8	9	11	5	4				
General Total,	307				8		7		9		11	16	11	12	12	30							15	22	21	22	21	22	17	26	14	20														
Per cent. on whole number treated,	5.46				4.46		4.07		5.82		5.85	6.92	4.84	5.08	4.70	11.19							5.53	6.98	6.54	6.34	4.78	7.42	3.91	4.28	2.86	5.22														
Per cent. on daily average number in the house,	10.11				9.09		8.18		10.71		11.34	13.22	8.66	9.44	8.51	20.97							9.93	13.09	11.73	12.22	9	18	13.90	6.86	7.53	4.62	9.13													

The preceding Tables give a full summary of the results of the year by itself and in comparison with those which have preceded it.

That is a wise regulation which requires that once in a year the officers of the Retreat shall, in mercantile phrase, balance their accounts with the great charity entrusted to their management, and present an abstract of the profit and loss which has resulted to humanity from the operations of the Institution for that period. We owe to the mercy and blessing of a kind Providence, the ability to report the largest number of recoveries we have ever had, and a less proportionate number of deaths than for more than twenty years. The general health of the Retreat has been unusually good, and we have had a good exemption from the ordinary casualties of Hospital life.

The report of the managers will specify the points of advancement which we have made during the year and which continue to illustrate the wise policy of your Board, which has of late years aimed more at the improvement and elevation of the Institution, than to its enlargement. The introduction of gas has proved, at least in the estimation of our inmates, the most acceptable of our improvements. It has given, during our long winter evenings, an entire new aspect to our Halls, and has diffused an air of cheerfulness and comfort throughout the whole house, which would be difficult to describe. Perhaps in no one point was the pleasant effect of the gas more perceptible than in our chapel. This room had become somewhat out of repair, and had been put in thorough order, an improvement made in the arrangement of some of the seats, and the whole room painted of a more cheerful tint. The entire floor had been carpeted through the liberality of R. Burkett, Esq., and a handsome curtain furnished for the window by Messrs. Starr & Burkett, of this city. When lit up cheerfully, as it was by the gas, the whole aspect of the place was changed, and it seemed to have become

a more right and fitting place for the sacred purposes to which, since the erection of our new Amusement Hall, it has been exclusively devoted. The effect of the first evening service upon our family, after all these changes, was most striking.

The general progress of the Institution for the year, though full of interesting and suggestive incidents, as any year of such a house must be, presents few points requiring especial attention in the brief report to which I am necessarily limited at this time. The medical and moral treatment of the Institution has been continued in accordance with the outlines of our system as given in previous reports. Our "Amusement Hall" gives us such new and increased facilities for all sorts of social gatherings, that they have, of course, been more numerous and effective than we could formerly make them. As often as once or twice a week, during the winter, our hall has been filled with an amused, interested and attentive audience, either joining in our dancing parties or listening to lectures, concerts, Ethiopian minstrels, private theatricals, &c. These hours thus spent have most clearly demonstrated the power of cheerfulness as a remedy, and that laughter oftentimes "doeth good like a medicine." The effect of these various entertainments is not the same upon all. Their varied character, however, is such that there are but few of our inmates who do not at some time come within their enlivening and curative influences. Nor are they mere opportunities of display, or mere changes of scene in the dull monotony of a listless life. They have a deeper influence. In no family or association of equal numbers, is there greater diversity of character than in one like ours. The greater the fertility of resource and the variety of our means, therefore the more effectually are these diversities met and rightly influenced.

To suppose that the inmates of a Lunatic Asylum must necessarily be in a state of continual unhappiness, is as

erroneous as to suppose the Asylum itself a place only of confinement and suffering. There is a wonderful diversity in the manifestations of this disease, each case having its peculiar character,—the melancholic, who supposes God has forsaken him for time and eternity,—the excitable, defying all law but his own sovereign will,—and those who less gravely affected are yet unfitted for the duties of life, and are waiting with more or less of patience and resignation for the time of restoration and dismissal. Those who are really miserable and complaining, are not so, generally, from intolerance of the restraints of the Institution, but because their plans of imaginary business and their visionary schemes have been arrested by their detention here. Now as amusement and recreation are essential to the preservation of health of body and mind, and as their genial influences are felt and appreciated by us all while recovering from the debility attendant upon the convalescence from ordinary illness, how much more sensitive to their effect must those be who are suffering under this graver disorder.

No man has better or wiser views of the moral treatment of Insanity, and no man has more nobly and eloquently advocated them than Dr. Connolly, a man whose name should be ever held in most profound respect and grateful remembrance by every friend of the Insane. Speaking of entertainment, he says: (Hanwell Reports, 1842,) “their effect is to cheer and console the depressed, as manifestations of the consideration felt for them and the desire entertained for their happiness, and to interrupt the unhappy thoughts of the more disturbed with the associations of innocent diversions and joyousness. They are looked forward to with pleasant anticipations, and the patients join in the bustle of preparation for them with alacrity and cheerfulness. The happy assembling, the delight evinced during the hour of entertainment, their gratified expression on the breaking up of the party, and their orderly and good-hu-

mored departure from this scene of simple gaiety, leave the unaccustomed spectator impressed with wonder, and those most familiar with such a scene, filled with the emotions naturally arising from the view of so much happiness created by the mere exercise of kindness in mansions thought to be dedicated only to scenes of suffering and woe.

These little indulgencies are found to blend themselves with the best part of moral management, and to contribute to secure the confidence and affection of the Insane. The gratitude thus created becomes a bond of great power, for the patients in general fully appreciate all that is done, not only to protect them from suffering, but to impart positive comfort and enjoyment to them.

In a large majority of cases of insanity, the powers of observation are active and the understanding has a considerable range of exercise, while the affections exist as warmly, and the sensibility is as acute as in a state of perfect mental health. Instead, therefore, of the majority of insane persons being now consigned to the chance of cruelty or oblivion, the utmost care is taken to act on what remains of intellect and feeling in each case, so as to direct the impaired faculties of the understanding, if not always usefully, at least safely; and at the same time to cherish and govern the affections by all the resources of compassionate protection."

Among our amusements our musical entertainments have been most prominent. Our musical friends in the city, to whom we are under such real obligations, can hardly estimate the pleasure they have conferred and the good they have effected in their happy use of a remedy of such high authority and ancient date. Dr. Tuke says: "Music is the first recorded remedy employed, so far as we are aware, for the relief of madness. That ancient musician of whom it has been said that he struck tones that were an echo of the sphere harmonies, 'took an harp and played

with his hand.' So Saul was refreshed and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him."*

Our Billiard table, presented by A. S. Beckwith, Esq., was a most timely and acceptable gift. It has been in daily use, and has made many an hour pleasant and cheerful, which, without it, would have been sad and weary. The donation of five hundred pots of beautiful and flourishing green-house plants from Miss Brinley, the commencement of our conservatory, is a donation which will be gratefully appreciated by many a suffering invalid.

* Since writing the above, I have received from an intelligent friend of mine, a connection of one of our convalescing patients, the following note, with the request that I should communicate it to our musical friends. I can make no better disposition of it than to insert it here.

"The thanks of the Superintendent, Directors, and Inmates of the Retreat for the Insane, in Hartford, have doubtless been expressed to the Musical Societies and Choirs who have generously given concerts in that Institution, the past season.

There are, however, many families and circles of relatives, who have friends resident there, as patients, and who have been deeply interested and gratified, in learning that such musical entertainments have been so generously and frequently given, and in the enjoyment of which, those whom they love, there, have been sharers. And in behalf of *one* such family and circle—represented in the person of a beloved member, resident at the Retreat,—and having a soul for music, the writer of this Card would express his deep-felt gratitude. May God's rewarding blessings be bestowed upon those who have so generously "ministered to minds diseased," for their pleasure, and in promotion of their convalescence and their preparation to rejoice their friends at home and in restored mental health.

This expression of personal and private gratitude should also be extended to individuals and families, in Hartford and vicinity, who have kindly given to convalescent inmates of the Retreat, access to their collections of flowers and plants, and to other objects of interest.

A GRATEFUL FRIEND."

April 30, 1861.

During the past year an effort was made to raise funds with which to remedy some deficiencies in the means of treatment possessed by the Institution. The origin of this effort and the details of its necessity, can be best presented by an extract from a circular letter addressed to our friends by the Superintendent, as Chairman of the Committee :

“Let me call your attention briefly to some considerations which have urged me to a step clearly no part of my official duty to the 220 patients under my charge, and the additional care and labor of which might easily and perhaps reasonably have been avoided by me.

But eloquent and touching appeals have been made to me daily for years by these patients, which I can no longer resist, and to which I felt compelled to make an effort to respond. Not a visit do I make to our Wards, that I do not pass by some sorrowful face which I could not make bright and happy ; some torpid mind which I could not cheer and animate, did I possess some needed additional appliances of treatment. These are clearly demanded by the necessities of the Insane ; they are possessed by some other Institutions more liberally endowed than our own, and no Institution can be considered complete without them. In some of my Annual Reports I have gone more at large into this subject, and to them I would refer for details.

What we need, and what I ask for, are additional means of providing amusement, recreation and employment for all our patients, but especially for that large class who are within the range of recovery or improvement.

The greatest evil of all Lunatic Asylums is the monotony of the patients' life ; their greatest necessity is the relief of this monotony.

The means of relief which I am now anxious to obtain, and which will afford us greater aid than any other, and for which I ask your assistance, are—

1st. A CONSERVATORY FOR FLOWERS, &c.

It is proposed to build this from 75 to 100 feet in length, with a double spanned roof of glass.

This will afford a pleasant daily promenade for our patients, especially during those stormy and inclement days which form so large a portion of our New England year, and when out-of-door exercise for invalids is impossible. The care and culture of the plants will afford daily occupation of the most useful and grateful kind for our female patients. The Conservatory will also enable us to decorate our rooms, especially those of the sick and desponding, with flowers.

2d. A BOWLING ALLEY, WITH ROOM FOR A BAGATELLE BOARD, AND FOR CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, &c., FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF OUR LADIES.

These popular and useful recreations will be of incalculable benefit. Both the Conservatory and the Bowling Alley, while affording needful and healthy exercise, of which very many will gladly avail themselves, will serve most effectually to relieve the monotony of their Halls; by giving our ladies a pleasant resort during the many stormy days, especially of the winter season.

3d. A SMALL, NEAT, AND TASTEFUL BUILDING FOR A MUSEUM OR READING ROOM, FOR OUR GENTLEMEN.

This may be made a place of deposit for objects of curiosity, and specimens in the different departments of Natural History, such as minerals, birds, shells, &c. Decorated with maps and pictures, and supplied with periodicals, it will form a most pleasant and important place of resort, especially for our convalescent gentlemen. The want of such a room in the Institution has, of late years, been greatly felt. After convalescence has commenced, the forced association, even to a limited extent, with the recent and excited, or with the chronic and frequently

more or less unpleasant patients, is not only annoying and painful, but absolutely injurious to the educated and refined; and yet, beyond the time devoted to out-of-door exercise, (often impossible in stormy weather,) I have no means of giving them that entire relief which they require. A room of the character I have described, like the Conservatory, located upon the lawn, distinct from the Institution, would afford a most grateful and beneficial resort for this class.

Occasional visits to a well-stored Museum of objects of curiosity, Natural History, &c., would be a source of great enjoyment to all our patients.

4th. THE LAYING OUT AND DECORATION OF OUR GROUNDS.

It is proposed to drain and grade the ground, add to our present plantations of trees and flowering shrubs, and to open a carriage road at a more suitable distance from the building than the present one, to which the public at certain times and under suitable restrictions, may have access.

We have been presented, by Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Vaux, (the Superintendent and the Architect of the New York Central Park,) with an exceedingly artistic and beautiful plan for this purpose, which most happily develops all the natural beauties of our Lawn. It has been adopted by the Board of Directors—and if we are enabled to carry it out, will prove an ornament of great practical utility. These gentlemen assure me that few lawns possess greater capacity for producing beautiful effects, if properly managed.

Mr. Waring (Superintendent of Drainage of the Central Park) has also given us a plan for thorough drainage.

The generous interest which these gentlemen from abroad have taken in this enterprise, is very gratifying.

5th. A MELODEON FOR OUR CHAPEL; A PIANO FOR OUR NEW AND HANDSOME AMUSEMENT HALL; AND LIBRARIES FOR SUNDAY READING.

These, with additions to our Magic Lantern Apparatus, and to our limited stock of small musical instruments, are our more necessary and pressing wants.

A careful estimate of expense gives \$12,000 as the least sum for which these improvements can be accomplished.

In the thirty-fifth Report, I made a brief Expose of the financial condition and resources of the Institution. I there stated, what was known to all familiar with its history, that it was founded mainly by private benevolence; that it has since received but comparatively little aid from either public or private sources; that the donations of the State have been small, few and far between, and generally for a consideration; and that the Institution has principally accomplished its results and attained its present position by the blessing of Heaven upon that spirit of Christian philanthropy and financial sagacity which have guided its concerns.

The architectural and other improvements which have been made during the past few years, and which remain to be made, (such as the introduction of Gas, Steam, &c.,) have absorbed and will continue to absorb for several years to come, every dollar of our available income.

I am compelled, therefore, to look to private beneficence as the only source from which it is possible to obtain this aid. I ask it earnestly, as giving the Institution the greater power of promoting the recovery of the curable; of alleviating the weariness of hope deferred—that heart-sickness which comes from impatient waiting for the slow-moving hours of long protracted convalescence; in truth, of exchanging darkness for light, sorrow for joy, sickness for health, gloom and despair for peace and hope, for many who have been, and the many who yet will be brought to our doors bound in the bondage of this terrible disease. Is

it strange, therefore, living as I do amidst so much misery which can so easily be remedied, or alleviated, that I should plead earnestly for the means to do it, in the strong conviction that if this effort fails *now*, no similar one will be made for years?

Within the past few years most liberal donations have been made to many other of our Institutions for these and similar objects. It is not certainly becoming that the Retreat should be suffered to fall behind hand in points of such importance. It ought rather to lead.

The many and great improvements which have been made in this Institution during the past few years, are evidences of a recognition of the fact that the day has gone by, when the ordinary necessities and comforts of life were deemed a sufficient provision for the Insane. The Christian sentiment of the day now demands, that in the arrangement of Lunatic Hospitals, everything repulsive shall, as far as possible, be laid aside; that they be made cheerful and pleasant residences for the diseased body and the disordered mind; that their wards should invite and not repel; be sought as a refuge and not entered as a last resort; that the real affliction of this grave disease shall not be aggravated, both to patient and friends, by the necessity of resorting for treatment to an abode in any manner cheerless or repulsive, but that they should be soothed and consoled by their ability to seek relief amid pleasant associations, and in a cheerful and home-like dwelling. Thus treating it, as it is, a simply physical disease, we should deprive Insanity of half its horrors.

There is another consideration which it is fair to present, and which interests us all. Insanity is no respecter of persons. There is no home so wisely guided, none so safely guarded, that this disease may not enter. In all, therefore, that we may do toward increasing the efficiency and comfort of our Asylums for the Insane, we may be ministering

in the future to the necessities of some one of our beloved ones or Ourselves!

I am aware of the thousand calls which are day by day almost intruding themselves upon private charity. The one I now present to you needs no better excuse, if any, than the subject itself.

This movement is made with the sanction of the Board of Directors, and under the advice and general direction of a Committee appointed by them."

The result of this application was most gratifying. Such benevolence needs no commendation and asks none. My own sense of obligation for these and other gifts, as well as for the considerate courtesy and personal kindness with which I was met, cannot well be expressed in words. Awkward and irksome as I reasonably expected the effort would be to me, the due appreciation of my motives and position in regard to it, with other pleasant attending circumstances, will make the whole affair one of the most cherished and gratifying incidents of my Retreat life.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Thomas S. Williams,	\$1000	J. S. Morgan, (London,)	\$200
S. S. Ward,	500	H. A. Perkins,	100
Hungerford & Cone,	500	Leonard Church,	100
Thomas Smith,	500	Charles Collins, (N. Y.,)	100
Robert Watkinson,	300	George Beach,	100
T. M. Allyn,	300	J. W. & C. M. Beach,	100
Cheney Bros.,	300	H. Blanchard,	100
James B. Hosmer,	250	H. Z. Pratt,	100
Calvin Day,	250	G. F. Davis,	100
W. E. Dodge, (N. Y.,)	250	Wm. T. Lee,	100
E. G. Ripley,	200	Albert Day,	100
C. H. Northam,	200	Daniel Phillips,	100
H. & W. Keney,	200	James L. Howard,	100
James G. Bolles,	200	James Dixon,	100
Ebenezer Flower,	200	John Olmsted,	100
James Goodwin,	200	N. M. Waterman,	100
Joseph Trumbull,	200	Lucius Barbour,	100
William A. Buckingham, (Nor-		Horatio E. Day,	100
wich,)	200	R. S. & G. Seyms,	100

Pliny Jewell,	\$100	Charles Hosmer,	\$25
T. K. & J. Brace,	100	E. T. Smith,	25
Joseph Church,	100	A. E. & F. L. Burr,	25
Charles Seymour,	100	N. Shipman,	25
Case, Lockwood & Co.,	100	S. H. White,	25
E. H. Brinley,	100	Ana Sperry,	25
J. Warburton,	150	C. T. Hillyer,	25
Geo. Brinley,	100	W. M. & C. B. Bowers,	25
Z. Preston,	100	D. W. Pardee,	25
T. Holland,	100	T. H. Seymour,	25
Wm. F. Tuttle,	100	C. C. Soper,	25
Samuel J. Tuttle,	100	O. D. Seymour,	25
Thomas M. Day,	100	E. W. Parsons,	20
A. Smith,	100	H. L. Porter,	20
O. G. Terry,	100	O. Allen,	20
H. Huntington,	100	D. Hillyer,	20
N. Kingsbury,	100	James Bolter,	20
E. G. Howe,	100	J. H. Goodwin,	20
James Stokes, (N. Y.,)	100	J. C. Walkley,	20
G. D. Morgan, (N. Y.,)	100	Francis & Gridley,	20
J. T. Terry, (N. Y.,)	100	A. L. Sisson,	20
S. M. Buckingham, (Po'keepsie,)	100	B. Sage,	20
S. L. Loomis,	50	W. J. Hamersley,	15
G. M. Bartholomew,	50	Joseph Loth,	10
R. G. Talcott,	50	John Braddock,	5
John A. Butler,	50	H. L. Miller,	2
E. H. Owen,	50	Mrs. Sigourney, for Piano, Me-	
E. Collins,	50	lodeon, &c.,	50
H. Fitch,	50	Mrs. H. Hooker, do.,	20
T. Belknap,	50	Miss M. G. Wells, do.,	10
Mark Howard,	50	Miss H. M. Merritt, (N. Y.,) do.,	10
R. D. Hubbard,	50		
Rev. James Hughes,	50		\$11,222
G. M. Welch,	50		

It will be seen that our "Amusement Fund" has not yet reached the necessary amount required. Donations to make up this deficiency, or further to extend its benefits in extending or perfecting our improvements, will be gratefully received.

Gifts of objects of curiosity or interest, specimens in the various departments of Natural History, shells, minerals, birds, &c., prints, engravings, maps, &c., &c., are solicited for the Museum.

CONCLUSION.

We desire to acknowledge our great obligations to Pres. Eliot of Trinity College, for his interesting lecture on the Alhambra, to Mr. J. G. Barnett and choir of the Center Church, to Mr. L. Barker and choir of the North Baptist Church, to Mr. H. Wilson and choir of Christ Church, to Prof. Stickney and other musical friends from the city, to Mr. C. W. Huntington and choir of the South Congregational Church, to Mr. J. Walz and choir of St. Patrick's, and to Mr. S. T. Bissell and choir of the Universalist Church, for most delightful musical entertainments, and to Mr. R. Hibbard of New Britain, for humorous and entertaining readings.

As heretofore our thanks are especially due to those friends who have so kindly favored us with donations of various publications for the benefit of our household. Many newspapers are daily placed in the hands of our patients, but not so many as would be useful or as is desirable. There is hardly a paper or periodical in this state that would not find in our family more than one reader locally interested in its perusal. The following papers have been received from their publishers gratuitously : The Hartford Daily Post, The New Haven Daily Palladium, The New Orleans Semi-weekly Commercial Bulletin, The New Orleans Witness and Advocate, The Chorister, New York, The Waterbury American, The Columbian Register, The Hartford Weekly Courant, The Religious Herald and The Christian Secretary. From the proprietors of the Hartford Courant, Press, Times, Religious Herald and Christian Secretary, we have received liberally, weekly files of their exchanges. From the Missionary Society six copies of the Missionary Herald, and from Mrs. Sigourney, E. G. Ripley, Esq., R. G. Talcott Esq., and Messrs. Stillman and Parsons, books, papers and pamphlets for the Library and reading rooms.

As formerly we are indebted to Mr. D. S. Dewey for fre-

quent and most acceptable donations of boquets for the ladies' parlors, and to Mr. J. Atwood for a supply of evergreens for Christmas decorations. We are also indebted to G. P. Bissell Esq., for a fine marine print, handsomely framed, to Hon. J. Dixon for several volumes of Reports of Pacific Railroad Surveys, for Patent Office Reports, and other documents; to Mr. Taylor for bulbs for the flower garden, to O. F. Winchester Esq., of New Haven for a boiler for the Conservatory, to Mrs. Holm for \$5, and to *a friend* for \$1.50 for the ladies' library, and to Mrs. Helen McDowell for handsomely furnishing one of our parlor hall rooms.

I desire to record my personal obligations to the Medical and other Officers of the Institution, for their unwearied devotion to its interest, and for their hearty coöperation with my own efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. BUTLER,

Superintending Physician.

HARTFORD, April 1st, 1861.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

THE usual duties of the Chaplain of the Retreat, which have been regularly performed the past year, except for a short season while the buildings were undergoing repairs, are so uniform, and have been so often specified, as to require no repetition in this Report. The point of most interest in respect to the religious services of the Institution, is the renewing and refitting of our place for worship during the year. In neatness, taste and adaptation to the comfort of the attendants on these services, the Chapel now combines nearly all which could be reasonably desired, and will, it is believed, compare favorably with those of any other similar Institution in the country. Many thanks are due to those who originated the improvement, and to the kind friends who aided in its accomplishment.

There is still need of enlargement in the Hymn Book used in the Chapel services. A greater variety of topics is demanded, and more hymns on some topics at present partially supplied. A book fitted for the place which this is designed to fill, should contain not only hymns for use in worship, but a moderate portion of hymns which the patients could read for comfort and as aids to devotion in their solitary hours. The daily services in the Chapel require several times the number of hymns, if we would avoid tiresome repetition that would be required for worship only on the Sabbath. A selection for enlarging the Book in present use has been begun, and the hope is indulged that early measures may be taken to complete the work.

I am happy to be able to acknowledge anew the obliga-

tions expressed in former reports, for the kind and courteous treatment which, in the discharge of my official duties, I have received from all connected with the Retreat. May the Divine blessing still rest on it, and on all who seek its welfare, and its means for usefulness increase with the increasing demands for its aid.

H. HOOKER.

HARTFORD, April 1st, 1861.

A P P E N D I X .

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, AT HARTFORD.

For patients belonging to this State, with the usual accommodations, \$3 per week.

For those belonging to other States, 4 “

If extra accommodations and attendance are required, they will be furnished at a corresponding additional charge.

No patient admitted for a shorter time than three months; and payment for *that term only* is to be made in *advance to a Manager*.

Subsequent expenses are to be paid, quarterly, to the *Steward*.

If the patient is removed *uncured*, before the expiration of thirteen weeks, and contrary to the advice and consent of the Superintending Physician, board is always required for that period; but if the patient recovers before the expiration of the period paid for, and leaves with the full approbation of the Physician, the excess is refunded.

Letters relating to the quarterly bills and clothing, should be addressed to Mr. THOMAS H. HOLADAY, the Steward. Clothing and packages sent for the use of the inmates should be sent to the care of the Steward.

All letters in relation to the situation and health of the patients, &c., &c., will, of course, be addressed to Dr. JOHN S. BUTLER, the Superintendent.

Application for admission should be made to Dr. BUTLER, the Superintendent, *previous to the patients being brought to the Retreat*, in all cases, whether the Governor's order for aid is granted or not. A brief statement of the case should accompany the application.

STATE APPROPRIATION.

An annual appropriation is made by the State, for the aid of those whose limited means prevent them from availing themselves of the benefits of the Retreat.

Applications for aid, from this fund, must be made by the friends directly to the Governor, either personally or by letter, and should be accompanied by certificates of the character and necessities of the case.

VISITORS.

I. The Institution will not be open for visitors except from two to four o'clock, P. M.

II. All visitors, except persons having business at the Retreat, will be required to provide themselves with tickets for admission from the Managers, either of whom will grant the same, unless their knowledge of the circumstances, makes it, in their judgment, necessary to refuse.

LEGACIES.

Legacies should be given in the corporate name of the Institution, viz., to "The President and Directors of the Retreat for the Insane."

Form of Certificate and Request, which the friends of patients are requested to present with the application for their admission.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

I hereby certify that I have seen and examined
M— ———, of———, and believe h ——— to be insane.

—————, 186—.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

To be signed by a guardian, near relative or friend.

I request that M— ———, of———, may be admitted as a patient into the Retreat for the Insane.

—————, 186—.

FORM OF BOND.

Upon the admission of ——— of
into the RETREAT FOR THE INSANE, at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for ——— use, and to pay to the Treasurer of the said Institution ——— dollars per week for board, medicine, and medical attendance; and also to pay the expense of a separate attendant, if the Superintendent shall deem one necessary; to make compensation for all damages not exceeding twenty-five dollars done by ——— to the property of the RETREAT; to pay reasonable expenses for pursuing in case of elopement; cause the said patient to be removed when discharged; and in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

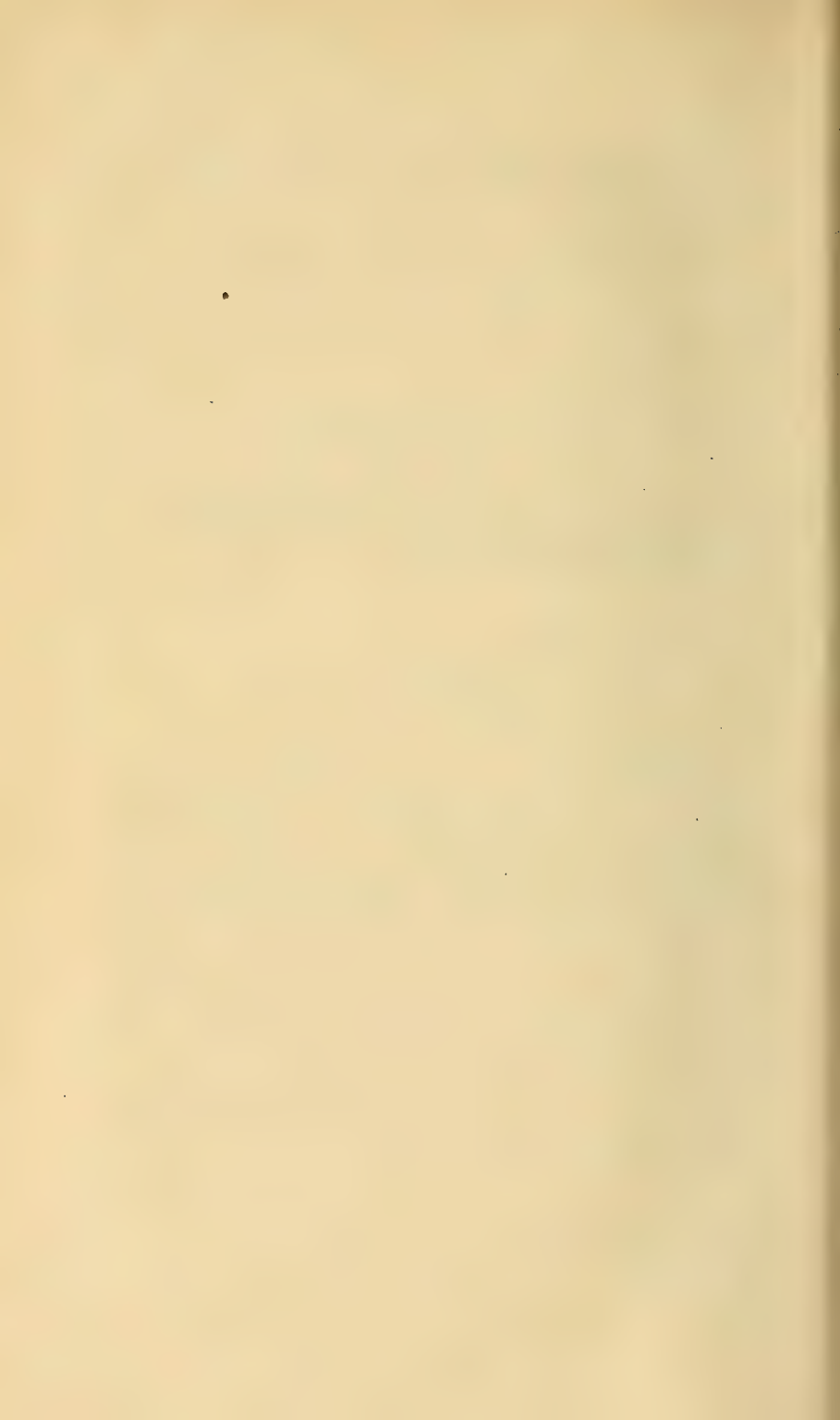
Principal.

For value received, I hereby engage to be responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

Surety.

HARTFORD, CONN.,
Approved by

18



REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES,
AT
LAKEVILLE, CONN.,
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MAY SESSION, 1861.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.

HARTFORD:
J. R. HAWLEY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1861.



REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Connecticut :

IN accordance with the request of numerous signed petitions, and after a visit of careful inspection and examination by the Joint Standing Committee on Humane Institutions, the Legislature of 1860 made an appropriation for the partial support of 15 children at the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville (Salisbury.) An appropriation of \$1,500 was placed in the hands of the Governor, to be used by him as in his judgment would best advance the interests of this class, and either demonstrate for the State the propriety and necessity of institutions for these unfortunate children, or show them to be of no advantage.

We have already eleven pupils who are beneficiaries of the State to the amount of \$100 each, per annum. Others have made application for this State aid, but because of utter inability on the part of friends to share the burden of expense with the State, their applications have not been laid before the Governor; and others still have been rejected, for the reason that the subjects of them were considered unimprovable.

A child may be so mentally deficient as to be unable to receive instruction at home, or at the public school, when at the same time capable of making rapid progress in a school suited to his capacities, and assisted by the surroundings and advantages of such an institution. As our numbers are limited, we have tried to obtain pupils of this latter class.

Our school has been in operation two years and seven months.

The number of children admitted is seventeen.

Six of these were mutes.

One, a semi-mute.

Three had very defective articulation, pronouncing words with great difficulty.

Five were so physically infirm that they could make only uncertain steps and movements.

Five could not feed themselves.

Six could neither dress nor undress themselves.

Seven were filthy in their habits, paying little or no attention to the demands of nature.

Ten could run and play like ordinary children.

Five of these were lively and fond of play; the others were sluggish, and needed constant prompting.

One could read words of three letters.

One could read easy sentences.

One could read very well.

Thus it will be seen that our school is composed of children either painfully dull, or radically deficient. In the announcement of the establishment of our school, we said:

“Among the discoveries and improvements of modern science and philanthropy, one of the most important has been, that in these the intellect is not wholly wanting, but its due manifestation is impeded and delayed by the imperfection of the physical development, and the means which have been adopted for the development of the body, and the strengthening of its muscles and nerves, have, in many cases, brought the child into as favorable a condition for intellectual training as that of children in general. It will, then, be our first object to restore the body to all the conditions of health. Especial physical training, improving the various functions of the body, and inducing a capacity for useful occupation, the inculcation of habits of order, cleanliness, general propriety, and self-reliance,

will enter largely into our labors, while the elementary branches of education usually acquired in the common school will be taught by the most approved inductive methods."

The entire history of our institution proves the truth of the assertion then made, that the intellect is not wanting, but its due manifestation is impeded and delayed by the imperfection of the physical development; and the means employed *have* in some instances brought our children into a favorable condition for intellectual training.

Six of our pupils have been admitted since September of last year. Of course it could not be expected that they would make much progress in so short a time, when we remember that in every attempt at education of the imbecile, we must first "fathom his deficiencies," and commence, in our efforts, at the low point of his comprehension. After we have thus come down to the level of the child, arrested his attention, interested him in the accomplishment of something, however small it may be, and he learns that this may be repeated time and again, we have but laid the foundation for acquirement.

With these remarks, we will compare the present condition of our pupils with that at the time of their admission.

All of our children can dress, undress, and wash themselves, save two. One of these is but four and one-half years old, and the other has been with us but four months. All save the little one feed themselves, and are well-behaved at table. In the school-room, we have two classes in Geography; the more advanced class is familiar with the maps of the United States and Europe, and with general geography; the other class is one of beginners.

Five of our pupils can read quite well.

Six can read words upon card-boards.

Seven can spell words.

Four can spell words of three or more syllables, containing silent letters.

Three can spell little words.

In Arithmetic, one is acquainted with the four ground rules, and will perform long examples under either.

Three can perform examples upon black-board or slate.

Four know the multiplication table.

Six can write.

Two can write letters to their friends.

Two others will dictate pleasant, affectionate letters, containing the general news of their little world, making known their wants, &c.

Of the six mutes, one has died, and one has left the school. Of those remaining,

One repeats words, syllables, letters, and the names of persons and objects.

One will repeat a few names and words well.

One will occasionally repeat a word.

One will hum songs, but never tries to articulate.

The child whom I have called a semi-mute, now converses intelligently upon any topic within the range of her knowledge.

By semi-mutes we mean those who can imperfectly utter some words, but can not connect them into a sentence; and although perhaps anxious to use language, do not try, because incapable of making themselves understood.

I shall report the progress of this little girl, because, having been a beneficiary of one of the noble charities of the State, and connected for six years with the school of that institution, her former condition is known to many. She came to our school in October, 1858—a wild, willful, thieving girl, ten years of age. One of her first acts was to steal a roll of butter from the breakfast table, hide it under her apron, and thus transport it to her room, there to be used as hair-oil. She was, at least morally, an idiot. She possessed no sense of right and wrong; none of accountability or shame. Thimbles, rings, scissors, ribbons, buttons, or any thing which arrested her attention, things useful and useless, were alike purloined and hidden. The

slightest cause would arouse in her an uncontrollable fit of anger. Her appetite was extraordinary, and, after having satisfied it fully, as one would suppose, by a hearty dinner, any random crust or garbage destined to be thrown away, was eagerly sought for, and as eagerly devoured. She had evidently been well cared for, previously to her coming to us; for, although she did not know one letter, and could not plainly pronounce any words, save yes and no, she could sew over-hand seams nicely. The lady who had taken care of her informed me that she believed some of the children associating with her could understand some things that she tried to say. In fits of anger or excitement, she would rapidly utter unintelligible sounds.

Her first attempt to imitate a particular sound in response to request, was successful, and evidently so pleased her, that she tried hard to improve. From the simplest open vowel sounds, she passed to labials, and these, with her lips moulded to the proper position, or closed at the proper instant by the fingers of the teacher, she rapidly acquired, and to-day her speech is perfectly intelligible. Although now quite well advanced in geography and arithmetic, a good reader and speller, she delights in retaining her place in the phonetic class, where, by distinct articulations, she materially assists the teacher in her efforts with the less advanced pupils. Her copy books will compare well with those of girls of her age in the common schools. She reads plain writing with facility. Her old propensity to lying and theft is not entirely gone, but she very rarely yields to it. She is evidently restrained by a moral sense. She regularly performs various household duties assigned to her, and will be fully capable by and by, of supporting herself by her labor, under judicious direction.

E. C., aged 13 years, became a member of our school in September of last year. She was afflicted with a nervous disorder akin to Chorea, with very irregular action of the muscular system, great susceptibility of the nervous system, together with general debility. She had a jumping,

starting, irregular walk, and could not use her hands or feet with any steadiness or precision. Her tongue was large, filling her mouth and rendering articulation difficult, aside from the uncertain control she exercised over the muscles which assist in that process. She could feed herself with great difficulty, but was not certain of being able to conduct her food directly to her mouth. She could not hold a glass of water to drink.

She possessed a sweet disposition, seldom complaining, and speedily gained the love of our entire household. She knew the alphabet, and could pick out many small words upon a printed page, but could not read the simplest lesson connectedly. Of school studies she knew nothing. It was evident that if her physical infirmities could be somewhat relieved, and her will assisted to assert its proper function, her intellect would take care of itself. The advantages of an institution like ours were precisely what her case demanded. Her improvement, physically and mentally, has been rapid. A letter which she recently dictated to her mother, will speak for itself of her present condition.

LAKEVILLE, April 16th, 1861.

DEAR MOTHER:—I should like to see you very much, and it will be but a short time before I can see you. I look forward to that time, although I am very well contented where I am. I received father's letter, and it made me feel very sorry to hear of such hard times; but I know that God has always provided for us, and I think he always will. I have been very well, for me, this winter,—have missed Ruth when the snow was on the ground. I have kept in the house pretty close all winter, but the weather is getting so warm and pleasant now, that I walk down to the woods almost every day. I can get all the winter-green berries I want to eat. You know I am always glad when summer comes. Tell grandma that I think of her every day. You must consider that this is the first letter that I ever composed all by myself. I think, mother, you

will not be sorry that I came here, after all, because I think I am learning quite fast. I have had two teachers since I came, and like them both very much. I commenced with the First reader, and am now in the Third. I suppose Ruth is in the Fourth by this time. There were eleven scholars here when I came, and there are now thirteen. I study geography, arithmetic, reading, spelling and writing. I can make but a few letters, and those not ^{so} very well, and sometimes I get almost discouraged; but then, I thought a little while ago that I could never write at all. I am learning to do sums on the slate too, but can't make the figures very good yet. I suppose little Freddie has forgotten all about me; but I should like to see him and have a good play with him. I think George is almost big enough to write to me, and I wish he would. Charlie must send a few lines to Libbie; if he can't write himself, he must tell somebody else what to write for him. Ruth must write often and tell me all about the girls and her school. I had a nice time at Christmas; I hung up my stocking as usual, and found it pretty well filled in the morning with candy, nuts and oranges, and a few other things, and a handsome little heart which I meant to bring home with me, but the other day, as I opened the box where I kept it, it fell out and broke all to pieces. I have not had a real crying spell since Thanksgiving. Tell Mrs. ———, that I think of what she told me, a few nights before I came away: "that if I try to do as well as I can, no one can expect more." Miss Green, my teacher, is trying to break me of saying *I can't*, and I think she has almost accomplished it; so now I say *I'll try* to do anything, no matter if it is difficult. I try to keep busy about something all of the time, but some of it does not amount to much.

Give my love to all of the neighbors—I should like to see them.

Your affectionate

I might detail other cases in our small school, of as marked improvement.

The school room exercises by no means comprehend all the development and progress of our pupils. The Gymnasium, the play ground, the garden, and the farm, exercise their usual beneficial influence upon them; and there we see as evident proofs of progress as in the more intellectual employments of our system of training. In cases where existed only a sluggishness of movement, an indisposition to exertion, a vacant, inanimate look, and an utter want of interest in what was going on around them, however noisy or gleeful it might be, we now find an animated look, a nimble step, a cheerful engagement in the play, and hear the happy shout!

It has been commonly taught by physiologists that the more Cineritious substance found in a given brain, the more and stronger the mentality. Now Seguin, in his "Treatment and training of Idiots," tells us that Gall, in his investigation of the functions of the brain, called up the question of the cause of idiocy, and thought he discovered proofs of the truth of his system of phrenology in idiots. That various authors who succeeded him, studied idiocy for the purpose of using its phenomena to destroy the system of Gall, and spent thirty years in measuring and weighing the heads of idiots, living and dead. Among other conclusions at which they arrived, was this: that "sometimes the brain of idiots presents no deviation in form, color and density, from the normal standard; it is, in fact, perfectly normal."

The *true type* of an idiot is, no doubt, one with a small brain; but this fact must not be permitted to predetermine our conclusions respecting the causes of idiocy. The majority of idiots whom I have seen, have heads of ordinary size, but the French authors referred to, declare that a perfectly formed cranium often "encloses a brain imperfectly formed, irregular, &c." We know that many idiots have large heads, and it is said that three-fifths of all

idiots have heads larger than men of ordinary intelligence. Carpenter says, "the *mere* comparative size of the brain, however, affords no accurate measure of the amount of mental power; we not unfrequently meet with men possessing large and well formed heads, whilst their capacity is not greater than that of others, the dimensions of whose Crania, have the same general proportion, but are of much less absolute size."

Dr. Kern says: "The progress of psychical development is not alone to be estimated by the gross relations furnished by the size, weight and convolutions of the brain; or by the microscopic or chemical analysis; but it is founded on the finer or grosser construction of the whole organism. The child partakes of the corporeal organization of its parents; and upon this a greater or less congenital psychical aptitude may depend."

We know that a man may possess large limbs and muscles, and yet be inferior in power of performance or endurance, to his neighbor of slighter form. We say that the organization of the one is loose and flabby, and the other is compact and firm. But we know that two men of the same size and weight, and of equal health, may differ essentially in agility and strength. Why is it not easy to conclude that there may be differences in brain, analogous, though not discoverable in every case by any anatomical investigations. We may not know the precise *why* and *how*, but may be content in these cases, that it is so. We do not understand the miracle of reproduction:—we understand the function, but the wonderful union of mind with matter, of soul and body, will always remain mysterious to us. This much we do know, that there must be brain before there can be mind; there must be physical before there can be psychical development.

Anything which deranges the machinery of man, as too intense and too exclusive study, or too devoted application to business, would be a sufficient cause of idiocy in offspring. The mind has a limit to its capacity, as have the

physical organs. No man can chop or mow, for eighteen or twenty of every twenty-four hours. He would break down. Everybody understands this, and yet many men apply themselves to study or business, with but five or six hours in the twenty-four for sleep, taking of food, social intercourse, and general relaxation; and still wonder why they are troubled with indigestion, deranged secretions, and a gradual weakening of the powers of the brain itself. They think it a strange providence that their children are imbecile, when the simple truth is they have exhausted that vitality which should have been transmitted to their offspring. The fact of actual transmission from parents to offspring, of temperaments, peculiarities, predisposition to infirmities, mental as well as physical, needs to be more thoroughly understood by the mass of the people than it is at present.

In the returns made to the Commissioners on Idiocy, in 1855-6, in this State, three hundred and sixteen were reported as congenital idiots; one hundred and thirteen were reported as not idiots at birth.

In the report made to the General Assembly, a large number of cases were reported in which a probable cause was assigned.

20 were of consanguine parentage.

76 were subject to epilepsy.

19 were addicted to secret vice.

95 were children of parents whose habits were bad in regard to temperance, chastity, cleanliness, &c.

50 were children of parents whose mental ability was below the average.

33 were children of feeble, sickly parents.

41 were children of scrofulous or consumptive tendencies.

10 were children of idiotic parents.

6 were children of insane parents.

6 had idiotic relatives.

8 had insane relatives.

8 had parents or near relatives epileptic.

15 feeble health of mother during pregnancy.

53 mother subject to fright, grief, bodily injury, or disease, during pregnancy.

40 mother subject to fright during pregnancy.

Mental anxiety, grief, or fright of the mother, I believe to be a cause of congenital idiocy in great numbers of cases. Esquirol informs us that many of the children born during the French Revolution were idiots, occasioned by the fright or anxiety of the mother. While, undoubtedly, vice is a fearful cause, many cases occur in families of unexceptionable habits; physiological laws may be broken—unknowingly broken—but, so far from inducing reproach, it should stimulate our sympathy and desire to lighten, so far as lies in our power, their heavy burden.

Those cases of acute insanity not caused by active disease, arise from some infraction of physiological law; but do we therefore restrain our tender sympathy, and withhold our care?

It must be allowed that we do not understand certain psychical conditions and changes noticed in childhood. We sometimes see a dull child, who is slow in learning to run or talk, every way backward in comparison with children of its own age; but, being blessed with an intelligent mother who devotes to it much time, and particular care, a favorable change takes place, and after a time the child equals its companions in acquirements.

We see other children, of the same sluggish temperament, who are not so fortunately circumstanced, in whom the lethargic condition becomes more and more marked, until, at last, idiocy is recognized by all observers. Now it is not worth our while to try and make a scientific distinction and say that this child is an idiot, and that one is not. In these contrasted cases, the difference was, doubtless, in the management rather than in the original condition; and the latter under similar treatment, might have been developed as well as the former. It becomes us, then, to throw

around this *class* of children, all the encouragements and aids to development possible.

To accomplish this, the best possible union of all the conditions of training and teaching is necessary. If functional derangement of the system exist, it must be removed. Medicinal care and physical culture must accompany intellectual training. And this can best be done in institutions established with this distinct object in view.

The common school is no place for imbeciles if they needed only instruction, for they can not compete with ordinary children; their backwardness is an annoyance to the teacher, and they are often worried by their school-mates until their tempers are permanently injured. Even if the kindest feelings prevail towards them, they are yet isolated. A child in school, with a consciousness of inferiority, will shrink more and more into himself; but place him where he is with his own class, in harmony with all, and all in sympathy with him, and incitements to effort are furnished which could not else be obtained.

Dr. Wilbur, in one of his reports to the New York legislature, says: "There is a class of children who are in the early periods, of infirm or imperfect bodily organization. As a consequence, they are deficient in intellect; they are idiots, with all the absence of mental manifestations, and with the habits and tendencies of this state. During some of the critical periods of their childhood, or in the more radical change in the system from childhood to youth, the physical cause or infirmity underlying the idiocy is actually obviated or removed. But through the strength of confirmed habits, and from the fact that they are still surrounded with the same circumstances, they would continue in the same condition of mental inferiority. Exposed to the educational and elevating influences of a well regulated institution, the effects seem almost like regeneration. The individual entirely emerges from the condition of idiocy. The effect produced may be spoken of as a cure. These are spoken of sometimes, to prevent public mis-

apprehension, as exceptional cases, but they constitute a class."

To those who are acquainted with the institutions for imbeciles in the various States, and the results obtained in them, it is needless to say much regarding their benefit and necessity.

The maxim of the ancients was, death to the injured or physically deformed. That of a later day was, the least possible care by which life can be maintained, to those who can not care for themselves. The maniac was chained or caged in filth and solitude, forever hopeless of cure, because denied attention and care. The Deaf-mute was solitary and alone, because no ingenuity of christian sympathy had found means to unclosethe barred avenues to his mind. The Blind remained in darkness, for no one thought of trying to restore, in any way, a lost sense. The poor Idiot was treated with loathing and disgust, for not a glimmer of perception had dawned upon the unthinking age, that his sad condition could be ameliorated or relieved.

But now, in the mind of the christian world, Christ's teachings demand a practical application, since "Bear ye one another's burdens" applies to all humanity. Science, love, and the highest christianity have devoted themselves to the elevation and improvement of the race, stooping to its lowest debasement, and sympathizing with it in its most painful relations.

If to arouse the slumbering mind from stupor, to impart thoughts of God, to educate and elevate those who are below the point at which education commonly begins; if to relieve the crushing weight of anxiety and care which bows many a mother to the earth; if to remove the dreadful skeleton which haunts and saddens many otherwise happy households, be christian, then religious obligation demands the establishment of institutions for the relief of idiocy.

If productive labor sufficient to meet the wants of the producer, be better for the State than consumption without

production, then political economy demands culture and training for the imbecile.

The principle was early adopted in Connecticut, that it is the duty of the State to *require* the education of *all* its children. Heretofore this class of children has been considered unsusceptible of education and improvement, and has not shared the fostering care of the State, though for the most part dependent upon it, and I am now quite convinced, unable to meet the expense themselves.

Since, however, their capacity for development has been demonstrated, they should receive the care they need.

I am happy in this connection to quote from the last report of Dr. Wilbur, who has been for thirteen years engaged in the training of imbeciles, and whose experience in this department is richer than that of any other man in this country.

“ Situated as I have been, as it were, in the focus of a whispering-gallery—for there are some afflictions in the world that the sufferers will always strive to conceal, except where a clear hope of relief constrains to an opposite course—I could not fail to be convinced that the public need for institutions for the relief of idiocy was a pressing one; nor to appreciate the blessings that this State by a wisely conceived charity, is bestowing directly upon the inmates of this Asylum, and incidentally upon a multitude of individuals and families within its borders.

“ It is an easy matter to find a stand-point, if one is so disposed, from which the highest results as yet attained in any institutions for Idiots may be viewed as very meagre.

“ And such results may be even undervalued by those actually engaged in their accomplishment, if such institutions are regarded only as schools for the instruction of feeble-minded children in the rudimental branches of education. But this question of the education of Idiots has broader relations than such individuals may assign to it; and institutions for Idiots embrace a wider scope than can be properly defined by the word schools.

“Social science, only just now assuming an organized form, lays down these principles as fundamental ; that duty and interest, the highest obligations and the lowest calculations, concur to make it imperative upon society to strive to meet and master the most formidable of social evils ; that there can be no danger of an excess of public beneficence where the means of its liberality are derived in due proportion from the constituent members of any social organization, and judiciously applied, so long as there remains in it one human being unrelieved, who is incapacitated by disease or infirmity from caring properly for himself.

“The application of these principles in the case of idiocy is not difficult.

“First, then, the public mind needs to be enlightened as to the extent to which idiocy prevails in the community. It needs to be awakened to a realization of the amount of misery thus occasioned ; not only what is endured through the positive deprivation of physical comfort and pleasure, intelligent action and social enjoyment in the direct subjects of it, but also that more acute suffering, that radiates from them in circles wider or narrower, and is limited only by the number of their care-takers, relatives or friends. It needs to be informed as to the causes of idiocy, so far as they are known ; so far as they are capable of remedy, and especially when resulting from a gross infraction of natural and physical laws ; for at this bar of violated natural law, the plea of ignorance can secure no abatement of the penalty.

“It needs to be acquainted with the fact that no social condition is exempt from this affliction. Quite a fraction of the idiots of the State are from birth dependent for support and care upon the ordinary provisions of public charity. A still larger number are in families to whom the special care they require is a very serious burden ; and besides these, no small number are the children of quite wealthy parents.

"All this is to be repeated from time to time, till from some source or other, public or private, adequate relief is furnished for this pressing public need. So, too, the present cost in time, in labor, in anxiety, and expense of the care of all these unfortunates (no matter by whom incurred) should be presented with equal persistency.

"Society needs to be made acquainted with the results of measures for the amelioration of the condition of idiots, both in the way of education and management. Experiments, both here and elsewhere, have practically demonstrated that a large proportion of the class of idiots can, by proper training, be made capable of simple industrial occupation; thus diminishing the care and trouble they would otherwise make; and that their condition in all cases can be sensibly ameliorated by kind and judicious management, and, at the same time, with a reasonable expense. It is evident that if these persons can be made capable of any useful occupation by a few years' training, whether to the extent of self-support, under judicious management, or only to be able to minister to their most urgent wants, society is repaid for the trouble and expense involved in the effort.

"Certainly if all these facts are clearly seen and properly appreciated, a political economy not rising above mere material considerations, but viewing the productive industry actually created, as well as the industry released from a burdensome care of others, may readily see that well devised and systematic measures for the amelioration of the condition of idiots will, in time, be actually compensating."

A few more pupils can be accommodated in our institution as at present arranged. Its capacity can be increased as necessity may require, since the best plan for this and kindred institutions is believed to be found in the "family system."

Cottages accommodating families of twenty or twenty-five, can be erected at small cost, while a large building, capable of accommodating one hundred or one hundred

and fifty children, must necessarily be expensive. The Cottage plan admits of a more perfect classification. The institution can be completely organized at first, and subsequent additions will not interfere with the convenience of inmates. It may be said that the institution at Lakeville is too far from the centre of the State for the best good of the school; and this fact is readily granted. But it is now a private enterprise;—if, as is hoped, the State shall see fit to enter into it, and private benevolence shall be combined with State beneficence, in the erection of a suitable public institution, the question of locality will be a proper one for discussion. We need more *visitors* than we receive at present. The parents of our pupils, with entire unanimity, express themselves well satisfied with the improvement of their children. The importance of our work seldom fails to impress itself upon the minds of those who visit us. An intelligent, philanthropic lady from Baltimore sat one afternoon in our school-room when we had but eight pupils; and upon leaving said:—"I must express myself converted. I am familiar with many of the public institutions of the country, but have been skeptical regarding any actual development and practical benefit which could result to the idiot class from training. I am now convinced that the benefit they receive is as real, and the demand for their care as positive, as that of any other class of unfortunates."

This experiment, so far, has been clearly successful, but yet it is necessary that it be continued under public patronage, that, by a practical exemplification in our midst of the most intelligent plans that experience and skill can devise, the minds of our people generally may be educated to an appreciation of the value of such efforts, and our State may equal our sister States in this, as she does in the other noblest institutions of humanity.

It may not be improper, in this connection, to state that the late David Watkinson, Esq., of Hartford, devised by will the sum of \$3000, "in aid of the establishment in this

State of an Institution or School for the training of idiotic and imbecile children, and others, on condition that the State, or individuals, will and do make adequate provision for the establishment and maintenance of such an Institution or School."

The further attention of benevolent, christian gentlemen, is earnestly solicited to this subject. The results already obtained in the education of imbeciles can not fail to command their confidence, and, it is believed, enlist their sympathies and direct them to a practical beneficence.

This class of unfortunates, longer neglected, perhaps, than any other, is the Lord's; imbecile at birth, not degraded by any crime or fault of their own, but, by some provision in Divine administration, permitted so to be. They have, then, peculiar claims upon our sympathy, as if Christ demanded of us, "What will you do for these my poor children?" "Inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these, ye do it unto me."

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. KNIGHT.

GOODWIN'S
Annual Legislative Statistics
OF
STATE OFFICERS, SENATE
AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OF
CONNECTICUT, MAY SESSION, 1861,

COMPRISING

NAME, RESIDENCE, AGE, BIRTH-PLACE, OCCUPATION, MARRIED OR SINGLE
POLITICS OF EACH MEMBER, AND WHERE THEY BOARDED IN HARTFORD.

VOLUME II. No. 2.*

COLLECTED, COMPILED AND ARRANGED FROM THEIR OWN AUTOGRAPHS,

BY WILLIAM GOODWIN,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Original Document presented by him to the Historical Society, at Hartford.

NEW HAVEN:
PUBLISHED BY THE COMPILER.

J. H. BENHAM, PRINTER.

1861.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by WILLIAM GOODWIN, in the
Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the District of Connecticut.]

* Each TEN years will comprise a volume.

A CARD.


MR. GOODWIN would take this opportunity to thank members of the "General Assembly" for past favors, and the gentlemanly courtesy displayed by them towards himself, while gleaning their Autographs for the "Connecticut Historical Society."

He would, at the same time, state for the information of all interested in the useful printed work before them, that for the first four years of its production, he used to take up a *twenty-five cent* subscription among the members, and the result was, he seldom or never realized over *forty dollars*, all told, for his time, labor, printing, &c.

It will thus be seen, that after toiling and laboring for eight long weeks, to the sacrifice of all other business, he generally came out at the "little end of the horn at last!"

But, notwithstanding these trials and perplexities, he, from year to year, patiently and perseveringly continued to plod on in the usual way, until at length a discriminating "Legislature," who sympathized with him in his losses, generously took the subject into consideration, and finally resolved, as the Statistics were found generally useful for reference, and that the "ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH BOOK" was yearly presented *gratuitously* to the CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY," to award him for his labors with *one hundred dollars*, after he had presented the "General Assembly" and "State Officers," with two printed copies each.

Hence arose the Annual Appropriation, and he has now the pleasing satisfaction of proclaiming to the good people of Connecticut, that from that period, his time, energy, and perseverance has met its reward!

 Notwithstanding the unhappy difficulties now existing between the North and the South, Mr. G. still hopes that the time may be not far distant when all *unpleasantries* may be amicably *adjusted*, and the States once again become *united, prosperous and happy*. With these impressions, Mr. G. offers with pleasure his *usual annual sentiment*.

AMERICANS:

" May thy *laws* be as *pure* as the *snow* on thy mountains,
Thy UNION as *firm* as the *rocks* on thy shore;
And only when TIME his last moments be counting,
May ANGELS PROCLAIM thy REPUBLIC NO MORE "

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16—	SAMUEL S. COWLES,	Farmington,	46	Farmington,	Trea.Saving B.sing.	Rep.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
17—	JOHN N. BUNNELL,	Farmington,	35	Colebrook,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
18—	W. H. LEWIS,	Glastenbury,	45	Middletown,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
19—	EDWIN CROSBY,	Glastenbury,						
20—	WATSON DEWEY,	Granby,	47	Granby,	Carriage mak.	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
21—	WELLS WILCOX,	Granby,	37	Granby,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
22—	THADDEUS OSBORN,	Hartland,	34	Hartland,	Carrier,	sing.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
23—	ALMESON H. JONES,	Hartland,	24	Hartland,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	17 Kilbourn street.
24—	LEWIS BUNCE,	Manchester,	57	Manchester,	Paper manu.	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
25—	PRENTICE B. SKINNER,	Marlborough,	54	Marlborough,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	9 Avon street.
26—	HENRY TOLLES,	New Britain,	39	Plymouth,	Mechanic,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
27—	FRANCIS FENTON,	New Britain,						
28—	DANIEL A. MILLS,	Rocky Hill,	45	Springfield,	Mariner,	mar.	Dem.	United States Hotel.
29—	JOSEPH R. TOY,	Simsbury,	24	Cornwall, Eng.	Manufacturer,	sing.	Rep.	Canton street.
30—	ALFR'D L. F. THURSTON,	Simsbury,	38	Franklin, Mas.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
31—	LEVI B. FROST,	Southington,	67	Wolcott,	Blacksmith.	mar.	Dem.	Trumbull House.
32—	ALFRED HOTCHKISS,	Southington,	51	Meriden,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
33—	LORIN LOOMIS,	S. Windsor,	38	East Windsor,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	75 College street.
34—	EDWARD AUSTIN,	Suffield,	36	Suffield,	Carriage mak.	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
35—	WM. H. HANCHETT,	Suffield,	38	Suffield,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
36—	LEONARD BUCKLAND,	W. Hartford,	46	Hartford,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	West Hartford.
37—	HORACE ROBBINS,	Wethersfield,	37	Wethersfield,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	104 Pearl street.
38—	EDWIN WELLES,	Wethersfield,	43	Newington,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
39—	GILBERT CLARK,	Windsor,	62	Windsor,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	
40—	JOSEPH G. DENSLOW,	Windsor,	54	Windsor,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	Main street.
41—	T. B. PERSSE.	WindsorLocks54		Galway,Irel'd,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	Windsor Locks.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, elected President of the United States, November 6, 1860.
Inaugurated March 4, 1861.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, elected Vice President of the United States, November 6, 1860.

Hon. DWIGHT LOOMIS, of First District, elected for 2 years, April 1, 1861.—Plurality, 148. Also, Hon JAMES E. ENGLISH, of Second District.—Plurality, 1094. Hon. A. A. BURNHAM, of Third District.—Plurality, 2205. Hon. G. C. WOODRUFF, of Fourth District.—Plurality, 82.

FORT SUMTER, commanded by Major Anderson, bombarded, and surrendered to the "Southern Rebels," April 19, 1861.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Age.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1—	JAMES GALLAGHER,	New Haven,	39	Baltimore, Md.	Tobacconist,	mar.	Dem.	United States Hotel.
2—	CHAS. ATWATER, Jr.	New Haven,	46	New Haven,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	Allyn House.
3—	GEORGE HOTCHKISS,	Bethany,	52	Bethany,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	435 Main street.
4—	RICHARD DIBBLE,	Branford,	42	Saybrook,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St John's Hotel.
5—	WM. T. PETERS,	Cheshire,	56	Ilebron,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St John's Hotel.
6—	JOHN E. LAW,	Cheshire,	27	Cheshire,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
7—	WM B. WOOSTER.	Derby,	39	Oxford,	Lawyer,	sing.	Rep.	Allyn House.
8—	NATHANIEL ANDREWS,	East Haven,	44	East Haven,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
9—	R. BARTLETT,	Guilford,	38	Guilford,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	71 Buckingham street.
10—	S. R. BARTLETT,	Guilford,	51	Guilford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	71 Buckingham street.
11—	MERRIT FORD,	Hamden,	59	Hamden,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	79 Arch street.
12—	JOSEPH W. DUDLEY,	Madison,	39	Madison,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
13—	OWEN B. ARNOLD,	Meriden,						
14—	LUTHER S. PLATT,	Middlebury,	40	Middlebury,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	68 College street.
15—	ABNER L. TRAIN,	Milford,	30	Milford,	Lawyer,	sing.	Rep.	14 United States Hotel.
16—	NATHAN MERWIN,	Milford,	70	Milford,		mar.	Rep.	422 Main street.
17—	HENRY LANE,	Naugatuck,	31	Granville, Mas.	Livery,	sing.	Dem.	56 Front street.
18—	HENRY MALTEY, Jr.	North Branford,						
19—	H. T. DAYTON,	North Haven,	31	North Haven,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	19 Central Row.
20—	ELISHA DICKERMAN,	Orange,	63	New Haven,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	85 Asylum street.
21—	DAVID R. LUM,	Oxford,	45	Oxford,	Hotel keeper,	mar.	Dem.	629 N. Main street.
22—	MERRIT CLARK, Jr.	Prospect,	43	Prospect,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	68 College street.
23—	CLARK WOOSTER,	Seymour,						
24—	NATHAN C. MONSON,	Southbury,	58	New Haven,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
25—	ORRIN ANDREWS,	Wallingford,	62	Wallingford,	Post master,	mar.	Dem.	St John's Hotel.
26—	O. I. MARTIN,	Wallingford,	38	Wallingford,	Drover,	mar.	Dem.	St John's Hotel.
27—	GREEN KENDRICK,	Waterbury,	63	North Carolina	Manufacturer,	mar.		Allyn House.
28—	NELSON J. WELTON,	Waterbury,	32	Waterbury,	Civil engineer,	sing.	Dem.	Allyn House.
29—	WILLIAM McNEILL,	Wolcott,	46	Scotland G. B.	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	435 Main street.
30—	LOUIS RUSSELL,	Woodbridge,	55	Woodbridge,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	85 Asylum street.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

1—	AUGUST. BRANDEGEE,	New London,	32	New London,	Lawyer,	mar.	My country	United States Hotel.
2—	CHARLES BARNES,	New London,	33	New London,	Ship Agent,	sing.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
3—	JOHN T. ADAMS,	Norwich,	55	S. America,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
4—	AMOS E. COBB,	Norwich,	47	Wrentham, Ms	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
5—	JABEZ B. BALDWIN,	Bozrah,	45	Bozrah,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	35 Windsor street.
6—	CHARLES D. STRONG,	Colchester,	54	Colchester,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	American Hotel.
7—	ELIPHILAT BECKWITH,	Colchester,	39	Salem,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
8—	EDWIN HOWARD,	East Lyme,	39	Waterford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	65 Wethersfield av.
9—	S. J. P. LADD,	Franklin,	38	Franklin,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	City Hotel.
10—	EDWIN LATHROP,	Griswold,	34	Griswold,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
11—	PHILO LITTLE,	Groton,	42	Columbia,	Printer,	mar.	Rep.	St John's Hotel.
12—	P. E. ROWLAND,	Groton,		Groton,	Ship master,	mar.	Rep.	71 Buckingham street
13—	NATHAN BASS,	Lebanon,	41	Lisbon,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	34 Windsor street.
14—	P. G. THOMAS,	Lebanon,	52	Lebanon,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	135 Washington street.
15—	AMBROSE REYNOLDS,	Ledyard,	45	Groton,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	13 Morgan street.
16—	ISAAC S. GEER,	Lisbon,	47	Preston,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	408 Main street.
17—	ELIHU GEER,	Lyme,	43	Lyme,	Printer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
18—	ABIAL STARK,	Lyme,	71	Lebanon,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	19 Central Row.
19—	RALPH P. CAULKINS,	Montville,	49	Waterford,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	
20—	SAMUEL B. WHEELER,	N. Stonington,	55	Westerly, R. I.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
21—	THOMAS CLARK,	N. Stonington,	30	Lisbon,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
22—	OLIVER HEWITT,	Preston,	65	Old Groton,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	
23—	WILLIAM BRIGGS,	Preston,	47	Plainfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	13 Morgan street.
24—	WILLIAM B. TOOKE,	Old Lyme,	60	Saybrook,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	437 Main street.
25—	CHARLES GRINNELL,	Stonington,	44	Stonington,	Ship smith,	mar.	Rep.	71 Buckingham street.
26—	JOSEPH E. SMITH,	Stonington,	51	Oxford, N. Y.	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
27—	DANIEL A. PATTEN,	Salem,	37	Salem,		mar.	Rep.	St John's Hotel.
28—	OLIVER WOODWORTH,	Waterford,	39	Halifax, Vt.	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Age.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1—	SHERWOOD STERLING,	Fairfield,	58	Bridgeport.	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
2—	JOHN H. GLOVER,	Fairfield,	33	New York City,	Lawyer,	mar.	Con. Union,	Allyn House.
3—	GEORGE W. BACON,	Bridgeport.						
4—	LEVI G. KNAPP,	Brookfield,	40	Danbury,	Hotel keeper.	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
5—	ELI S. JUDD,	Bethel.	25	Bethel,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	642 Main street.
6—	HOLLY BELL,	Darien,	67	Darien	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	17 Windsor street.
7—	GEORGE STARR.	Danbury,	46	Danbury,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
8—	JAMES S. TAYLOR.	Danbury,	35	Danbury,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
9—	PHILO HALL.	Easton,	55	Easton.	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	639 North Main street.
10—	ALLEN SUTTON.	Greenwich,	57	Greenwich,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	13 Morgan street.
11—	A. R. NEWMAN,	Greenwich,	53	Stamford,	Mer. antile,	mar.	Dem.	United States Hotel.
12—	JOSEPH E. FIELD,	Huntington,	38	Ridgefield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	501 Main street.
13—	WAITE CLARKE,	Monroe,	45	Monroe,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	
14—	BENJAMIN N. HEATH.	New Canaan,	47	Walton, N. Y.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	17 Windsor street.
15—	ALONZO SHERMAN,	Newtown,						
16—	HERMAN FAIRCHILD.	Newtown,						
17—	JOSEPH M. CARTER,	Norwalk,	47	New Canaan,	Lawyer.	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
18—	P. L. CUNNINGHAM,	Norwalk.	44	New York,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	17 Windsor street.
19—	DAVID TREADWELL,	New Fairfield.	47	New Fairfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	13 Morgan street.
20—	E. T. DUDLEY,	Redding,	40	New Berlin, N. Y.	Express,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
21—	MATTHEW GREGORY,	Redding.	69	Redding,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	17 Windsor street.
22—	SAMUEL SCOTT.	Ridgefield,	38	Ridgefield,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	642 Main street.
23—	BENJ. K. NORTHROP,	Ridgefield.	37	Ridgefield.	Teacher,	mar.	Rep.	642 Main street.
24—	WELLS R. RITCH,	Stamford.	51	N. Salem, N. Y.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	15 Church street.
25—	ISAAC S. JONES,	Stamford,	39	Stamford,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	17 Windsor street.
26—	DAVID GRAVES,	Sherman,						
27—	JOHN MITCHELL,	Stratford,	64	Chester,	Literary,	mar.	Dem.	27 Pearl street.
28—	LE GRAND G. BEERS.	Trumbull,	41	Trumbull,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	634 Main street.
29—	CHARLES ROWLAND,	Weston,	56	Weston,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Cocley's Hotel.
30—	DAVID S. BURR,	Westport,	32	Ridgefield,	Physician,	sing.	Dem.	Trumbull House.
31—	HIRAM St. JOHN,	Wilton,	39	Wilton,	Builder,	mar.	Rep.	17 Windsor street.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

1—	BENJAMIN BROWN,	Brooklyn,	53	Brooklyn,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	81 Asylum street.
2—	J. W. KNOWLTON,	Ashford,	43	Ashford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	45 Walnut street.
3—	DUTY GREENE,	Ashford,	48	Gloucester, R. I.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	45 Walnut street.
4—	CHARLES MORSE,	Canterbury,	25	Canterbury,	Merchant,	sing.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
5—	CHARLES ADAMS,	Canterbury,	64	Canterbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
6—	CALVIN DAY,	Chaplin,	53	Killingly,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	39 Pearl street.
7—	A. C. SUMMER,	Eastford,	39	Eastford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	19 Central Row.
8—	PATRICK H. PEARL,	Hampton,						
9—	G. H. BUGBEE,	Killingly,	40	Thompson,	Trader,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
10—	ELISHA CARPENTER,	Killingly,	37	Ashford,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
11—	P. B. JOHNSON,	Pomfret,	50	E. Greenwich,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	City Hotel.
12—	CHARLES OSGOOD.	Pomfret,	50	Pomfret,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
13—	CHARLES HINCKLY,	Plainfield,	45	Plainfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	193 State street.
14—	CALEB BENNETT,	Plainfield,	58	Plainfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	193 State street.
15—	GILBERT W. PHILLIPS,	Putnam,	33	Woodstock,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
16—	DAVID A. ALLEN,	Scotland,	51	Windham,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	48 Asylum street.
17—	DARIUS A. FISH,	Sterling,	39	Sterling,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	193 State street.
18—	RUSSELL GREEN,	Thompson,	65	Thompson,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	193 State street.
19—	SYLVESTER ELLIOTT,	Thompson,	44	Thompson,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	193 State street.
20—	CHARLES E. MAIN,	Voluntown,	32	Ledyard,	House Joiner,	mar.	Dem.	408 N. Main street.
21—	HORACE HALL,	Windham,	53	Sterling.	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	43 Park street.
22—	ABNER FOLLET,	Windham,						
23—	M. BRADFORD,	Woodstock.	53	Woodstock,	Physician,	mar.	Rep.	408 N. Main street.
24—	R. S. MATHEWMAN,	Woodstock,	58	Brooklyn,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.

Mr. Goodwin would respectfully inform members and others, that they may obtain from him *Single Back Numbers* of his "Legislative Statistics," from the year 1850, down to the present time, at 10 cents per single copy, or *twelve copies for one dollar*! Also his *Ten Years*, late revised edition, neatly bound in one volume, at one dollar per copy. [See advertisement.]

N. B.—Copies, already done up in wrappers for mailing, at the same price.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Age.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or single.	Pol's.	Tem. Res. in Hartford.
1—	GEORGE H. BALDWIN,	Litchfield,	33	Litchfield,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	Ames Hotel.
2—	JACOB MORSE, Jr.,	Litchfield,	34	Litchfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Ames Hotel.
3—	RUEL O. WHITE,	Barkhamsted,	43	Barkhamsted,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
4—	WATSON GIDDINGS,	Barkhamsted,	31	Hartland,	Blacksmith,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
5—	MARVIN S. TODD,	Bethlem,	44	Warren,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	S. S. Batterson's.
6—	ROBT. J. LIVINGSTON,	Bridgewater,	35	Roxbury,	Hat manu.	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
7—	RUSSELL H. WILCOX,	Canaan,	61	Cornwall,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	68 College street
8—	DANIEL L. PIERCE,	North Canaan,	37	Canaan,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	437 Main street.
9—	STERLING C. NEWTON,	Colebrook,	30	W. Hartland,	Physician,	mar.	Dem.	East Hartford.
10—	HARVEY DEMING,	Colebrook,	33	Colebrook,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Cooley's Hotel.
11—	DWIGHT W. PIERCE,	Cornwall,						
12—	P. C. SEDGWICK,	Cornwall,	50	Cornwall,	Cottager,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
13—	GEORGE W. HUMPHRY,	Goshen,	25	Goshen,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
14—	WATTS H. BROOKS,	Goshen,						
15—	ABIJAH CATLIN,	Harwinton,	56	Harwinton,	Lawyer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
16—	HENRY G. BIRGE,	Harwinton,	39	Bristol,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
17—	WM. W. JUDD,	Kent,	54	Kent,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
18—	WILLIAM B. AMES,	Morris,	36	Litchfield,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	
19—	FITCH W. BURWELL,	New Hartford,	52	Burlington,	Ins. Agent,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House,
20—	ANDREW CLARK,	New Hartford,	47	Pomfret,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
21—	ISAAC REYNOLDS,	New Milford,	36	Bridgewater,	Hat manu.	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
22—	SILAS ERWIN,	New Milford,	53	Roxbury,	Hat manu.	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
23—	JOHN H. WELCH,	Norfolk,	34	Norfolk,	Physician,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
24—	HENRY PENDLETON,	Norfolk,	47	Norfolk,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
25—	HIRAM PIERCE,	Plymouth,	60	Cornwall,	Accountant,	mar.	Rep.	18 Pratt street.
26—	GEORGE W. MORRIS,	Roxbury,	35	Roxbury,	Hatter,	mar.	Dem.	American Hotel.
27—	WM. P. BURRALL,	Salisbury,	54	Canaan,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	City Hotel.
28—	SILAS B. MOORE,	Salisbury,	53	Salisbury,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	City Hotel.
29—	R. K. HUNT,	Sharon,	58	Sharon,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	United States Hotel.
30—	JOEL S. CHAFFEE,	Sharon,	57	Sharon,	Farmer,	wid'r	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
31—	HARVEY L. ROOD,	Torrington,	42	Torrington,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
32—	GEO. L. WHITING,	Torrington,	48	Torrington,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
33—	AUGUSTINE T. PECK,	Warren,	39	Sharon,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
34—	ELI CURTIS,	Watertown,	56	Huntington,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
35—	ORESTES HICKOX,	Washington,	30	Washington,	Farmer,	sing.	Dem.	266 Main street.
36—	SIDNEY H. LYMAN,	Washington,	47	Glastenbury,	Physician,	mar.	Dem.	266 Main street.
37—	CHARLES ALVORD,	Winchester,	41	Winchester,	Agent,	mar.	Rep.	41 Morgan street.
38—	GEORGE WHITE,	Winchester,	36	Winsted,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
39—	N. B. SMITH,	Woodbury,	65	Woodbury,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	United States Hotel.
40—	JOSEPH T. WALKER,	Woodbury,	35	Woodbury,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	27 Pearl street.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

1—	EDWARD A. RUSSELL,	Middletown,	63	Middletown,		mar.	Dem.	
2—	CHARLES HUBBARD,	Middletown,	52	Middletown,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	City Hotel.
3—	CHARLES A. STRONG,	Chatham,	57	Chatham,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Wethersfield.
4—	A. B. BAILEY,	Chatham,	40	North Haven,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	43 Asylum street.
5—	JARVIS BOIES,	Chester,	62	Blandford, Ms.	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
6—	GEORGE B. HILLIARD,	Clinton,	50	Clinton,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	19 Central Row.
7—	T. MANNING,	Cromwell,	51	Middletown,	Brita. manu.	mar.	Dem.	City Hotel.
8—	H. N. FOWLER,	Durham,	55	Guilford,	Farmer, &c.	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
9—	JOEL AUSTIN,	Durham,	50	Wallingford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
10—	EMERY JOHNSON,	East Haddam,	43	Chatham,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
11—	SILAS R. HOLMES,	East Haddam,	33	East Haddam,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	19 Central Row.
12—	CARNOT O. SPENCER,	Essex,	28	Saybrook,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	
13—	HEZEKIAH SCOVIL,	Haddam,	41	Haddam,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Dem.	City Hotel.
14—	CHAUNCEY ARNOLD,	Haddam,	56	Haddam,	Mechanic,	mar.	Dem.	38 Asylum street.
15—	E. H. PARMELEE,	Killingworth,	44	Killingworth,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	71 College street.
16—	NATHAN GRISWOLD,	Killingworth,	61	Killingworth,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	St. John's Hotel.
17—	JAMES TREADWAY,	Old Saybrook,	49	Salem,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	40 Buckingham street.
18—	HEN. GILDERSLEEVE,	Portland,	43	Portland,	Ship builder,	mar.	Dem.	Trumbull House.
19—	EZRA S. WILLIAMS,	Saybrook,	50	Saybrook,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
20—	WILLIAM DENISON,	Saybrook,	55	Saybrook,	Clergyman,	mar.	Rep.	98 Church street.
21—	F. W. SPENCER,	Westbrook,	51	Westbrook,	Ship master,	mar.	Rep.	19 Central Row.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Age.	Birth-place.	Occupation.	Married or		Tem. Res in Hartford
						single.	Pol's.	
1—	JOSEPH BISHOP,	Tolland,	55	Madison,	Clerk,	mar.	Dem.	422 Main street.
2—	JABEZ WEST,	Tolland,	62	Lebanon,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	559 Main street.
3—	THOMAS K. JONES,	Andover,	63	Andover,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	422 Main street.
4—	ELISHA B BISHOP,	Bolton,	37	Bolton,	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	40 Buckingham street.
5—	CHARLES A POST,	Columbia,	38	Hebron,	Merchant,	mar.	Dem.	13 Clinton street.
6—	J. C. HOVEY,	Coventry,	30	Lisle, N. Y	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Allyn House.
7—	DEXTER C. TALBOT,	Coventry,	28	Providence, R. I.	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	4 Fairmount street.
8—	HORACE M THOMPSON,	Ellington,	42	Russell, N. Y.	Farmer,	mar.	Dem.	Cooley's Hotel.
9—	S. G. GILBERT,	Hebron,	46	Tolland,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.
10—	EDWIN W. STRONG,	Hebron,	47	Hebron,	Mechanic.	mar.	Rep.	39 Pearl street.
11—	LEWIS BRIGHAM,	Mansfield,	52	Granville, Mas.	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Cor. Walnut street.
12—	RAYMOND BALDWIN,	Mansfield,	55	Mansfield,	Farmer,	sing.	Rep.	Cor. Walnut street.
13—	MARCUS WOODWARD,	Somers,	56	Ashford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
14—	AMOS PEASE,	Somers,	33	Somers,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
15—	HARVEY ORCUTT,	Stafford,	50	Stafford,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	Cooley's Hotel.
16—	SAMUEL FITCH,	Stafford,	39	Enfield,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Cooley's Hotel.
17—	AMASA MORSE,	Union,	47	Union,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	190 State street.
18—	CHARLES COLLAR,	Union,	55	Warren, Mass.	Shoemaker,	mar.	Rep.	190 State street.
19—	A. C. CROSBY,	Vernon,		Mansfield,	Manufacturer,	mar.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
20—	DANIEL EGERTON,	Willington,	47	Tolland,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	52 Buckingham street.
21—	CHARLES F. MORRISON,	Willington,	45	Hebron,	Plow maker,	mar.	Rep.	52 Buckingham street.

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CLERKS.

CYRUS NORTROP,	S. Norwalk,	26	Bridgeport,	Lawyer,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
V. B. CHAMBERLIN,	New Britain,	28	Colebrook,	Lawyer,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.

REPORTERS.

HENRY B. BROWN,	Chatham,	28	Middlebor'	Ms. Reporter,	mar.	Rep.	48 Asylum street.
A. S. HOTCHKISS,	Hartford,	23	Middletown,	Reporter,	sing.	Dem.	Main street.
F. L. BURR,	Hartford,	33	Hartford,	Editor,	mar.	Dem.	25 College street.
NATHAN WILLEY,	S. Windsor,	29	S. Windsor,	Editor,	sing.	Dem.	38 Hunger. & C.'s B.

STATE PRINTERS.

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G. C. HOLT,	Pomfret,	18	Mexico, N. Y.	Student,	sing.	Rep.	Trumbull House.
WILLIS DEWEY,	Granby,	44	Granby,	Farmer,	mar.	Rep.	St. John's Hotel.

DOOR KEEPERS.

JAMES A. BALDWIN,	East Haven,	44	N. Branford,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.	19 Central Row.
NATHANIEL E. MORSE,	Woodstock,	31	Woodstock,	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	19 Central Row.
JAMES A. MOORE,	East Hartford,	46	Exeter, R. I.	Merchant,	mar.	Rep.	East Hartford.

STATE HOUSE KEEPER.

T. P. COLTON,	Hartford,	38	Woodbury,	Mechanic,	mar.	Rep.
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AUTHOR AND COMPILER OF THIS WORK.

WILLIAM GOODWIN,	New Haven,	69	London, Eng.,	Agent, &c.	wid'r	Rep.	O. Parish, 137 State st.
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* Mr. Hawley, editor of the "Evening Press," enlisted in the First Volunteer Company from Connecticut, was elected Captain, and departed for the war Saturday, April 20, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Members, and others, are particularly requested to examine well this, "The Proof-Sheet Copy." Then, in the event of any errors or omissions being discovered, immediately to inform Mr. Goodwin of the same, in order that the second and "Revised Edition," may be found perfect in all its departments. He would also request members not to send or give this, the first copy, to any of their friends, but to wait until the next corrected edition is ready for delivery. Editors and Reporters will also oblige Mr. G. by not noticing this incorrect copy, but wait for the next.

Mr. G. will attend at his desk two days for corrections.

Yankee Doodle the 2d, or Hurrah for Our Country and The Fourth of July!

1. Yankee Doodle is the tune
Americans delight in;
"Twill do to whistle sing or play,
And just the thing for fighting.

CHORUS.

Yankee Doodle, boys huzza!
Down, outside, up the middle—
Yankee Doodle, fa sol la,
Trumpet, drum and fiddle.

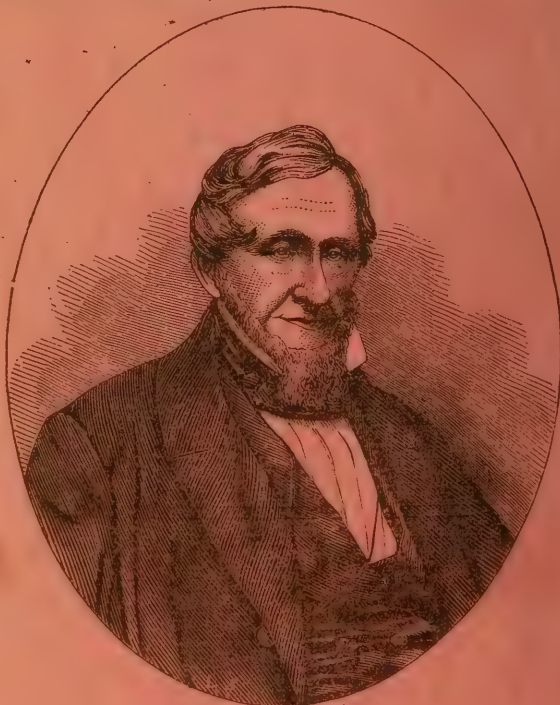
2. Should a haughty foe expect
To give our boys a caning,
We guess they'll find the lads have larnt
A little bit of training.
Yankee Doodle, &c.
3. I'll wager now a mug of flip,
And bring it on the table;
Put Yankee boys aboard of ship
To *beat* them they are able.
Yankee Doodle, &c.
4. Connecticut's a thriving place,
The people *all* are brothers;
And when one's got a pumpkin pie,
He *shares* it with the others.
Yankee Doodle, &c.
5. We work, and sleep, and *pray* in *peace*—
By industry we thrive, sirs,
And if a *drone* won't do his part,
We'll *scout* him from the hive, sirs.
Yankee Doodle, &c.
6. And then on INDEPENDENCE DAY
(And who's a better right to?)
We eat and drink, and sing and play,
And have a dance at night too.
Yankee Doodle, &c.
7. Our girls are fair, our boys are tough,
Our old folks wise and healthy;
And when we've every thing enough,
We count that *we are wealthy*.
Yankee Doodle, &c.
8. We're happy, free and well to do,
And cannot want for knowledge,
For almost every mile or two,
You'll FIND A SCHOOL OR COLLEGE.
Yankee Doodle, &c.
9. The land we till is *all our own*—
Whate'er the price we paid it;
Therefore we'll *fight* till all is blue,
Should any dare invade it.
Yankee Doodle, boys huzza! &c.

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He would add, that on numerous occasions he has had *one dollar remitted* to him by post for a *single copy*, but from the circumstance above-named, he was under the *disagreeable necessity* of returning the money to the party that sent it! Hence, in order to obviate all such unpleasant difficulties for the future, he has not only *revised and re-printed* the whole of the ten year's edition, but has neatly *bound* them together in one volume.

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